"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are light snow or rain in the morning, followed by clearing weather, slight rise in temperature, easterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,433. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34¼c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Paris Jour says Count Esterhazy has more than once confided to it information contrary to the military regulations. The American bark Marion S. Horn, Harriss, from New York Oct. 9 for Rio Janeiro, was wrecked at Maracajahu. German newspapers criticise unfavorably Emperor William's remarks to the Guards' recruits. Montevideo is in a state of panic owing to an attack on President Cuesta's policy, which Dr. Herrera made in the chamber.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A woman peddler from Brooklyn walked into a creek near Jamaica, L. I., and was nearly buried by mud and tide when rescued.

A fire in London did £5,000,000 ($25,000,000) damage. Over 150 business houses between Aldersgate and Red Cross Street were destroyed, and 2,000 persons were thrown out of work.

The Canadian Commissioners appointed to confer with Commissioners of the United States regarding the deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard, have prepared their report to the Canadian Government.

At the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, yesterday, $20,000 was voted to the Cuban insurgents and $20,000 to the poor of this city. Nathan Straus added to this gift to the poor 1,000 tons of coal. A committee was appointed to arrange for the party primaries, which will probably be held Dec. 28.

Page 2.

Anti-Platt Republicans are said to be making plans to form an organization throughout the State.

Frank D. Beard, well-known society man and horseman, was badly cut in the head with a water bottle, in the hands of Dr. G. S. Gagnon, in the café of the Astoria Hotel.

There was a representative crowd of society folk in Madison Square Garden yesterday and last night at the Horse Show. The jumpers and the contest for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup attracted especial attention.

Page 3.

Peter Geistel, alias "Dutch Pete," was charged with murder in the first degree by the Kings County Grand Jury, in being implicated in the death of Sexton Stelz together with Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to send a commission to Washington to conduct negotiations for the settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries. The final proposition of the United States Government at the recent conference in Washington was that there must be a suspension of all killing of seals in the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the modus to go into operation the first of next month, before other questions could be considered.

Page 4.

The plan to lay a system of auxiliary water pipes from the North and East Rivers is approved by experts, who explain that salt water has been employed with success in England, laud its hygienic properties when used in street sprinkling, and enumerate other advantages.

Page 5.

Charles F. Wingate, the sanitary expert, is to be the manager of a health exhibition to be held in the Spring. The Household Economic Association may be its sponsor.

Fred W. Pugsley a former Sunday school Superintendent and Republican politician in Poughkeepsie, who disappeared, has been indicted for felony on fifteen counts. He leaves a large deficit.

A part of the stores and equipment of the commission appointed by President McKinley to survey the Nicaragua Canal route were sent on in charge of employes. The members of the commission will follow shortly on the gunboat Newport.

Edward Lauterbach said the rumor was premature regarding a truce in the Amsterdam Avenue fight between the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Company, for which he is counsel. He said, however, he was in favor of attempting to make an arrangement.

Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, in an address at Ithaca last night declared that the time had arrived for this Government to recognize the independence of Cuba. He said that President McKinley ought not to act, in view of his relations with the Sagasta Ministry, but that the matter should be left to Congress.

The Chamber of Commerce of Havana and the leaf tobacco merchants have informed Marshal Blanco that he ought to permit the exportation of the 10,000 bales of tobacco now in market. The Captain General of Galicia, Spain, has telegraphed to Madrid that Gen. Weyler completely exculpated himself from the statements attributed to him before he left Havana.

Page 7.

Fully 2,000 persons of many nationalities viewed the body of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton as it lay in state in the chapel of the Church of the Transfiguration.

Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, has received official notice of the German landing in Kalo-chau. He says no warning was given of the purpose to seize it.

Page 9.

In a case arising in North Carolina, Acting Assistant Attorney General Harrison J. Barrett, for the Post Office Department, has decided that a State has no authority to levy an income tax on the emoluments of a Federal official.

Page 10.

"Jim of Thirty-three," a fire horse that has seen nearly nineteen years' of service, is to be retired to light duty. He was ordered reserved from the auction by special act of the Fire Board.

Register-elect Isaac Fromme, at a beefsteak-eating contest, exceeded Mayor-elect Van Wyck's record of six pounds by eating seven and one-quarter pounds. Nobody was able to cheer, but the enthusiasm was great.

Page 12.

The Henry George Memorial Fund Committee has already received $7,000 and announces that it is assured of contributions amounting to $50,000.

Justice Patterson rendered a decision restoring Warden Fallon to his old position in the City Prison, and censured Commissioner Wright for failing to obey the court's order.

The Western National Bank absorbed the United States National by purchasing nine-tenths of its stock at 225 per share. The United States retires in absolute financial prosperity.

The Long Island City official poundmaster, sent to jail for intoxication, is said to have illegally impounded horses belonging to a wealthy woman of Astoria, and mulcted her coachman for their release.

After twelve talesmen had been accepted to try the case of May Kellard, accused of forgery, Assistant District Attorney Lloyd peremptorily challenged one of the jurors, whom he accused of exchanging smiles with the defendant.

At the annual meeting of the Public Education Association it was shown that seven school rooms have so far been appropriately painted and decorated, and the future work of the association was outlined. President Hubbell commented upon the value of pictures as an incentive to learning.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
News of the Railroads.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.

INTERESTING TO STATIONERS.

All the stationery supplies required by the various departments, courts, land bureaus of the city, under the purview of the Bo. d of City Record, will be let by contract by the Board, of which the Mayor is Chairman, and of which the other members are the Counsel to the Corporation and the Commissioner of Public Works, on Wednesday, December 8th 1897. Copies of the specifications can be obtained at the office of The City Record, No. 2 City Hall.—Adv.

# GREAT FIRE IN LONDON

## Over 150 Business Houses Between Aldersgate and Red Cross Street Burn.

## THE DAMAGE £5,000,000 AND 2,000 PERSONS LOSE WORK.

### St. Giles's Church Damaged and Its Vicarage Destroyed—All the Metropolitan Fire Companies Called Out—No Loss of Life Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Fire this afternoon burned over four acres occupied by large six-story business houses lying eastward of Aldersgate and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross Street, and destroyed property valued at nearly £5,000,000, ($25,000,000.)

The vicarage of the famous church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, was destroyed, and the church itself, known for its associations with the poet Milton, caught fire and was saved with much difficulty by the firemen. The principal damage was done to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font, and Milton's statue.

The warehouses gutted or laid in ruins number fully 100. They were filled with merchandise for the Christmas trade and employed large forces of clerks for the holiday season. It is estimated that the number of persons thrown out of work is at least 2,000. This is regarded as the most serious aspect of the disaster. Many of these persons lost all their belongings.

Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unsaleable on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon (Friday) after the fire was well under way.

Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns.

The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent. last evening. Two feather firms alone have lost £15,000 sterling ($75,000.)

The flames broke out just after 1 o'clock. They were fanned by a strong wind and, fed by the inflammable stocks of fancy goods and light material, were soon gaining rapid headway. They owed their origin to the explosion of a gas engine at 30 Hamsel Street, on the premises of Waller, Brown & Co., mantel manufacturers.

This large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was fully alight in less than ten minutes.

**All the Fire Companies Called Out.**

The police officer who first detected the flames blew his whistle loudly for assistance, but several minutes elapsed before the alarm was heard by any of his comrades. So soon as assistance reached him, the officer was dispatched to summon the Fire Brigade. But here again there was an unaccountable delay of twenty minutes before the first engine arrived. Then the fearful dimensions of the fire were apparent, and it was decided to circulate a call throughout the whole Metropolitan District.

Then from all the fire stations, even from those quite five miles away from the scene of the disaster, engines were hurried to the spot and the police gathered about the neighborhood in great force. This display of strength upon the part of the police was required, as the crowd, swelling in size every moment, soon amounted to tens of thousands of people, and the firemen required every possible freedom of action, as their fight was one of the greatest ever known, owing to the narrowness of the old, crooked streets which are the feature of that part of London, combined with the height of the warehouses, which cut off the firemen from all fair chance of confining the outbreak.

The excitement among the onlookers, who crowded every possible point of view, was very great, as may be judged from the fact that firemen had to be repeatedly rescued by their comrades, by the aid of the fire escapes, from buildings which had caught fire after the firemen had mounted to their roofs to fight the flames in adjoining structures.

The rescue of operatives by the firemen, the hurrying of hosts of clerks who were trying to save books and valuable papers from the fire, and the rushing here and there of many employes who were attempting to carry to places of safety costly merchandise or other valuables, added to the confusion. Then again, the roar of the flames was so intense and the heat was so terrific that several firemen were obliged to direct their operations under showers of water slowly poured upon them.

**Explosion as of Field Guns.**

But, in spite of the exertions of the firemen, the fire crept on very steadily until Nicholl Square, which is situated at the far-end of Hamsell Street, was reached.

At a little after 2 o'clock a dozen hose-pipes with a twelve-foot spread poured water into the blaze from an opposite roof, from the street below and from the burning premises themselves; but it did not seem to have any effect. The water rushed out of the windows and from the ground floor like a waterfall, while the flames leaped higher and higher, and as the floors fell in the place still blazed, a gigantic display of fire and smoke, till the spot was completely gutted and the walls heeled over, amid the cheers of the then almost countless sightseers.

The confusion in the street became greater as the fire spread, and as the shrieking of steam whistles and throbbing of the fire engines increased as building after building became ignited, the fiery torrent swept onward and the clouds of smoke became denser and more widespread.

Suddenly there was an explosion of gas meters, sounding like the reports of field guns, followed by a momentary hush. After that the wild rushing here and there was resumed with increased energy.

Several firemen were almost buried in burning ruins, as front after front of the flaming warehouses fell in, hurling tons of bricks and masonry into the streets, bursting and cutting the fire hose in all directions, while quantities of fiery matter, resembling huge sparks or meteors, were falling in every direction, making it impossible to foresee where the conflagration would stop, as roof after roof caught fire and window frames all about the scene began to smoke.

**Flames Checked on Jewin Street.**

By dusk the picture presented was extremely brilliant and horribly attractive. Four streets were blazing on both sides, and there was plenty to interest the gambling spirit of the onlookers in betting as to whether or not the venerable tower of St. Giles's Church could stand the hail of sparks and burning fragments with which it was enveloped.

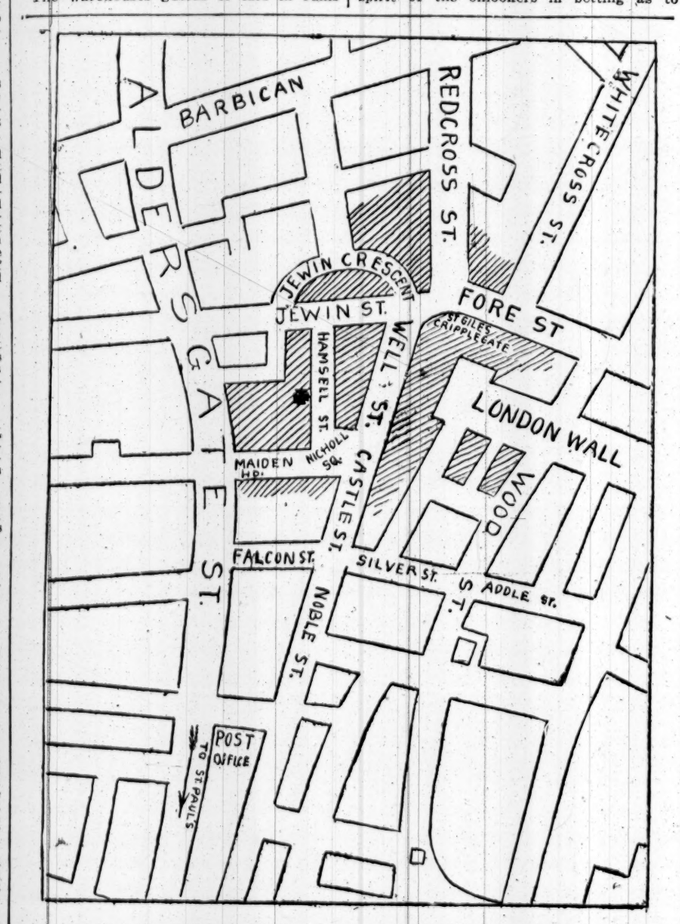
The red flames from every point shone out against the black sky and through the widespreading mass of dull, leaden smoke, tinged with tongues of yellow fire, and here and there, where the fire had subsided somewhat, the street lamps, stripped by the heat of their burners and glass frames, blazed with big jets from the open pipes like monster danger torches.

There was no abatement of the furious persistence of the blaze before 5:30 P. M. Then the check came in Jewin Street by a tremendous use of water, and in Well Street, where the collapse of a wall on the right hand side of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross Street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there, when Commander Wells knew that he had got the upper hand of one of the greatest fires on record. Though the fire was under control, volumes of flame were still pouring out of many buildings. In spite of numberless escapes, no casualties have been reported.

At midnight the fire was still the scene of great excitement. Fifty engines were playing upon the ruins, wagons were hurrying up coal, and tons of water were pouring into the fiery debris.

Thousands of people were trying to penetrate the cordon maintained by a thousand policemen, reinforcements for whom were hurried up, when soon after 6 o'clock an increase in the outbreak led Commander Wells to make a requisition for more engines upon the outlying stations.

The scene must occupy the Fire Brigade for several days, especially in view of the grave danger of the collapse of the shells of buildings, which fall now and again with a loud report.




MAP SHOWING THE BURNED DISTRICT IN LONDON.

[The cross indicates where the fire started.]

## THE BURNED DISTRICT.

### St. Giles's Church and the Historic Edifices—The Business Houses Destroyed by the Flames.

The district of London burned over by the fire lies north of the Thames, principally in the section known as Cripplegate. It probably includes from 3½ to 4 acres of territory, and is just northwest of that great part of old London destroyed by the famous fire of 1666.

The buildings consumed on Hamsell, Wood, Well, Aldersgate, Red Cross, and Jewin Streets, and Nicholl Square are principally warehouses and factories of paper and fancy goods.

East of these streets lies one of the most historic sections of the metropolis, including the pile of buildings the centre of which is St. Giles's Church. Just south of the church runs eastward part of the old wall that once inclosed mediæval London Town. But many of the streets mentioned have also historic associations, whose sites have been marked from time to time by tablets appropriately inscribed, set in the walls of the warehouses.

John Milton once lived in Jewin Street, just off Aldersgate Street, in 1661. It was here he married his third wife. South of Jewin Street and parallel to it was Gresham Street, which got its name from Gresham House, the residence of Whittington, Lord Mayor of London in 1314.

**St. Giles's Cripplegate.**

The Cripplegate Church, or St. Giles's Cripplegate, as it is more properly called, was built in 1100, close to the ancient city gate of that name. The church was partly burned down in 1545, and was not rebuilt until the beginning of the seventeenth century, toward the close of Elizabeth's reign. In it, Aug. 20, 1620, Oliver Cromwell, then only twenty-one years of age, wedded Elizabeth Bourchier. The church to-day is much sought out by tourists. It contains the tomb of John Milton and that of his father; also the tomb of Foxe, author of "The Book of Martyrs." Frobisher, the famous voyager and freebooter of the Spanish Main, was buried here in 1594, as was also Speed, the typographer, who died in 1629.

Aldersgate Street runs south into St. Martin's le Grand. Here are the buildings of the General Post Office. Only the oldest of the three known as the "General Post Office East" is indicated on the accompanying map. It stands partly upon the site of the old Abbey Church of St. Martin's. It was built from designs by Sir R. Smirke, in 1825-9. Here is conducted the business of the letter, newspaper, and book posts. A building northwest of it, called the "General Post Office West," contains the Central Telegraph Office and some of the administration offices, while the principal administration offices are in a new building farther north, which covers the ground formerly occupied by the Queen's Hotel, the French Church, Bull and Mouth Streets. In Foster Lane, which runs in the rear of the General Post Office East, is the Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, built by P. Hardwick, R. A., in 1835; a handsome edifice containing portraits of her Majesty and several of the royal family, also of Sir Hugh Myddelton, by Jansen.

**Some of the Business Houses.**

But to the north of the Post Office Buildings, at about 400 yards distance in the vast labyrinth of streets that almost have no names on modern maps, was the district where the fire played havoc. Hamsell Street, where the flames started, contains the tile factories of R. L. King & Co., Ramsey & Co., brace manufacturers; Yates, Vialou & Co., warehousemen; William Riema & Co., manufacturers' agents; Phillips & M. Abbott, mantle manufacturers; Bing, Harris & Co., New Zealand merchants; Turner Archibald & Co., elastic web manufacturers; H. J. Brady & Co., embroiderers; J. H. French, ostrich feather merchant; Auerbach, Franklin & Franklin, merchants; Frederick Newton & Co., manufacturers' agents; William Taylor, mantle manufacturer; Thomas Walton, tie manufacturer; Gustavus Strauss & Co., importers; S. Hecht & Co., commission agents; John Ellis, fur and skin merchant; Mansell & Mark, mantle makers; Sadler & Entrop, manufacturers' agents; James Butler & Co., lace manufacturers; Glover & Barnes, printers; James Sayse, mantle manufacturer; Roberts & Co., general carriers; Alfred Brookman, merchant; Henry Pentony, Jr., & Co., tie manufacturers; William Earl & Co., umbrella makers; Beardsworth & Cryer, trimming manufacturers; Robert Schmutzler, embroidery manufacturer; Louis Birnstingl & Co., bead merchants; Miss Annie Martin, wholesale milliner; Harrison, Smith & Co., umbrella manufacturers; Waller & Brown, mantle manufacturers; A. Oppenheimer & Co., commission agents; J. G. Mouson & Co., soap manufacturers; Sechbach & Co., wine growers; Fred Mohlau & Sons, indigo cotton print manufacturers; the Nouvelle Fabrique Nationale de Chapeaux, hat manufacturers, and Lethem Brothers & Mellin, commission merchants.

On Well Street, the second street attacked by the flames, the principal places of business are those of Hamilton & Smith, mantle manufacturers; Pitman, Son & Co., upholstery trimming manufacturers; Grierson & Williams, mantle manufacturers; D. Burnstein & Co., mantle manufacturers; Michael Levy, fancy goods importer; Thomas Norman & Son, wholesale stationers; Beynon & Cabban, necktie manufacturers; Wiseman Brothers, woolen manufacturers; Bernard T. Swinstead, straw bonnet manufacturers; William Lewis, ostrich feather manufacturers; Beardsworth & Cryer, trimming manufacturers; Alfred Brookman, merchant; Roberts & Co., general carriers, and William M. Le Plastrier, shirt manufacturer.

**Jewin, Hamsell, Red Cross Streets.**

Jewin Street is crossed by a number of streets, but in the vicinity of Well Street the business houses of prominence are R. E. Semphill, iron manufacturer; Joseph Mann, tailor; William Edward Mann, commission merchant; Charles H. Doust, commission merchant; the London-Hanover Stationers' Company, the Bespoke Tailoring Company, Willerinhaus & Co., manufacturers of braid, &c., and H. Schwartz & Co., fancy goods manufacturers.

In the vicinity of Hamsell Street, the businesses of prominence on Jewin Street are Harper Star Plate Polishing Company, Samuel R. Hooper, stick manufacturer; Hooper Brothers, (Limited,) umbrella furniture manufacturers; Maurice Frischer, fancy goods importer; Dredge & McCombie, mantle manufacturers; Deguingand & Son, tobacco pipe manufacturers, and E. Holyman & Co., umbrella manufacturers.

Red Cross Street, on the West Side, at the point reached by the fire, contains the businesses of Joseph W. Wilson, tobacconist; Alexander Murray & Co., tobacco perfume manufacturers; William Mitchell, gold and silver manufacturer; Reuben W. Watson, fancy goods manufacturer; G. S. Ewing & Co., (Limited), wire and hardware merchants; Samuel Gosford, brace and belt manufacturer; John Hitchcock, blouse maker.

On Nicholl Square, between Well Street and Castle Street, are the business houses of F. Weintrand, merchant; Joseph Sykes & Sons, braid manufacturers; Ridley, Shore & Co., tie manufacturers; Bentley & Co., mantle manufacturers; Henry Vollner, trimming manufacturer; William S. Bond, umbrella manufacturer; David Davies, commission agent; A. Delacour, pipe manufacturer; Henri Porée, artificial flower importer; Stewart & Co., artificial florists; Philip Veite & Co., fancy goods importers; Thomas J. Wright & Son, pattern card manufacturers; Giesse, Weyland & Co., stay busk manufacturers; Arthur W. Metcalf, silk brocade manufacturer, and Brown & Mardle, collar manufacturers.

### FORMER FIRES IN LONDON.

**A Record from the Great Conflagration of 1666 to the Present Day.**

From the year 1087, when a fire swept away the wooden structure of St. Paul's Cathedral, London has frequently been visited by flames which have swept away thousands of buildings in her narrow streets, and destroyed millions of pounds in property.

The most famous fire in London's history was that known as the Great Fire of Sept. 2-6, 1666, whose ruins covered 436 acres, north of the Thames, extending from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the northeast gate, near the southern extremity of the present fire, to Holborn Bridge. It began in a baker's house in Pudding Lane, behind Monument Yard, and, sweeping to Pye Corner, destroyed in the space of four days eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Zion College, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets.

About 200,000 persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. The monument on Fish Street Hill, the work of Sir Christopher Wren, was erected on the site of St. Margaret's Church, to commemorate the fire.

London's fires of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were particularly fatal, and the records contain the chronicles of the deaths of from twenty to fifty persons in nearly every case.

In 1854 there were 953 fires in London, 1,113 in 1857, 1,114 in 1858, and thirty-eight lives were lost. In 1869 there were 1,572 and in 1870 1,946. In the 1,708 fires that occurred in 1877 twenty-nine lives were lost, and in 1880, which had 1,871 fires, thirty-three lives were lost.

One of the greatest fires in recent years was that of 1882 in Wood Street, which destroyed property valued at £1,000,000. Ten blocks of houses were burned on July 23, 1884. On Aug. 6, 1887, Whiteley's enormous drapery and general stores and warehouses in Westbourne Grove and Queen Road, Paddington, were partially destroyed, causing a loss of over £400,000. This was the fifth and most disastrous fire in the Whiteley establishment since 1882. By a fire on June 12, 1885, Mr. Whiteley lost £350,000.

In July and September of 1893 occurred two big fires, one of which destroyed forty buildings, at St. Mary's Axe and vicinity, and the other eighteen Old Bailey warehouses valued at £300,000.

Three great fires occurred in 1895—one at the London Docks, another in Wood Street, and the third in Upper Grand Street, Blackfriars. In 1890 there were 2,555 fires recorded, in which sixty-one lives were lost, and over 60 per cent. of these occurred in the last month of the year.

# GAGE'S MONETARY SCHEME

## The Secretary of the Treasury Replies to Four Questions Submitted to Him.

## A CIRCULATION BOND ISSUE.

### The Exchange of Bonds for Currency Deposited by the Banks to be Effected with the Least Possible Delay.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The Journal this morning says:

"The plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury for reforming the currency is of vast importance to the whole country. In commercial and financial centres like Boston the interest on the part of all business men has been so great that every detail of the proposed plan has been scrutinized with the greatest care and fully discussed. As a result of a study of the various parts of Secretary Gage's plan, and after consultation with leading financiers, the editor of The Boston Journal addressed to Secretary Gage, under date of Nov. 13, a letter embodying the following questions, which cover the points of detail upon which doubt as to the Secretary's exact intention has been expressed:

"First—You put no limit of time within which the Secretary of the Treasury shall substitute interest bearing bonds for deposits of currency. Would it not be fair to make some limit and not allow the banks to feel that you got the money in and they got no interest except the saving of one-half of one per cent. tax?

"Second—When you say that the Government shall guarantee the payment of all circulating notes of the banks do you mean immediate payment or only ultimate payment? It would make quite a difference in the treatment of the notes of any bank whose credit became shaky, which course the Government was going to take.

"Third—We have also heard it questioned whether it was wise to invest the two per cent. guarantee fund held by the Government in bonds, as they might fluctuate in value, and it is suggested that it might be safer to hold it in money.

"Fourth—Is the redemption fund of 5 per cent. to be counted by the banks as a part of their legal reserve?"

To these questions the following reply has been received:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1897.

To the Editor of The Boston ournal:

I will avail myself of the first leisure moment to reply to yours of the 13th inst., in whJich you wish me to state more clearly some of the points in my recommendations. I will, therefore, say:

"First—That it is the purpose in mind to substitute interest-bearing bonds as security for circulating notes, in substitution of currency previously deposited, as rapidly as the Printing Bureau can get them issued and in proper form. In fact, the delay would be very brief.

"Second—The idea of requiring a deposit of currency to begin with is to make sure that there will be no contraction at all in this operation. Money will go out as fast as it comes in. The 'guarantee of the Government' I understand to mean a guarantee for immediate payment, not ultimate payment.

"Third—As to the investment of the two per cent. guarantee funds, if invested in Government bonds, I will say that two-and-a-half per cent. gold bonds are issued, the fluctuations will not be violent, unless the debt hereafter should be greatly increased, and as the investment would probably be a growing sum the risk of a fall could be easily sustained by the guarantee fund.

"Fourth—The redemtion fund of five per cent. (I may conclude to recommend ten per cent. instead of five) is not to becounted as part of the legal reserve against deposits.

I feel much gratified at the friendly interest you take in the suggestions made by me. I do not know that they are the best that could be made, but I feel quite certain that if they could all be adopted the Government would find itself as a bank of issue (and that is what it is and what it will be for some years to come) in an enormously better position than it now is. Very truly yours,

LYMAN J. GAGE.

## THE MATTHEW VASSAR, JR., LOST

### Rescue of the Schooner's Crew by the Childe Harold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 19.—The schooner Childe Harold arrived here this morning from Boston, with Capt. M. W. Howes, his wife, and six seamen, comprising the crew of the schooner Matthew Vassar, Jr. The Vassar encountered a severe gale Tuesday while off the Jersey coast. She sprang a leak and rapidly filled with water. Thursday morning, with sea after sea washing the deck, Capt. Howes, his wife, and crew were rescued by the Childe Harold. The Vassar was bound from Norfolk for New York with a cargo of lumber. She was an old vessel of 116 tons' burden, and was owned by Capt. Howes of Portland, Me.

## DR. NANSEN MAKES A DENIAL.

### He Says He Has Made No Plans for Another Arctic Journey.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who delivered a lecture here last night, when shown the dispatch from Christiania, saying that arrangements for his next arctic trip have been completed, said there was no truth in the story. He says he has no plans for the future, has not decided if he will make another trip, and has not authorized arrangements such as are said to be under way in Christiania, Norway.

Dr. Nansen's health is giving way under the strain of his lectures and the receptions accorded him everywhere, and he says that in the future he will not take part in any demonstration.

## TO FIGHT THE RUBBER TRUST.

### A New Indiana Concern Decides to Operate Independently.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Nov. 19.—It has just been decided by the stockholders of the Mishawaka Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Company that the new plant, now completed, shall be operated as an anti-trust concern, the attempt to merge the local industry in the combine known as the United States Rubber Company, which comprises every other rubber manufactory in the United States, having failed.

The factory cost $200,000, including machinery, and the company has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000. The plant will give employment to 700 men and boys. Operations will begin within ten days. E. A. Saunders, late General Manager of the trust; Clement Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., and M. V. Beiger, President of the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company, are the principal stockholders.

## TAMMANY IS GENEROUS.

Tammany Hall yesterday celebrated its victory in the recent municipal election by giving away $40,000 of unexpended campaign funds, $20,000 to the Cuban insurgents and $20,000 to the poor of this city. Nathan Straus supplemented this with a gift of 1,000 tons of coal, also for the poor of New York.

The giving away of this money was the chief work of the Executive Committee, which met at the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was the first gathering of the leaders since the election and a comprehensive one. They were all there; in fact Richard Croker had a front seat, with John C. Sheehan on his right, and Mayor-elect Van Wyck on his left, while Col. Asa Bird Gardiner sat next to Judge Van Wyck. Scattered about the room were John F. Carroll, George B. McClellar, Thomas F. Grady, and scores of other men more or less prominent in Tammany councils. James J. Martin presided.

The immediate business of the meeting, the arranging for the periodical reorganization, was quickly disposed of. A committee of five, composed of John C. Sheehan, Michael C. Murphy, Victor J. Dowling, James P. Keating, and William E. Stillings, was appointed to take charge of the matter of primaries, decide on the date for holding them, and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee. It was suggested that Tuesday, Dec. 28, be fixed for the primaries.

This arranged, Mr. Croker addressed the meeting. He said: "I want to congratulate the representatives of the Democratic Party here to-day on the good work done by them on the 2d of November. I feel very much gratified with the splendid victory achieved by the Democracy on that day. You have all good reason for hearty congratulation and the people whom you represent also have the best of reasons to congratulate themselves on the result.

"Go right on now with the good work. Call your committees together and continue to build up the organization and the power of the Democracy. It was a grand victory, and we should all be proud to feel that the people have sustained the Democracy as they did on election day."

Mr. Croker called attention to a delegation which had just entered the room, composed of Tomas Estrada Palma, Gonzalo de Quesada, Horatio S. Rubens, Dr. Francesco Chenard, Carlos Perraga, and Henry Schoen, representing the Cuban Provisional Government. Mr. Quesada presented the cause of Cuba, appealing to the men of Tammany to come to the rescue of the Cuban braves who were fighting for home rule and liberty as, he declared, Tammany fought in the last election. They had rifles and cartridges enough, he said. What they needed was food and medicines and bandages for the wounded and sick of the insurgent army and for the women and children who were dying from neglect and hunger.

Mr. Croker moved that "the Treasurer of this organization be authorized to draw a check for $20,000 for the purpose of aiding the sick and needy in Cuba." This was carried, amid applause, and the Treasurer, John McQuade, at once wrote out and handed to Mr. Palma a check for the amount named. The Cuban delegation then expressed its thanks and retired in triumph.

"We must not," then said Mr. Croker, "be unmindful of the poor of our own city in this hour of victory. We ought to do all we can to give them a good, solid, happy Christmas." Accordingly, on his motion, Mr. McQuade was empowered to turn over to a committee composed of one repreesentative from each Assembly district $20,000 to be used for the benefit of the poor and needy of the city.

Nathan Straus said that he had not been a member of Tammany long, but he was proud of it and of its great victory. He asked the privilege of supplementing the organization's gift of $20,000 to the poor with one of his own of 1,000 tons of coal, to be distributed as far as possible among deserving widows. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Straus.

Mayor-elect Van Wyck was called on and made the first speech he has delivered since accepting his nomination. He said:

"I thank you very heartily for the efforts you put forth on election day, and I congratulate you on the success then won by the Democracy."

The committee which has charge of the distribution of the twenty-thousand-dollar fund for the poor and Mr. Straus's 1,000 tons of coal, headed by John H. G. Vehslage as Chairman, will meet at Tammany Hall at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon to begin its work.

## FIERCE FIGHT ON AN ENGINE.

### Fireman Tries to Kill the Engineer and Loses His Own Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—Engineer E. P. Bishop had an exciting experience last night on a Louisville and Nashville freight train in the shape of a struggle for life with his fireman, Wiley Craig, a colored man. The fireman was in his cups and surly.

Bishop looked at the steam gauge. It was low and there was a big hill to climb two or three miles ahead. He asked Craig to stir the fire. The fireman gave an impudent reply and when the request was repeated took out a revolver and discharged a bullet at the engineer.

The bullet went wild, and before another could be fired, the engineer knocked the revolver out of the fireman's hand.

"Then I'll cut your throat," howled the negro, and he sprang at Bishop with a knife in his hand. Bishop's watch chain broke the knife's point and saved his life. The struggle continued until Bishop, with his own pistol, ended it by shooting his fireman in the head. The negro dropped his knife and fell from the engine.

The train by this time was on a sharp down grade. Bishop shut off steam, called for brakes, and sank to the floor. When the train stopped he was weltering in blood. He was badly hurt, but will recover.

## THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

The barometer has fallen in all districts except Northeastern New England and north of Montana. There is an extended depression covering the Dakotas and Montana, and the barometer is relatively high in the lower St. Lawrence Valley and along the South Atlantic coast. The weather was clear last night throughout the central valleys and the Southern States. It was cloudy in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and at northern Rocky Mountain stations. Light local snows are reported from New England, New York, Northern Michigan, and northwestern Canadian stations. The temperature has risen throughout the Southern and Middle States, and central valleys. It is also warmer from Texas northward to North Dakota, but it is decidedly colder in Northern Montana. The temperature continues generally below freezing in New England. The indications are that the weather will be fair from the Southern and Middle Atlantic States westward to the Rocky Mountains. Light snow or rain followed by clearing weather is indicated for Southern and Central New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 51 | 33 | 36 |
| 6 A. M. | 51 | 32 | 3 |
| 9 A. M. | 56 | 35 | 41 |
| 12 M. | 33 | 37 | 45 |
| 4 P. M. | 46 | 40 | 44 |
| 6 P. M. | 43 | 39 | 42 |
| 9 P. M. | 39 | 39 | 41 |
| 12 P. M. | 37 | .. | 41 |

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....40¾
Weather Bureau.....36
Corresponding date 1896.....48
Corresponding date for last 20 years...41

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 4 P. M., the minimum was 32 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was .68 at 8 A. M. and .75 at 8 P. M.

# CANAL TO THE BIG LAKES

## Canadian Commissioners Report in Favor of a St. Lawrence River Deep-Water Route.

## LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO NEW YORK

### A Canal from Lake St. Francis to the Richelieu River the Only One Needed on Canadian Territory—American Commissioners' Report.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 19.—The Canadian Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to confer with Commissioners appointed by the United States in regard to deep waterways have prepared their report to the Canadian Government. The Commissioners of both countries have been at work for about two years. According to the instructions to the Commissioners, they were to inquire into the feasibility of building such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with an adequate and controllable supply of water for continual use and where such canals should be located.

The Canadian and American Commissioners met together at different times and discussed the question. Some time ago the American Commissioners sent their report to the Government at Washington. It showed that it is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the great lakes and the seaboard, and also that it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than twenty feet.

They also reported that, starting from the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior, the most eligible route is through the several great lakes and their immediate channels and the proposed Niagara ship canal (from Tonawanda to Olcott's) to Lake Erie; and that the Canadian seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence River; and the American seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by way of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, or by way of the Oswego (Oneida) Mohawk Valley and the Hudson River.

For surveys the American Commissioners asked $355,000. The Canadian Commissioners in their report now say that inasmuch as New York and the Atlantic States, including New England ones, form by far the most important market both for home consumption and for exportation, no deep-wate route which is not the best for reaching that market should be considered by the originators of this international commission.

"The fact," continues the commission, "That such a commission has been established indicates a belief that an international route may prove to be the best if not the only practicable one to reach the American seaboard at New York. It certainly would be the shortest and best to reach tide water and also Lake Champlain with its New England frontier.

"The supreme value to the Northwestern States, as well as the Canadian prairie, of an international deep waterway is that it will combine the shortest route to the Canadian seaboard, Europe, and Lake Champlain with the broadest, deepest, and most speedily navigable waters, and therefore the quickest route from the heart of the northern continent to New York."

The probable route of such an international work will be one by which all the new large canals required between Lake Erie and the Hudson River will be located along the northern and eastern boundary of the State of New York, with the single exception of the one between the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, which is the only one necessarily within Canadian territory. "This new canal would start at Hungary Bay, on Lake St. Francis, and go to St. Johns, on the Richelieu River, a distance of about forty-six miles, which would connect Lake Champlain." The Commissioners—O.

# THRONGS SEE THE HORSES

## A Representative Crowd of Society Folk Gathers in Madison Square Garden.

## THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CUP

### The Contests for This and Other Prizes Prove Popular — Descriptions of Some of the Gowns Which Were Admired.

The Horse Show begins its last day this morning. Yesterday was marked again by a good attendance, and the evening session was the gayest, socially, of the week. The seats and boxes were filled with handsomely, and often strikingly, gowned women and men in evening dress, while the spaces back of the seat rows were filled with people, standing and craning their necks to obtain a glimpse of the performances in the ring.

Keen interest was manifested in the judging and the jumping contest. There was much life in the social atmosphere of the show, and the evening was generally voted a most enjoyable one.

A representative society audience filled the boxes. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney had with them Lady Colebrooke of England. Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden were present. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins and Miss Amelie Kussner, the miniature painter, were with Mrs. Reeve-Merritt. A box that drew many eyes held Mr. and Mrs. Seagrist of St. Louis and Mr. and Mrs. Daniell, formerly Miss Kimbel of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic U. Benedict had many guests in their box, and Gen. and Mrs. G. P. Pierson were with Mrs. Truax. The usual throng of clubmen were on hand, and the promenade was crowded at all times.

One of the boxes which attracted attention was occupied by Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen and her niece, Miss Bessie Davis, daughter of Mrs. John Davis, from Washington. They held court all the evening, as their box was without doubt the centre of attraction. Miss Frelinghuysen was in black, with the bodice of her gown elaborately embroidered in silver and spangles. Miss Davis was in brown velvet, with gold trimming, and a bright green toque with white feathers.

Mrs. William P. Douglas and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger were together in one of the upper tier boxes. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger wore a most becoming gown of mouse colored cloth, with blouse waist, trimmed with bands of seal fur, and a small black jet bonnet with roses. Henry Olin, Frank Bacon, and Col. Van Rensselaer Cruger were in the box.

Mrs. Henry Sloane had Miss Evelyn Burden and Miss Marie Winthrop in the box with her. Mrs. Sloane was in gray crepe de chine and velvet, with black lace. Miss Evelyn Burden had on a remarkably handsome gown of fawn-colored cloth.

Miss Lena Morton, in a handsome black velvet gown, small green toque, with white aigrette, and a large bunch of beautiful pink orchids at her waist, was in the box in the evening with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, in black and red, and Miss Mary Kernochan in gray, were of the party.

## THE PROFESSIONAL SIDE.

### Incidents of Especial Interest to Those Who Watched the Performances on the Tanbark.

So many classes were on for judgment yesterday that the intermissions were short. Class 30 brought a representative lot of hackney yearlings. Prince Crompton, in whose veins flows the purest of the English hackney blood, got the first prize, while the red ribbon was awarded to A. J. Cassatt's Chesterbrook. Although it was early in the morning session when the pony stallions, some of them up to the full pony limit of 14.1 hands in height, were brought in, there were 100 or more children in the Garden. Eclipse, a lively little brown stallion, captured the admiration of the young folks, and there was general gratification when the judges awarded him the blue ribbon.

Beleka, already a winner in several classes, added another blue ribbon to her collection when she was judged to be the best of the two-year-old trotting fillies in Class 9.

The junior championships—one for stallions and another for fillies—were interesting. Two of the judges are breeders of other styles of horses, but both excellent judges of hackneys, and, together with Alexander Morton of Scotland, who was invited to come over to judge at this show, they awarded the blue ribbon for stallions to Prince Crompton and for fillies to Lady Valentine.

Clifton II., who won first prize last year in the contest for the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, won the cup outright for his owner, Frederick C. Stevens, by taking the ribbon in the same class yesterday. Cadet, formerly an invincible champion hackney, was relegated to third place.

### Miss Watt's Disappointment.

Little Miss Watt, the daughter of T. L. Watt, who had a pair entered in Class 69, was sadly disappointed when the contest was over. She drove behind the pair, which was sent out of the ring because the black stallion, Mar, was lame, and when she left the ring clapped her hands and called out to another little friend that the ponies had won the prize. Topsy and Jenny, a showy pair, got the ribbon.

The show of four-in-hands brought five splendidly-appointed teams and coaches into the ring. R. F. Carman drove his orange and black mail coach Tantivy, with a pack of luggage on the top. Frederick Bratton rolled his, a blue, yellow and black coach, Falcon. He wore a white beaver coaching tile, a long white driving coat, with a Watteau back, and in his buttonhole was a yellow chrysanthemum almost as large as his head. His appointments were correct down to the smallest detail, and he got the blue ribbon. C. F. Bates tooled his famous old coach Defiance, but had to be content with third prize.

But while his appointments and team did not bring him a ribbon in four-in-hands, Mr. Bates was not to go without consolation. He and Richard Canman were entered in a quick-change competition, and Bates's men did their work so well that the stout whip carried off first honors, making the change of horses in 58 seconds.

The ladies' saddle class was attractive. Mrs. Beach, the veteran instructor of equestriennes, carried off first honors with Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson's Milady, and Miss Adelaide Doremus, one of the reigning belles in society, won the red ribbon on her horse Chester.

The afternoon jumping class was pretty, but Miss Halloway, a daring young rider, and a member of a family that is famous for its love of hunting, had an unsteady rider under the saddle and met misfortune. In clearing one of the fences Richmond, on which she had the mount, fell and rolled over her. There were few people in the Garden at the time, but the women that remained screamed in the agony of suspense. There were cheers, however, when she stood up and pluckily remounted. She forced Richmond to the jumps, and made him take them, but his fall counted against him, and he was not in the first four.

The exhibition of hansom horses and cabs as let for hire showed more than anything else since the show opened what the Horse Show in this city has done in the way of educating the general public up to what is required as regards their horses. Dandy, a brown gelding exhibited by James Hammond, was not the only showy one of the lot, but the judges considered him the best, and gave him the blue ribbon.

### Waldorf-Astoria Cup.

The contest for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, which was won by Joseph E. Widener's Von Harbinger, meant more as a social triumph for Mr. Widener and his pretty wife than it did as a brilliant success in the horse world. Mr. Widener, it is said by many, has spent thousands attempting to get into the best circles of society, and the fact that he drove Von Harbinger to victory will give him social prestige, because of the relationship it will bring him into with the Astors.

To society, the contest for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup was the crowning glory of the year's show. It brought into the ring a representative crowd of heavy swell drivers, for the owners of the gigs competing were obliged to drive their outfits. R. F. Carman, J. Clinch Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Louis Wormser, A. J. Nutting, George B. Hulme, Thomas M. Hilliard, Hamilton H. Stanton, James G. Marshall, J. Wyman Porter, Frederick C. Stevens, and Eben D. Jordan all drove, but the contest narrowed down after a while to a race between Mr. Jordan and Mr. Widener. The ribbon was finally awarded to Von Harbinger, and great applause greeted the decision. At all horse shows the high jump proves an attraction, and last night's exhibit was no exception to the rule.

The fencing of American Beauty attracted attention. While her four competitors touched at all of the jumps over five feet, she sailed clean as an arrow across the timbers until the 6 feet 3 inch bar was presented. Then she struck the bar. She struck again when three inches were added. Ted English, the steeplechase jockey, surprised the spectators by sending Chapple, who had up to this time struck at all but the five-foot jump, clean across to six-and-one-half-foot bar. American Beauty tried twice again, but failed each time. Perfection, who seemed to get better as the bars were raised, then went at the jump, and just grazed the six-and-one-half-foot bar. Chapple by his clear jump won the prize, and Perfection was second, while American Beauty was highly commended.

### ANIMALS THAT WON HONORS.

#### Where the Prizes Were Distributed by the Judges.

The following awards were made:

HACKNEYS.

Class 29, for hackney stallions, two years old, height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Langton Performer II., Frederick C. Stevens's ch., by Langton Performer-Garton's Duchess Emilie; second prize, $60, won by Glendower, Glendower Stock Farm's ch., by Dr. Parke-Pepita; third prize, $30, won by Bell Boy, Dr. W. Seward Webb's ch., by Courier-Belle Lyons; highly commended, Brilliant, Dr. W. Seward Webb's ch., by Matchless of Londesborough-Lady Alice.

Class 30, for yearling hackney stallions, height not to be considered, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Prince Crompton, Eben D. Jordan's ch., by Danegelt-Princess; second prize, $60, won by Chesterbrook, A. J. Cassatt's ch., by Cadet-Freedom; third prize, $30, won by Mars, A. J. Cassatt's br., by Cadet-Madge; highly commended, Langton Model, Frederick C. Stevens's b., by Langton Performer-Modeste.

PONY STALLIONS.

Class 88, for stallions three years old or over, exceeding 12.1 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First prize, $100, won by Eclipse, F. F. Carman's br., 10 years, 13.2 hands; second prize, $50, won by Kasim, Theodore C. Patterson's gr., 8 years, 14 hands, by Abdul Hamid II.-Kate Hepburn; third prize, $25, won by Rocket III., T. L. Watt's blk., 10 years, 14.1 hands; highly commended, Patrician, Curt Von Wittleben's ch., 5 years, 14.1 hands.

TROTTERS.

Class 9, for fillies, two years old, to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by Beleka, James W. Cooke's b., 15 hands, by Potential-Evemont; second prize, $75, won by Monrose, E. H. Harriman's b., 15.2 hands, by Stamboul-Jangle Lass; third prize, Lady Perfection, Dr. J. G. Harry Hamlin's ch., by Lord of the Manor-Ilona; Nanni, E. H. Harriman's blk., 15.1 hands, by Director-Nancy Lee.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

Class 42, for stallions, three years old or over, any breed; to be shown in hand.—First prize, $150, won by Marshal Sabin, W. F. Fotteral's gr., 7 years, 16.2 hands; second prize, $75, won by Rescue, Kensico Farm's b., 11 years, 17.1½ hands.

HACKNEY JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 22, for stallions winning first prizes in Classes 29 and 30, and all horses taking first prizes in these classes must compete for the championship; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $250, won by Crompton, Eben D. Jordan's ch., by Danegelt-Princess; reserve ribbon, won by Langton Performer II., Frederick C. Stevens's ch., by Langton Performer-Garton's Duchess Emilie.

Class 24, for fillies winning first prizes in Classes 34 and 35.—First prize, $200, won by Lady Valentine, Frederick C. Stevens's ch., by Grand Fashion-Lady Lillian; reserve ribbon, won by Senorita, Florham Farm's ch., by Dr. Parke-Pepita.

HACKNEY CHAMPIONSHIP, (MARES.)

Class 23, for mares winning first prizes in Classes 31, 32, and 33; all of them to compete.—First prize, $200, won by Stella, Frederick C. Stevens's ch., 9 years, 15.1½ hands, by North Star, dam by Lord Derby; reserve ribbon, won by Lady Sutton, Frederick C. Stevens's b., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Chocolate, Jr.-Garton Duchess of Connaught.

TROTTERS.

Class 14, for fillies two years old and under four, to be shown to harness or wagon.—First prize, $150, won by Emilene Belle, J. C. & Harry Hamlin's b., 3 years, by Chimes-Emily, driven by Mr. French; second prize, $75, won by Beleka, James W. Cooke's b., 15 hands, by Potential-Evemont, driven by the owner; third prize, $35, won by Talma, H. N. Bain's b. f., 3 years, 15.2½ hands, by Monterey-Golita, driven by the owner; highly commended, Sana, Rensselaer Weston's b. m., 3 years, 15.3 hands, driven by Mr. Burr, Jr.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 69, for pairs of ponies other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands.—First prize, $100, won by Topsey, gr. m., 8 years, 11.3 hands, and Jenny Lind, ch. m., 8 years, 11.3 hands, owned by Batonyi Driving School (agents) and driven by Aurel Batonyi; second prize, $50, won by Wild Rose, br. m., 5 years, 11.2 hands, and Blossom, br. m., 5 years, 11.2 hands, owned by W. J. Sampson and driven by H. O. Hesson; third prize, $25, won by Forrest Hattie, rn. m., 3 years, 11.1½ hands, and Forrest Exile, ch. m., 8 years, 11.2½ hands, owned and driven by T. L. Watt.

TROTTERS (DRIVING CLASS.)

Class 11, for the racing champion prize; open to all stallions having a record of 2:25 or better; to be judged by degree, age, color, conformation, gait, record, and racing qualities, as shown by performance.—First prize, $200, won by Dare Devil, C. J. & Harry Hamlin's blk., 4 years, by Mambrino King-Mercedes, driven by Ed Geers; second prize, $100, won by King Rene, Jr., C. J. & Harry Hamlin's b., 7 years, 15.3 hands, by King Rene-Crepe Lisse, driven by Ketchum; third prize, $50, won by Keeler, William H. Clark's br., 10 years, 16 hands, by King Rene-Ada Wilkes, driven by Thomas; highly commended, Burlingame, Mrs. J. A. Goldsmith's br., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Guy Wilkes-Sable, driven by Nagel.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

Class 56, for pairs of horses, to be shown before a brougham; horses to count 50 per cent. and general appointments 50 per cent: First prize, $200, won by Robin, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, and Redbreast, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, owned by William L. Elkins, and driven by Charles Hicks; second prize, $100, won by Coxey, br. g., 9 years, 15.1 hands, and Brown Donna, br. g., 8 years, 15.1 hands, owned by Charles F. Bates and driven by James Donner; third prize, $50, won by The Proper Caper, br. s., 8 years, 15.3½ hands, and The Real Thing, br. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands, owned and driven by Charles F. Bates; highly commended, Superior, b. g., 8 years, 15.1½ hands, and Surprise, b. g., 8 years, 15.1½ hands, owned by Louis W. Wormser and driven by J. Henderson.

HACKNEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 21, for the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, for the best horse in the show; open to all stallions taking first prize in Classes 25 26, 27, and 28, and the winner of the Junior Championship and reserve ribbon in Class 22, and to stallions having taken a first prize in any of the Association's previous shows; the cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. (Winner last year Clifton II.)—Prize of $500 and ownership of cup, won by Clifton II., Frederick C. Stevens's ch. g., 7 years, by Danegelt-Lightsome; reserve ribbon to Prince Crompton, Eben D. Jordan's ch., by Danegelt-Princess.

TROTTERS.

Class 12, for stallions of any age, to be shown to harness or wagon.—First prize, $150, won by King Rene, Jr., A. A. Bonner's b. 7 years, 15.3 hands, by King Rene-Crepe Lisse; second prize, $75, won by Keeler, William H. Clark's b., 12 years, 16 hands, by King Rene-Ada Wilkes; third prize, $35, won by Judge West, J. C. Linnemann's b., 3 years, 15.3½ hands, by Alfonso, dam by Chimes; highly commended, Burlingame, Mrs. J. H. Goldsmith's b., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Guy Wilkes-Sable.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Class 65, for the best road team, four years old or over.—First prize, $250, won by Governor Brown, Pride, Caprice, and Pandoline, owned and driven by John S. Bratton; second prize, $125, won by Marie, Clown, Lord Chumley and mate, owned and driven by R. F. Carman; third prize, $60, won by R. T. H., H. T. Willie Johnson, and Effie Brennan, owned and driven by Charles F. Bates; highly commended, Count, Countess, Buzzard, and Blizzard, owned by C. F. Bates and driven by Pratt.

QUICK CHANGES OF FOURS.

Class 65A, for $50, for the best coach and appointments, and the quickest change of teams made in the ring; the horses to have substance, pace, and good manners, and not to be under 15 hands.—Won by C. F. Bates's team; time, 58 seconds; R. F. Carman's second; time, 1 minute 14½ seconds.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 77, for ladies' saddle horses not under 14.3 hands, three years old or over.—First prize, $150, won by Milady, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson's rn. m., aged, 15.1¾ hands, ridden by Mrs. Beach; second prize, $75, won by Chester, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's ch. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, ridden by Miss Doremus; third prize, $35, won by Patsy McCord, E. T. H. Talmage's ch. g., 5 years, 15.1¾ hands, ridden by Miss Belle Beach; highly commended, Lady D., James A. Scrymser's b. m., 6 years, 15.3 hands, ridden by Mrs. Squire.

HUNTERS.

Class 96, for ladies' qualified hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 25 per cent.; performance over fences and manners to count 75 per cent.—First prize, $200, won by Tom Thumb, Pleasant Valley Stock Farm's ch. g., 6 years, 17 hands, ridden by Coffey; second prize, $100, won by Huntress, E. C. Reynal's blk. m., aged, 16.1 hands, ridden by the owner; third prize, $50, won by Tommy Atkins, J. Stevens Ulman's b. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands, ridden by the owner; highly commended, Lady Kildare, Adam Beck's b. m., 5 years, 16 hands, ridden by W. Wilson.

CAB HORSES AND HANSOM CABS.

Class 44, for horse and best-appointed licensed hansom cab, as let for hire; the horse to count 60 per cent. and the cab and appointments 40 per cent.—First prize, $60, won by Dandy, James Hammond's br. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; second prize, $25, won by Dandy II., Jerome Connors's b. g., 7 years, 16 hands; third prize, $10, won by Klondyke, T. Mooney's b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; highly commended, Rodman, J. Lahey's b. g., 6 years, 16 hands.

TANDEM.

Class 60, for harness tandem, the wheeler to be over 14.3 hands, and not to exceed 15.2 hands.—First prize, $200, won by The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, and Coxey, br. g., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, owned and driven by Charles F. Bates; second prize, $100, won by Northlight, Jr., b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, and Great Caesar, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, owned and driven by Dr. George S. Gagnon; third prize, $50, won by Duke, b. g., 6 years, 15 hands, and Holly, b. g., 7 years, 15.1 hands, owned by A. J. Nutting and driven by John T. Shults, Jr.; highly commended, Superior, b. g., 8 years, 15.1½ hands, and Surprise, b. g., 8 years, 15.1½ hands, owned by Louis W. Wormser and driven by J. Donnelly.

WALDORF-ASTORIA CUP.

Class 111, for the $500 Challenge Cup, for the best horse suitable for a gig; the horses to be driven by the owners; professionals barred; the cup to be won three times by the same owner before it becomes the property of the winner—Won by Von Harbinger, Joseph E. Widener's ch. g., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, driven by the owner.

HIGH JUMP.

Class 105, open to all.—First prize, $200, won by Chapple, John Holloway's b. g., 7 years, 16.1 hands, ridden by Ted English; second prize, $100, won by Perfection, Mrs. Francis D. Beard's br. m., 7 years, 16 hands, ridden by Donnelly; third prize, $50, won by Lady Roseberry, Adam Beck's ch. m., 4 years, 15.3½ hands, ridden by W. Wilson; highly commended, American Beauty, Ralph Fullmer's b. m., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, ridden by Mr. Collier.

### Programme for To-day.

9 A. M. to 10 A. M.—Saddle horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.—Harness horses for sale may be shown in the ring.

11 A. M.—Judging two herds of ponies other than Shetlands, Class 113.

11:15 A. M.—Judging two pairs of ponies with flowing manes and tails, in harness, Class 114.

11:30 A. M.—Judging five horses and delivery wagons, Class 43.

11:45 A. M.—Judging stallions and their half-bred get, Class 36.

12:15 P. M.—Judging eight pony stallions, Class 87.

12:30 P. M.—Judging two pony stallions, shown with three of their get, Class 115.

12:45 P. M.—Judging three polo ponies, Class 86.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging eight ponies under saddle, Class 84.

2:15 P. M.—Judging twenty-one ponies in harness, Class 70.

2:40 P. M.—Judging trotting stallions for the championship, Class 3.

3:10 P. M.—Judging thirteen horses and best appointed "road rigs," Class 19.

3:40 P. M.—Judging thirty-two carriage horses, Class 52.

4:15 P. M.—Judging saddle horses (first-prize winners) not exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 79.

4:30 P. M.—Judging saddle horses (first-prize winners) exceeding 15.2 hands, for the championship, Class 80.

4:45 P. M.—Judging sixteen tandems, Class 61.

5:30 P. M.—Judging five qualified hunters, Class 95, and six thoroughbred qualified or green hunters, Class 97.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Parade of prize winners.

8:30 P. M.—Judging thirty-six harness horses, Class 45.

9 P. M.—Judging harness horses (first-prize winners) over 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 59.

9:15 P. M.—Judging harness horses (first-prize winners) not exceeding 15.3 hands, for the championship, Class 58.

9:30 P. M.—Judging eight qualified hunters, Class 98.

9:45 P. M.—Judging hunters and jumpers for the heavy, medium, and light-weight championships, Class 106.

## SOCIETY MEN IN A BRAWL.

### Dr. G. S. Gagnon Inflicted Severe Cuts on the Head of Frank D. Beard in the Astoria Cafe.

There was a short, sharp, and decisive fight in the café of the Astoria at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, between Frank D. Beard, the well-known Brooklyn horseman, and Dr. George S. Gagnon, a dentist who lives in the hotel. Beard was badly beaten over the head with a water caraffe in the hands of Gagnon, and as a result was invisible at the Horse Show last night, although his injuries were the subject of much comment among his friends when he appeared at the show in the afternoon before their origin was known.

It appears that Beard and two of his friends went to the Astoria early yesterday morning. Gagnon was there, and the party had several drinks, and, although it was said that Beard and his friends showed signs of having imbibed before, everything was quiet. Suddenly there were loud words, and both Beard and Gagnon sprang to their feet. The angry words continued, and a moment later Gagnon seized a caraffe that was standing on the table and smashed the Brooklyn man over the head with it.

Beard dropped like a log and blood poured from a jagged wound over his eye. His friends jumped in and picked him up, while some of the hotel employes interfered to pacify Gagnon, who was very angry. Napkins were applied to the Brooklyn man's wound, and he was hurried into a carriage and taken home. Gagnon went to his apartments in the hotel.

Beard was at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon, and was making frantic efforts to have the story of the affair kept from the public, when he found out that the details had become known. He had a lump on his forehead, over which was a large piece of court plaster, and there was a cut over his eye, from which the eyebrow had been shaved, and which looked as if stitches had been taken in the wound. An artificial eyebrow was neatly painted where the original had been.

As soon as Beard found that his fight with Gagnon was known he disappeared, and if he was at the show last night he kept himself studiously out of sight. No one of his friends was found who would say that he had seen him.

"Frank was ugly last night," said one of them. "He had been drinking, and was looking for trouble. From all accounts he got it."

Dr. Gagnon was seen just as he left the ring, in which he had been driving a tandem in one of the competitions. He is a big man, weighing, perhaps, 225 pounds. At first he refused to say anything about the matter, but finally admitted that the facts as stated above were correct.

"He insulted me," said Dr. Gagnon, "and when I demanded an apology he refused to make it, and I smashed him."

"Did you hit him with a water bottle?" he was asked.

"I don't care to say anything more about it," was the reply. "You see my position. I cannot talk."

"What about the talk of a duel, or, at least, another meeting between you?"

"All bosh," was the reply. "I guess he has got enough."

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf and Astoria said that there had been a row between the men and that it had occurred in the café between 8 and 3:30 o'clock.

Manager Hilliard also admitted that there had been a row, but said it had amounted to nothing.

Frank D. Beard is well known in this city and Brooklyn and on the race tracks. He is a celebrated whip and horseman, and a member of many clubs. He and his brother, J. Robinson Beard, are the owners of the Erie Stables, and Lazzarone was one of his string when he won the Suburban. He is a director of the American Store and Warehouse Company which owns nearly all the warehouse stores in Brooklyn, and is very wealthy.

Dr. George S. Gagnon is a dentist and is proprietor of the New York Dental Parlors at 54 West Twenty-third Street, and a similar concern on Fourteenth Street. He is said to be also a dealer in horses, and, like his antagonist, is a celebrated whip. He has a number of horses entered in the Horse Show, and he and his wife have been conspicuous figures there this year.

At the home of Mr. Beard's mother, Mrs. M. A. Beard, at 140 Amity Street, Brooklyn, nothing apparently was known last evening about the row. Mrs. Beard said she had heard of no trouble in which her son was involved.

"He lives at Lakeport, N. J., now," she added. "I think he is at the Horse Show to-night, but I am not sure."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## TO WORK AGAINST PLATT

### Republicans Making Plans for a New Organization Hostile to Him.

### MEN WHO ARE SAID TO BE IN IT

#### James J. Belden, Gen. Wager Swayne, William Brookfield, and J. E. Milholland Mentioned as Leaders in the Movement.

The movement to destroy the Platt organization has begun to take definite shape, it is reported, and already conferences of prominent anti-organization men have been held, at which a plan of procedure was discussed. It is the intention of the leaders of the movement to perfect a State organization in time to send a full delegation to the next State Convention.

The Republican Organization of the City of New York, of which William Brookfield and Gen. Wager Swayne are the official heads, will hold a meeting Monday night at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, at which action will be taken with regard to the new movement. It is asserted that the Brookfield organization, should it be deemed best, will merge its identity in that of the proposed organization, or will serve as a nucleus around which to rally the anti-Platt forces.

It was said yesterday that the anti-Platt leaders of Erie, Chautauqua, Onondaga, Herkimer, and other country counties will join the new Republican organization, and that it will have the active support of Congressman James J. Belden, ex-Senator Warner Miller, George E. Matthews of Buffalo, and others who were prominent in the McKinley League movement. It is reported that Mr. Belden will be asked to assume the leadership. The Syracuse Congressman, it is asserted by his friends, has always been successful in his opposition to Senator Platt and the Hendricks-Hiscock Syracuse "machine." They further say that he ran independently for Congress against Theodore B. Poole, the Platt candidate, and defeated him, and that he has the confidence of all anti-Platt Republicans.

### Mr. Belden in Conferences.

It is known that Congressman Belden has conferred with William Brookfield, John E. Milholland, ex-Senator Miller, and many up State leaders with regard to an anti-Platt movement. It is said that these conferences of encouragement have been received from various parts of the State, urging the Greater New York Republicans to take the initiative, and asserting that if they will do so Republican sentiment will be with them and make the movement a success.

Neither Mr. Brookfield nor Gen. Swayne would discuss the matter, James Yereance, who introduced the resolutions at the County Committee meeting Thursday night authorizing a revision of the rolls, said:

"A series of conferences will begin among Republicans within twenty-four hours. Those who will confer have no connection with the Brookfield or Citizens' Union organizations. Their object is to cause the rolls to be purified and secure for the Republicans just treatment and a voice in the management of the party. As all representation in the governing bodies of the party depends upon the enrollment, it stands to reason that a district in which the rolls are padded will secure representation to which it is not entitled. In my election district the rolls are clean, and we are entitled to three members of the Assembly District Convention. In other election districts the rolls are padded, and the representation is, in some districts, as high as ten.

### Estimate of the Real Enrollment.

"It is alleged that the enrollment of 83,000 is honest. Inasmuch as Gen. Tracy received only 56,000 votes in Manhattan and the Bronx, and as it is a fair assumption that at least 16,000 Republicans who voted for him are not enrolled, the real enrollment may be fairly estimated at about 40,000. And I very much doubt if it numbers that. Such a condition is wrong, and it ought to be changed.

"After the County Committee meeting last night some of the delegates said that I should not have named in my resolutions any one as a committee to purge the rolls. That I should not have mentioned Gen. McCook, Mr. Homer, and the others, but left it to Mr. Quigg to appoint a committee. The reason I did this was that I did not want any whitewashing committee named. An enrollment, to be fair, must be held under the direction of such men as Gen. McCook.

"The trouble in the County Committee is that the delegates who agree with me are afraid to stand up and be counted. That was why I was alone in my vote for the resolutions. I know that there is much opposition to one-man power, bossism, in Republican affairs. There is a bitter feeling against Chairman Quigg. It was amusing last night to see Otto Irving Wise, who a little while ago was a stanch Tammany man, get up and offer the resolution of confidence in Mr. Quigg."

Mr. Yereance, who represents the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in the County Committee, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Plaza Club. During the campaign the club interested itself in an attempt to effect a union between the Republicans and Mr. Low. It finally indorsed Mr. Low, and when the Low mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, the club sent out circulars of invitation to it to Republicans. One of these circulars came to the attention of Chairman Quigg, who immediately called up Mr. Yereance on the telephone. He asked Mr. Yereance, it is asserted, if he had signed such a circular. Mr. Yereance replied that he had.

"Do you intend to resign from the County Committee?" Mr. Quigg is reported to have asked.

"No; I do not," was the answer Mr. Yereance is said to have given.

"Then I should advise you to," it is said Mr. Quigg rejoined.

### Discussing the Situation.

Mr. Yereance, Alderman Benjamin E. Hall, Assemblymen Francis E. Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh and John A. Weekes of the Twenty-fifth, James S. Lehmaier and thirty other representative Republicans met at the Plaza Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and discussed the situation. Gen. Horace C. Cook belongs to the club, the members of which are opposed to Senator Platt.

Mr. Yereance said that steps were taken to perfect an organization, the objects of which would be to secure a revision of the enrollment and a change in the policy of the party. He refused to say whether the organization would do its work within or outside of the Platt organization. Mr. Yereance said that what might be done would depend entirely on future developments. Just what the result of the meeting was none of those present would divulge.

It was learned, however, that a resolution was passed condemning the enrollment and pledging those who participated in the conference to use every effort to bring about the changes in the present policy of the party that were demanded. It was said that the majority sentiment was for forming an organization separate and distinct from the Platt organization.

Senator Platt and his lieutenants, while they will not discuss the movements of their opponents, say that they are not alarmed at anything that may be done. County Chairman Quigg had a long conference with Senator Platt last evening. The Senator, it was said, is satisfied with the work of the County Committee at the Thursday night meeting. It was asserted with regard to the defeat of the Yearance resolutions, that the county organization does not desire to change the rolls, for the reason that under them the delegates to the State, Congress, Senate, and Assembly District Conventions will be chosen next Summer.

### BROOKLYN ASSEMBLYMEN.

#### Denial That Platt Has Captured the Citizens' Members.

The two Independent Republican members-elect of the Assembly in New York, John A. Weekes, Jr., and Francis E. Laimbeer, stoutly deny the frequently iterated claim of the organization Republicans that Mr. Platt has captured the Brooklyn Citizens' Union members, and will be enabled thereby to organize the Legislature as he sees fit.

Mr. Weekes said yesterday: "I don't think Mr. Platt will be able to elect Mr. O'Grady Speaker. He will not have enough votes to elect his candidate without the help of the Independent members, and he will have to compromise on some candidate who is more satisfactory to them. The Independents may not be able to elect a candidate of their own, but they will insist on the man who is chosen being less closely identified with the machine than Mr. O'Grady."

Mr. Laimbeer said that the movement to unite the independent members in this and Kings Counties had by no means been abandoned, as was claimed in certain quarters.

"My position now is just what it has been all along," he said, "and I still believe that Mr. Platt will be unable to organize the Assembly unless, of course, he makes a combination with the Democrats."

It is pointed out as an argument why the Kings County Independents will not all enlist under the Platt banner, that the Citizens' Union, to which, it is claimed, they owe their election, is to be a permanent power in politics, and that desertion of its interests now would insure certain defeat for the man who tried it, if he should offer himself for re-election next time.

### Kings' Claim on Police Commission.

Brooklyn Republicans profess to have assurances that one of the two Republican members of the bi-partisan Police Commission will be a Brooklyn man, and the members of the City Committee of Brooklyn appointed by Chairman Quigg have, it is claimed, the privilege of selecting the man. The principal names now up for consideration are those of Police Commissioner Leohard R. Welles, Harry A. Hanbury, and George H. Roberts, Jr.

Roberts was the Republican candidate for President of the Borough of Brooklyn in the late election. Hanbury's claims are said to rest on the fact that P. H. Flynn, his political backer, is one of the members of the City Committee. Aside from them, there is talk of City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant, and Walter B. Atterbury.

### Bridge Traffic Delayed.

Trains on the Brooklyn Bridge were stalled for about fifteen minutes shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the derailment of a car, which was in the middle of a train that had just discharged its passengers at the New York terminal. The train was being switched over when the onward trucks of the car jumped the track on the switch frog, and the whole train came to a standstill. The sale of tickets o Brooklyn-bound passengers was suspended for ten minutes.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Allan McLean, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. F. Hazen, Chicago; John H. Weiss, Pittsburg; Judge J. W. Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio.

GILSEY—Arthur Hazen, Philadelphia; W. B. Herrick, Cleveland; D. L. Magruder, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Dr. R. Fleischer, Philadelphia; J. B. Mosby, Richmond, Va.

HOLLAND—Clinton Clark, Rochester; J. M. Mack, Philadelphia; R. R. Cable, Chicago; Thomas B. Harrison, Baltimore; P. Reynolds Hitt, New Haven; P. A. Sorg, Ohio.

IMPERIAL—Dr. G. H. Stannard, Philadelphia; Spencer Borden, Fall River; Dr. James H. Thompson, Pittsburg; F. A. Ogden, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Dr. George S. Isham, Chicago; Mme. Melba, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston; Henry McKean Ingersoll, Philadelphia; Senator O. H. Platt, Meriden.

NETHERLAND—Charles F. Prendergast, Savannah; James M. Hill, Duluth; R. S. Crawford, Hagerstown; Charles M. Robinson, Hartford.

PLAZA—Charles Gallaudet Turnbull, Philadelphia; Charles B. Semple, Louisville; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoria, Miss Sartoria, and maid, Washington.

WALDORF—Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; H. M. Krasby, Summit, N. J.; Keisheiro Matsui, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Washington; Karl G. Roebling, Trenton; H. M. Sage, Albany; F. R. A. Pingree, Boston.

WINDSOR—William Barns, Jr., Albany; George H. Christy, Pittsburg; Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago; Lieut. T. S. Berden, U. S. Marine Corps on U. S. S. Brooklyn.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. L. Morgan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Donovan, notions; 488 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods and notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Dey, dry goods; 96 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; Seisenberg, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago; H. T. Mills, dry goods; 104 North Street; Hoffman House.

Howland, The, Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Thayer, linings; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, dry goods; Stuart House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia; W. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Matthews, H. E., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Fleming, notions, fancy goods, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Miller, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany; R. M. Chalm

# COMMISSION FROM CANADA

## The Cabinet at Ottawa Decides to Send Representatives to Washington.

## TO SETTLE ALL QUESTIONS

### Premier Laurier Says the Sealing Dispute Can Be Considered Only in Connection with Other Important Matters.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies have returned from Washington. Within a couple of hours after their arrival a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which the Premier explained the recent negotiations with President McKinley and his Ministers. As a result of this meeting, it is said that the Cabinet has decided to send a commission to Washington composed of men familiar with the various questions involved, to meet with a similar body of men appointed on behalf of the United States, with ex-Secretary Foster at its head, and endeavor to reach a settlement on all boundary and other questions at issue between the two countries.

At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting Premier Laurier in an interview said: "It is plain to use that the sealing question cannot be settled by itself. It can only be considered in connection with irritating and important questions. There is no intention whatever of negotiating any reciprocity treaty that would interfere with or affect Canada's existing British preferential tariff."

When asked as to the result of their visit to the United States, Sir Louis Davies said: "I have just been reading the press report sent out from Washington, and it seems to me to represent our final conclusions fairly well. The representatives of the American and Canadian Governments are satisfied with the results of the conference held, although, of course, none of the chief matters in controversy could be brought to a final issue. A statement of facts has been mutually agreed upon, however, which establishes a firm basis for future operations. We now know exactly where we stand and will not hereafter be groping in the dark. Each party knows its true position. After both representative parties confer with their colleagues in their respective administrations, statements of the demands regarding the proposed reciprocity trade relations will be exchanged and replies submitted by each.

"I can add nothing new to what I have said as to the American tariff pressing too heavily upon us in respect to their duties on our lumber, coal, and fish exports. I think that the United States authorities, after they have maturely considered the whole situation in regard to Canada, will agree as to the correctness of our representations. This may carry sufficient weight with the joint commission, should one be agreed to, to bring about such reciprocity arrangements as are most desirable to both countries. From what Gen. Foster has intimated, we think the prospects of the final appointment of a joint commission are good."

# THE AMERICAN POSITION.

### The Killing of the Seals Must Be Stopped Before Other Questions Can Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The dispatch from Ottawa announcing that the Canadian Cabinet has decided to send a commission to Washington to negotiate with a similar commission, to be appointed by the United States Government, touching all the questions at issue between the United States and Canada has had the effect of drawing forth here, for the first time, a statement of the exact proposition that was laid before the Canadian contingent when they were in Washington a few days ago. It can now be stated that the proposal of Mr. Foster, representing the United States Government, which the Canadian delegates took home with them to submit to their council, was:

"First—That both nations agree at once to a suspension of all killing of seals during the next season in the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the modus to go into operation on the first of next month.

"Second—That representatives of the Government of the United States and Great Britain, including Canada, be designated to enter with as little delay as possible upon the consideration of all unsettled questions between Canada and the United States, with the view to a settlement by treaty, this to include the sealing question and any other matters which either Government may choose to bring forward."

So far the State Department has not been advised that the Canadian Council has acted upon the proposition, but an early answer is expected, as is evidenced by the fact that the date set for the beginning of the modus stopping the killing of the seals is no later than the first of next month.

One important fact that is not clearly disclosed in the Canadian dispatches is that the modus must be agreed upon positively before this Government consents to the commission. In other words, there must be no killing of the seals while the commission is at work. The commission might occupy a long time in its deliberations, and if pelagic sealing were to go on meanwhile, it is believed by the American experts that there would be no seals left to serve as a basis for the deliberations.

The proposition of this Government having been stated so explicitly, it may be understood that the announcement of the purpose of the Canadians to appoint a commission implies that they have decided to agree upon a modus vivendi. Nothing has yet been done toward arranging the details of the commission's work should one be agreed upon. Probably Messrs. Foster and Kasson, and possibly Mr Hamlin, will represent the United States, and, owing to the nature and complexity of the questions that would come before the commission under the liberal permissive clause, other members might be required, in the nature of experts in particular lines, such as the fisheries, reciprocity, labor immigration, mining, and lumber questions.

A definite feature of the proposed commission is that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, shall be at the head of the British-Canadian Commissioners, and, in all probability, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall be associated with the Ambassador. This is significant as showing the purpose of this Government to recognize fully the imperial character of the negotiations, and to conduct them only through the authorized representatives of the British Government. The dispatches from Ottawa fail to state this fact, and to that extent are said to be misleading. There can be no Canadian commission, and no body representing Canada can conduct negotiations with the United States Government.

This was recognized in the recent meetings, and it took form in the propositions submitted. At least one of these propositions states distinctly that the arrangement for the commission shall be made between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and the United States, and that the British Ambassador shall be at the head of the commission representing the British-American side. Much misapprehension was caused during the recent visit of the Canadians by the unofficial character of their discussions, as it was recognized that official negotiations were possible only between the United States and Great Britain, and not through the medium of the Canadian officials.

This misapprehension cannot arise again, it is said. Any commission determined upon at Ottawa would first have to be submitted to the Colonial Office at London, and, if approved in that quarter, it would assume an official form, as between the United States and Great Britain. The action of the Canadian Cabinet is not, therefore, final, but is expressive of the wishes of the Dominion authorities, as subject to final action in London.

Up to the present time there has been no intimation as to how the British Government would view the formation of a commission. Mr. Adam of the British Embassy was present at the meeting at Mr. Foster's house when the question of a commission was discussed between Mr. Foster and the Canadians. It is understood, however, that Mr. Adam's attendance was informal and unofficial, and not as a representative of the British Government.

### Ohio Murderer Executed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Albert J. Frantz, the murderer of Bessie Little of Dayton, was executed in the Ohio Penitentiary this morning.

# JUDGE McKENNA'S SUCCESSOR.

### John J. McCook Recommended to the President for the Position of Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Californians are confident that the position of Attorney General, soon to be made vacant by the transfer of Judge McKenna to the Supreme Court bench, will be filled by the appointment of Judge Waymire. This will enable California to hold honors in both the Supreme Court and the Cabinet. Mr. McKenna will not discuss either proposition. There is like reluctance at the White House to comment on the reports heard from day to day.

It is not considered to be worth while for the friends of ambitious politicians to press candidates for the position of Attorney General upon the President, still, in a quiet way, it is learned that John J. McCook has been mentioned to the President and recommended by letters from men of influence in New York. Mr. McCook was at the White House to-day, but on account of the Cabinet meeting did not see the President.

John S. Runnells of Chicago, formerly of Iowa, and once a member of the Republican National Committee, who has had an extensive railroad practice, has been put forward as a good candidate, but it is not expected that Illinois will get another Cabinet place. The friends of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia have not altogether given up the hope that he may succeed Judge McKenna. The President cherishes a strong feeling of friendship for him.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

Connecticut.—Westbrook, Mrs. A. W. Jones.

New York.—Clarksville, J. M. Wright; Fratchcur, E. E. Howard; Indian Fields, W. E. Hudson; Long Eddy, John W. Avery; New Salem, Levi M. Erwin; Revena, Arthur Hartt; Sterlingville, C. B. Corbin; Waterbury, W. H. Palmer; Versailles, W. L. Brown.

New Jersey.—Cedarville, David Claypoole; Westlake, Joseph D. Bailey.

# GUARDIAN FOR MISS CISNEROS.

### Mrs. John A. Logan to Protect the Young Cuban Woman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An order was issued by the Orphans' Court to-day making Mrs. John A. Logan guardian for Miss Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros. The proceedings in court were very brief, but the Senorita's appearance created much interest. The petition for guardianship set out that Miss Cisneros has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States, so far as the law allows, and that she intends to enter an institution of learning in this city and hereafter to remain a resident of Washington.

The petition also recites the incarceration of her father, José Augustin Cossio y Zerrano, and that there is no time fixed for his release, and that there is reason to believe that it will be a long time before he is liberated, if at all. The case was before Judge Hagner of the Orphans' Court, and Mrs. Macias, whose guest the young woman now is, acted as her interpreter.

# THE CASE OF HUGO KNIE.

### New Jersey Man Who Was Forced Into the German Army.

HACKENSACK, Nov. 19.—Hart & Hart of this place, who were retained to look after the interests of Hugo Knie of Cresskill, who is serving a term in the German Army, although he claims to be an American citizen who was seized by the German Government when he went to his father's home to marry, received a letter to-day from the State Department at Washington which puts the case in a new light.

According to the investigation made by the State Department, Knie was born in Germany, and not in the United States, as he claimed. The State Department says he came to this country in 1893, and was naturalized when he had been only four and a half years in this country, thereby imposing upon the court and rendering his naturalization void.

Knie's father came to the United States in 1849, and returned to Germany in 1876, and has since resided there, and is understood to have given up his citizenship of this country. In the circumstances, the State Department can do nothing for Knie.

# ILLINOIS MINERS ATTACKED.

### Two of Them Fatally Hurt in a Fight with Twenty Masked Men.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 19.—Martin Bartholomy and George Roehl were fatally injured, and Robert Loren was severely beaten last night in an attack by twenty masked men on the night shift of miners at the Kolb coal pit.

Both of the fatally injured men have families.

The attack is supposed to have been an outgrowth of the miners' strike.

# SOLOMON ISLANDERS PUNISHED.

### Murderous Natives Attacked by the European Residents.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The Solomon Islanders on the Island of Guadalcana, emboldened by their success in overcoming the Austrian expedition under Baron von Norbeck, recently raided the English settlements and robbed and pillaged the inhabitants. Three murders were perpetrated, the victims being Jean Porritt, a trader, and his two assistants.

When the news of the murders reached Tulogi, the resident Minister, Mr. Woodford, organized an armed force of settlers and added to it six native police. He proceeded to Aola, and there called upon all the European inhabitants, who joined the expedition. About thirty-five well-equipped volunteers were enrolled.

The trading schooner Sarah Beattie was pressed into service and the expedition embarked for Kowkow, the native village, near the scene of the murders. On arriving there the whites and police landed secretly below the village and formed for an assault. The village was stormed, and the head hunters were taken by surprise. The natives fought well, but finally broke for the jungle, leaving several dead and wounded and four prisoners. Kowkow and a village called Bonbasi were destroyed.

### Ship Steward Accused of Smuggling.

G. Vanden Heuvel, a steward on the steamship La Gascogne, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $1,500 bail, for examination, on a charge of smuggling. The complaint is made by Customs Inspector George W. Scully, who charges him with bringing over and attempting to land 240 pairs of corset steels, covered with kid, nine pieces of silk, and three pieces of lace. The arrest was made as Vanden Heuvel was about to leave the ship with the goods in his possession. He asserted that he had brought the goods over for a passenger whom he was to meet at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. He refused to give the name of the passenger.

### Close Call for Jersey Tug's Crew.

The tugboat William M. Beach, owned by John H. Wilson, sprung a leak while tied to her dock at the foot of Hudson Street, Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and sank in thirty feet of water. The crew, consisting of five men, were asleep in their bunks at the time. One of them was awakened by the noise of the water pouring into the hold. He aroused his companions, and they escaped to the dock just as the tug went down. She will be raised to-day.

### Valuable Paintings Burned.

A fire broke out in the residence of George A. Travis, an artist, at Newtown, L. I., early yesterday morning, during the absence of Mr. Travis. Mrs. Travis was aroused by the barking of a dog. The inmates escaped by climbing down a ladder. The building, furniture, and valuable paintings were destroyed, and were not insured. The loss will amount, it is said, to about $8,000.

### Student Fined $3 for Scorching.

William Fearing, a student of Columbia College and last year's inter-collegiate bicycle champion, was fined $3 in the West Side Police Court yesterday for scorching. He was arrested the day previous at Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard by Bicycle Policeman Haussler after he had disregarded the latter's order to decrease his pace.

# ARGUMENT FOR LOS ANGELES.

### Reasons Why Its People Strongly Favor a Deep-Water Harbor at San Pedro, Cal.

In an editorial published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 6 under the caption "San Diego and San Pedro Bays," it was said: "The People of San Diego, Southern California, are much exercised over the proposal to appropriate $2,900,000 of the National funds for the construction of a deep-water harbor at San Pedro. The arguments which they advance against the scheme are direct and cogent, and unless there is some good argument on the other side—which does not appear—they ought to be convincing."

A resolution recently passed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce asserts that the editorial in question did an injustice to that city, and presents some arguments on the other side. The demands of Los Angeles, which is twenty-five miles distant from San Pedro, are said to be representative of the general desire of the people of Southern California. The necessity for the harbor is vouched for in the report of the Board of Engineers of the United States Government appointed in 1892 to select a site for a deep-water harbor for Southern California.

Continuing, the resolution says that should the Nicaragua Canal be completed, San Pedro Harbor will be the nearest and most convenient port at which freight may be shipped by railroad. In addition, Asiatic and Australian freights could be received there and shipped across the continent.

"Petitions," says the resolution, "have been filed before Congress, asking for the construction of the harbor, by commercial organizations of the cities of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Legislature of the State of California, and by the last three sessions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress." In speaking of the city itself it is said that Los Angeles has a population of more than 100,000, and is 125 miles from San Diego, which has only 25,000 people.

# GAMBLING IN INDIANA.

### The Loser's Wife Can Recover from the Winner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of John R. Ervine against the State, on relation of Nellie A. Walley, appealed from the Circuit Court, held that the statute making it the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to sue for and recover, in the name of the State, for the benefit of his wife and minor children, all sums of money lost by any person at gambling, for which he neglects to sue within six months, is Constitutional. The Court says that the title to money won at gambling never vests in the winner; also, that giving the property to the loser's wife instead of himself when it is recovered does not infringe his rights, because he cannot be entitled to compensation for property to which he has no right.

Mrs. Walley recovered a judgment for $5,414.80, lost by her husband at a faro game.

# KETCHAM INQUEST CONTINUED.

### Inquiry to be Made in Respect to the Medicine He Took.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The inquest upon the body of John B. Ketcham has been continued until Tuesday. This has been done in order to allow the Coroner and police to go to each of the drug stores at which medicine was procured for Ketcham, to compare the prescriptions on file with those now in the possession of the physician who issued them. This is to determine if the prescriptions were in any way changed after they left the hands of Dr. De Veney.

Dr. Noel, the Coroner's physician, has made no report on the Ketcham case. After making a superficial examination on the day of the post-mortem operation on the stomach, Dr. Noel remarked there was a slight trace of alkaloid. He said it probably was due to the medicine Ketcham had taken.

It is to settle this point that the examination of the prescriptions is to be made.

# BABY BITTEN BY A RAT.

The seventeen-months-old boy of Mrs. Samuel Stern, who lives with her husband in a flat at 1471 Madison Avenue, was bitten by a rat while asleep in his mother's bed about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The bite was not very serious, but the child bled profusely.

Mrs. Stern was awakened by the child's screams. Wrapping her boy in a blanket, she hurried with him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. There she reported that the child had been hurt—how, she did not know. It might have been burglars. The Sergeant sent a policeman with her to the flat, and he investigated but failed to find any trace of the supposed intruders.

Dr. S. Dutton Whitney of 1,461 Madison Avenue was called, and made a careful examination of the child's injury. He said there was no doubt that it was the bite of a rat, and assured the mother that she need apprehend no serious consequences.

# HARRISON G. FISKE SUED.

A suit for $100,000 has been instituted in the Supreme Court against Harrison Grey Fiske, the proprietor of The Dramatic Mirror, by Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Nirdlinger, J. Fred Zimmerman, Marc Klaw, and Abraham Erlanger, represented in the papers served on Mr. Fiske yesterday as a so-called "Theatrical Trust."

In the papers served on Mr. Fiske by the lawyers for the plaintiffs, Leventritt & Nathan, two counts are specified, for $50,000 each, for slanderous editorials, one appearing in the issue of Oct. 30, known as "Publicity," and the other in the issue of Nov. 13, known as "Evidently Not."

It is claimed by the plaintiff that they were injured in their good name, fame, and reputation by the publicity of these articles, and were otherwise damaged by their appearance.

Mr. Fiske stated last night that in these articles no names were mentioned, but, he added, "If the gentlemen named desire to constitute themselves the so-called theatrical trust and the hat fits them, they may wear it."

Mr. Charles Frohman, when seen last night at the Empire Theatre regarding the action brought against Mr. Fiske, stated that he knew nothing about the action, as it was entirely out of his department and in the hands of Klaw & Erlanger.

### Boys' Club Conferences.

A meeting of persons interested in boys' clubs and guilds in Greater New York and vicinity will be held on Tuesday next in the Assembly Room of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms, 112 and 114 University Place, near Thirteenth Street. Views will be exchanged upon work among boys by those actively engaged in it and by specialists in the various branches of club work. These conferences, which the committee in charge contemplates holding once each month throughout the Winter, will be conducted on a broad, non-sectarian basis, different features of the work being discussed at each gathering.

### Marean Decides Upon His Assistants.

Josiah T. Marean, the District Attorney-elect of Kings County, has already decided on two appointments for his assistants. One will be John F. Clarke and the other Isaac M. Kapper. Mr. Clarke, who lives in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was Assistant District Attorney under James W. Ridgway. Mr. Kapper lives in Third Street and has an office in Montague Street. He represented the Democratic organization in its fight to declare the terms of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Coombs and Nason vacant on Dec. 31 of this year.

### Policeman Lenz Goes Free.

District Attorney Olcott recommended yesterday that the indictment for bribery against Policeman Charles H. Lenz, formerly attached to the Fire Marshal's office, be dismissed, and Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, consented. Lenz was accused of taking a bribe of $100 from Louis Gordon of 21 Walker Street, who is now in prison for arson, to make a favorable report on a fire in Gordon's store.

### Attempt to Wreck an Erie Train.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 19.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the New York and Chicago express on the Erie Road at this place. The wreckers piled iron plates upon the track, but in such a way that the entire train passed over them without being derailed. This is the second attempt to wreck a train here in the last few days.

# THE CARE OF THE RED MAN

## Features of the Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## GROWTH OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

### New York Indians and Their Claims—Oil Land Leases Cause Confusion—Conditions on Which Indians Are Allowed to be Exhibited in Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Some peculiar and interesting features of the work of the Government in caring for Indians are brought out in the annual report submitted by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior. Speaking of the Indian school service, Commissioner Jones says, that while Indian education has not shown such growth in the matter of school attendance during the past year, as in previous years, still it is on a better basis than ever before. Light has become an all important consideration in an Indian school. The eye of an Indian boy is more susceptible to injury than that of his white brother.

"Born and bred among prairies and forests, the 'eagle eye' may not be an inappropriate term," says the Commissioner, "but when confined within four walls, and after protracted studies, the eye is the first piece of his bodily mechanism to feel the effects of the strain." Experiments in the lighting of school buildings are still under way.

An Indian school plant differs materially from the usual public school for white pupils. It must combine not only the essentials of a school building, but also the concomitants of a home. While literary branches are being taught, instruction must also be carried on in the mechanical and industrial arts. Boys are taught trades and agricultural pursuits, and the girls are trained to be cooks, seamstresses and housekeepers.

The Government has between three and four million dollars invested in school plants. The appropriation for Indian school purposes for 1898 amounts to $2,631,771. Indian schools are divided into nonreservation boarding schools, reservation day and boarding schools, contract schools, mission and boarding schools, and certain public schools with which the Government contracts for the education of Indian pupils. These various classes of schools are designed to meet the varied requirements of Indian education.

More than a year ago Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia was appointed a Commissioner to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company and with the Seneca Nation of Indians for the extinguishment of the claim of the company as provided by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for 1896. Last Winter Mr. Garrett reported his failure to conclude an agreement either with the Ogden Land Company or with the Indians; and he stated that the lowest price at which the company offered to sell was $270,345, or some $70,000 more than the price at which the Trustee of the company offered to sell a few years ago. Mr. Garrett advises that the Government proceed to allot the lands in severalty, notwithstanding the claim of the company, as this course might at least force an issue in the courts and thus put the character of the company's claim to a direct test. This recommendation has been transmitted to Congress.

Commissioner Jones says: "The Indians suffer and this office is embarrassed by legal difficulties growing out of the individual property rights of the Indians of the Seneca Nation. Under the laws of the State of New York sole jurisdiction in land matters is conferred upon the peacemaker's courts of the Seneca Nation—tribunals of fully established ignorance and alleged corruptibility. As a result, the defeated parties usually appeal to this office for redress, and it is difficult to make them understand that the office cannot interfere with the judgments of the legally constituted courts. The agent has been directed to prepare a petition for signature by the Indians asking the Legislature to give the State courts appellate jurisdiction in these cases, and when the petition shall be presented to this office it will be submitted to the New York Legislature with strong recommendation for favorable action."

The leasing of lands in the Allegany Indian reservation for oil purposes has been agitating the Indians to a considerable extent during the past year. As some of the Indians allege that fraud and undue influence figured in the granting of certain leases, much trouble has been caused and confusion still exists.

### Exhibition of Indians.

Most of the applications received during the last year for authority to take Indians for exhibition purposes have been refused for the reason that the experience of the Indian Commissioner's office has been that when persons other than those known to be thoroughly reliable have been allowed to take Indians for such purposes they have usually broken their contracts with the Indians and left them stranded far from their homes, so that the Government has been obliged to return them to their reservations at its own expense.

Jan. 2, 1897, Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salsbury were authorized by the department to take 100 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota for general show and exhibition purposes. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this firm. One other contract has since been made to permit twenty-five Indians from the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, Oklahoma, to give exhibitions of baseball playing in the Southern States.

In two instances the Government authorized Indians to attend industrial exhibitions or local celebrations. This was done at the urgent request of responsible parties and in the belief that the visits would have an educative influence upon the Indians themselves. The department in granting the permission, however, exacted such conditions and restrictions as would secure to the Indians good treatment and protection from bad company.

Commissioner Jones says: "Whatever engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes are made, their employers are required to enter into written contracts with the individual Indians obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with suitable food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, from the date of leaving their homes until their return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, and to return them to their reservation without cost to themselves within a certain specified time."

### French Girl Defrauds a Dressmaker.

Mignon Cordell, a French girl twenty years old of 152 West Fifty-fourth Street, was held in $800 bail yesterday on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. She is accused by Mme. Ray Richard, a dressmaker of 248 East Broadway, of raising a pawn ticket which originally called for $1 to $24, and giving that as security for a bill of $18. She failed to redeem the pawn ticket, and the deception was discovered when Mme. Richard went to the loan office to inquire as to the article pawned, and found that it was a silver watch on which $1 had been lent. The young woman pleaded guilty.

### Ex-Mayor Robinson's Indictment.

A motion will be made before Judge McMahon in Part I. of General Sessions next Monday to dismiss the indictment for grand larceny, first degree, against David C. Robinson, ex-Mayor of Elmira, and son of former Gov. Robinson. Robinson is out on $10,000 bail. He was indicted May 27 last on a charge of having secured a loan of $30,000 in the name of Robert W. Bush on property in Elmira that was worth but $10,000.

### Minneapolis Alderman Convicted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The jury in the trial of Alderman George A. Durham, charged with soliciting a bribe of $10,000 from Halvorson & Richards for a contract found a verdict of guilty to-day. This is the first conviction secured in the Aldermanic boodling cases. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

### Danbury Woman Dying of Burns.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Eric Lundquist is dying of burns received last night from a fire caused by an overturned kerosene lamp. The lamp was knocked from the table by her two children in their play, and in trying to save the children the mother's clothes took fire.

# AN IZAAK WALTON TYPE.

### A Burglar Uses a Pole and Hook in Robbing a Fur Establishment.

A burglar with a stout pole and a sharp hook did some seal fishing early yesterday morning in West Thirty-fourth Street in the vicinity of the new Astoria Hotel. With a cloth-covered weight the lone burglar punched a hole in the plate glass front of Siede's fashionable fur establishment at No. 34. Then he reached in with his pole and hook and landed after some skillful angling a sealskin valued at $126.

The burglar succeeded in getting nearly $4,000 worth of fine furs and sealskins up to the hole in the window and was proceeding to transfer them to the sidewalk when a policeman unthinkingly walked around the corner and compelled him to depart with only one garment. The officer awakened the members of Mr. Siede's family, who live over the store, and the hole in the window was eventually plugged up. A large arc light illuminates the front of the establishment, which is not more than a hundred yards from the Astoria Hotel. The police consider this Izaak Walton style of burglar the product of some other clime, where criminals are more desperate and original in their methods than here.

# "DUTCH PETE" IS INDICTED.

### Kings County Grand Jury Implicates Him in the Death of Sexton Stelz, Charging Murder.

Peter Geistel, alias "Dutch Pete," was indicted in Brooklyn yesterday by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. The charge was that he, with Constantine Steiger, or Fritz Meyer, had killed George Stelz in the vestibule of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity on Aug. 29.

Geistel was arraigned before Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, yesterday afternoon, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for trial.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury were Kate Landers, to whom Steiger gave Stelz's watch; Charles anc Pauline Merkel, the former of whom bought the pawnticket; Veronica Stelz, the murdered man's widow; Nicholas Stelz, his son; Andrew C. Roesch, the sexton; Officer James Buckley, Dr. J. F. Valentine, Detective John Becker, Capt. Alexander J. Less, Mary Smith, Isaac Scott, Frank Hanf, Frank Gabel, Louis Schmidt, (alias "Dutch Louis,") Detectives Price and Reap of New York, and Officers Ruddy and Harrington of Brooklyn.

Geistel had previously been arraigned before Justice Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court. He denied all acquaintance with Steiger up to September. He said he lived in One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, New York, up to Aug. 1, and worked for a butcher named Weber, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, when he moved down to Orchard Street and met Steiger.

Julius Berlinger, who was arrested on Wednesday night, with "Dutch Pete" and his pals, was discharged, at Centre Street Court, yesterday morning. Chief of Detectives McClusky, however, asked Magistrate Brann to remand Louis Schmidt and Frank Smith, who were of the party, and accordingly they were sent back to Police Headquarters.

# CARPENTER UNDER ARREST.

Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter, who last week secured the conviction of Fritz Meyer for murder, and is now engaged in the prosecution of William C. Woodward, charged with blackmailing Samuel Willard Bridgham, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He was under the influence of intoxicants and created a scene in the station, shouting defiance to the police and declaring that they were all "blackguards and corrupt." Mrs. Carpenter was notified and bailed her husband out, offering as security the house at 244 Fifth Avenue, in which they reside.

A little before 9 o'clock the attention of Policeman Emil Geisler was attracted to Schipper's saloon, on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, where there was a disturbance. He found Carpenter throwing beer glasses about and fighting with the bartender, while two loudly dressed women were shrieking and screaming in a corner.

Carpenter was crying that he had been robbed of his gold watch by the women and was demanding that the bartender give it to him. The bartender was insisting that Carpenter should pay several dollars which he claimed was due him for the drinks served.

When Policeman Geisler heard Carpenter's charge of robbery he took the two women to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Carpenter followed to press the charge.

The women gave their names as Mrs. Ann Pierce, twenty-eight years old, of 49 King Street, and Miss Annie Brown, twenty-three years old, of 229 East Twenty-fourth Street. Their story did not agree with Carpenter's as to how they got acquainted. He says he met them in the saloon and invited them to take a drink. They claim that he accosted them on the street and invited them in.

Sergt. John Fagan was at the desk in the station when the women were registered. When he heard who Carpenter was—and he heard it several times before the incident ended—he complied in his demand that the women be searched. Matron Waldron, however, was unable to find the missing watch.

When she came into the room and made her report, Carpenter grew furious, and danced, raved, and abused the police until Sergeant Fagan had him arrested and securely locked in a cell. There he raved till he was bailed out. The two women were held on suspicion of having taken the watch.

Saloon Keeper Schipper arrived at the station and presented a claim for several dollars' worth of drinks which he alleges Carpenter ordered during the day and refused to pay for.

A section in Section 40 provides that "Any person intoxicated in a public place is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be arrested without warrant while so intoxicated, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $3 nor more than $10, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment."

# DENIED BY MR. BAYARD.

A report circulated yesterday was to the effect that H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Line, was to sever his connection with the steamship company and would become manager of a syndicate organized by John W. Mackay, in connection with the Rothschilds, to operate in the gold fields of Alaska and the British Northwest. It was also said that ex-United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard would take the management of the White Star Line's interests in the United States, his recent trip abroad being linked in the rumor with this arrangement.

Mr. Kersey, when asked about the report, would neither confirm nor deny it. He said that he had not severed his relations with the White Star Line, and had not made any arrangement with the mining syndicate. Whether he was likely to do so, he would not say.

Ex-Ambassador Bayard was in Washington yesterday. Asked about the report of his succeeding H. Maitland Kersey, he said: "The story is absolutely without foundation."

### Yellow Fever Record.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—There were six new cases of yellow fever to-day. No death was reported.

McHENRY, Miss., Nov. 19.—To-night Dr. McHenry reports six well-marked although mild cases of yellow fever.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 19.—There were three new cases of yellow fever to-day. One of the cases is that of Raphael Semmes, son of the late Admiral Semmes, and Manager of the Mobile Street Railway Company. He is said to be quite ill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 19.—There were no new cases of yellow fever to-day. Gov. Johnston issued a proclamation to-day raising the State quarantine to-morrow at noon.

After the play of the evening and before the work of the day, take a cup of

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

### Computation of the Amount Due the Government from the Central Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Government is engaged in the preparation of its case against the Central Pacific Railway Company in anticipation of the company's default in its payments due on Jan. 1, 1898. What action shall be taken in case of default has not yet been decided upon, and the only present purpose of the Government in looking up the law in the case and preparing a statement of its financial transactions with the company is to be in readiness to institute proceedings, should such a course be decided upon. A representative of the banking firm of Speyer & Co. of New York recently has been in consultation with the President and the Attorney General in regard to Central Pacific matters, but the object of the conference is not known.

The following is said to be an approximately correct statement of the Government's account with the company should a settlement be had on Jan. 1, on the same basis as that with the Union Pacific: Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1898, $10,614,120; bonds redeemed by the Government, $6,074,000; interest paid by the Government, $44,640,220; interest due Jan. 1, 1898, $594,333; bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1899, $9,197,000; total debt, $71,119,673, against which are credits as follows: Transportation $8,067,899; cash repaid, $858,283; unpaid judgments and claims against the United States, $2,473,368; cash in sinking fund, $7,003,569; total credits, $18,192,917, leaving the net amount due the Government $52,926,756.

It seems likely that should the Government decide to proceed against the Central Pacific in foreclosure, the Western Pacific will be included. This road's indebtedness to the Government it is said, will amount to about $5,324,629 on Jan. 1, 1898.

### WESTERN PASSENGER WAR.

### The Wisconsin Central Cuts the Rate from Chicago to St. Paul.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The war between the Chicago-St. Paul lines has commenced. The Wisconsin Central to-day announced that it would make an open rate of $8 between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, to become effective at once. This is a cut of $3.50 from the present regular rate. The news of the reduction was a surprise to the competitors of the Wisconsin Central, but they lost no time in declaring that they would make the same rate.

There is considerable apprehension among the lines of the Western Passenger Association lest the trouble spread out of the territory of the St. Paul-Chicago lines and create demoralization between Chicago and the Missouri River. The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association will take the matter up at its meeting to-morrow.

### FAST CHICAGO MAIL SERVICE.

### Run to be Made from Here in 23 Hours and 35 Minutes.

With the change of time to-morrow the New York Central's fast mail train will leave New York at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Chicago next morning at 7:20 by the Lake Shore, a run of twenty-three hours and thirty-five minutes. At Albany this train receives the mail from Boston and New England by the Boston and Albany, and takes the through mail to the West from New York City and all important New York State points, including Buffalo, and delivers it in Chicago in time to connect with the early morning trains by all the great through lines. This is the fastest time ever made between New York and Chicago by any regular train, except the New York Central's "Exposition Flier," which made the run between New York and Chicago for a period of 175 days, during the World's Fair, in twenty hours.

In addition to the morning fast mail, the New York Central has two other important mail trains, viz., the Chicago Special, leaving at 1 P. M., daily, arriving in Chicago next afternoon at 3, and the night fast mail, leaving New York at 9 o'clock, reaching Chicago the next night before midnight.

Passengers for points north of Albany and Troy by the fast mail train, No. 3, should note the earlier hour of departure, as No. 3 makes the connection by both the Delaware and Hudson and Central Vermont routes for Montreal and intermediate points.

### TENNESSEE RAILROAD TAXATION.

### A Temporary Injunction Against Increased Valuations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—Attorneys for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the Louisville and Nashville, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Illinois Central, the Southern, and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad appeared to-day before United States Circuit Judge Lurton and filed bills upon which the Judge granted a temporary injunction restraining the Board of Equalization from certifying or delivering to the State Controller the recent assessment made by the Railroad Commission on the property of the companies named.

The litigation arises over an increased property valuation of $30,000,000, made by the Railroad Commission for purposes of taxation.

### For Anti-scalping Legislation.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, in a circular to newspapers on the State and National legislation against ticket scalping, says:

"Thanks to the assistance of the newspapers, the movement to secure State and National legislation having for its object the restricting of the sale of transportation tickets to the regularly authorized agents of the transportation companies has grown to such proportions that not only practically every transportation line in the United States, but also every organized body of merchants and business men has expressed itself in favor of the movement, and is doing through its officers and individual members all in its power to bring about the desired result."

### Rock Island Refunding Plan.

President R. R. Cable of the Chicago, Pacific and Rock Island Railway Company is due in this city to-day. It is understood that he will bring the detailed plan for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the road, which counsel has been engaged in perfecting. It is said to provide for an issue of bonds at 4 per cent., sufficient to take up the $12,100,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds due July 1, 1917; the $5,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due November, 1899; the $40,394,000 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1937, and the $4,000,000 debenture 5 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1921, with such premiums as may be decided on. The $44,894,000 of 5 per cent. bonds are redeemable on notice any coupon day at 105.

### Hocking Reorganization Project.

Announcement of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company reorganization plan was made yesterday. Holders of the first 6s will receive their bonds restamped with interest at 5 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1898, and will receive $50 in cash for past-due coupons. The plan also contemplates the issue of a supplemental mortgage, making the firsts cover those properties owned but not included in the present mortgage, and providing that the principal may be declared due after default for one year.

### Northeastern's Annual Meeting.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northeastern Railway Company was held here to-day. The Board of Directors, including B. F. Newcomer, H. B. Plant, H. Walters, C. O. Witte, Michael Jenkins, and W. G. Elliott, were re-elected. C. S. Gadsden was re-elected President and all the minor officials were retained in their respective offices.

### Cotton Growers' Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 

# The Wanamaker Store

THE prominent feature of the store to-day is the unusual number of special bargains. On nearly every floor are important lots of goods at much less than regular prices. This is especially true of the second floor.

## Another Bargain in Children's Wraps

Almost a duplicate of last Saturday's bargain is here for you to-day. It is an excellent maker's stock of children's reefers and jackets, in kerseys, beavers, boucles, and hand-some novelties, most of them silk-lined, at an average of HALF THE REGULAR PRICES. Many are fine sample garments, made for use as samples.

Ready for you at nine o'clock. Second floor.

**Bargains in Babies' Coats and Wraps**

A FINE collection of babies' wraps has come to us at about three-fourths of usual prices, and so they go to you on just the same basis of values. The stock includes white long cloaks for infants, short white coats for one and two-year-olds, and jaunty little colored coats for children of two to four.

Ten styles of the long cloaks; all heavily wadded for winter wear. Here are three of the styles.

Now $3.75—Fancy cashmere, with 9-inch cape, trimmed with silk braid and fancy ribbon.

Now $4.50—All-wool Bedford cord, sailor collar and deep ruffle, edged with open embroidery.

Now $5.75—Beautiful basket cloth with deep cape of embroidery, double ruffle over shoulder.

Of short white coats the number is limited. Most are in novelty stuffs, with trimmed yokes or capes, edged with fur, braid or lamb's wool. $3 each.

The colored coats are in small checks, green, blue, or brown colorings, trimmed with plain material or braid, at $3 each; and there are many styles at the one price of $5, in plain cloths and fancy mixtures, variously trimmed.

And all are worth fully one-third more than to-day's prices.

Second floor.

**Women's Coats.** BLACK velour is peculiarly adapted for very elaborate wraps, for beside its own beauty, the soft glossy pile sets off in a most effective way the beading and applique work that ornaments it.

Our prices on fine imported velour garments run from $38 to $110. Here are two very handsome wraps at medium price.

Full Blouse Coat at $53.

Handsomely trimmed with jet and embroidery of silk braid; straight front high storm collar, pleated back.

Velour Cape, Marten Fur Collar, $38.

22 inch cape, full sweep, beautifully appliqued with plain cloth and soutache braid; black satin lined.

Less elaborate are the tailor-made coats of beaver or kersey, but with the quiet elegance that keeps them in such high favor. All but one of those described here are imported coats, all are silk or satin-lined.

Fly-front Kersey Coat at $14.

Black, navy, or brown, rolling collar, coat back, strapped seams.

Black Kersey, Shield Front, at $23.

Large storm collar, inverted plaited back.

Fine Black Beaver, marten collar, $30.

Double-breasted front, new coat back, hip pockets.

Black Kersey, Persian lamb collar, $33.

Extra quality Kersey, double-breasted fly-front, finished with straps of the cloth.

Kersey, Persian lamb trimming, $33.

Fly-front, stitched seams, storm collar and front edged with Persian lamb fur.

Second floor.

**Men's Overcoats.** WANAMAKER clothing has to meet more exacting conditions in some ways than made-to-order clothing. If the tailor fails to get style into an overcoat, it's one coat spoiled; if we failed a hundred might be left on our hands.

Notice how these handsome kersey overcoats reach the very top notch of style:—

$10—Blue or Black Kersey, all-wool and fast color, well-made and trimmed,

$12—Higher quality Kersey, made with lapped seams, lining of all-wool diagonal, satin yoke.

$15—Still finer quality, silk velvet collars, satin sleeve linings.

And higher grades at $18, $20 and up to $35.

Second floor.

**Women's Shoes.** YOU'D never guess the perfection of organization required to produce Wanamaker's $1.90 shoes; but just try to duplicate them.

You'll find it hard to get shoes at $3 that will give you better wear than these.

Common sense, round or coin toes, laced or buttoned, kid or patent leather tips, or without tips. $1.90 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

**Men's Slippers.** "A FULL line of slippers." You know how little that means at most shoe stores; come and see what it means at Wanamaker's.

Fifty-one styles are here at prices from $1.20 to $3; high and low cut; medium and broad toe-shapes, in alligator, kid, goat, patent leather, and Alfred Dolge's felt.

There is a great variety of slipper-trash produced for gifts to poor suffering men at holiday times; it's refreshing to find one shoe store where no trash of any sort can enter.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

**Sponsors for Ridpath's History.** DON'T you suppose that these men perceived the value of Ridpath's Great History of the World and History of the Races before they subscribed for it?

| | |
|---|---|
| President McKinley | Ex-President Harrison |
| Gen. Lew Wallace | James Whitcomb Riley |
| Ex-Gov. J. B. Foraker | Rev. Theo. Cuyler, D. D. |
| Ex-Gov. L. P. Morton | George Bliss |
| Ex-Senator W. Miller | Senator T. C. Platt |
| Seth Low | Cornelius N. Bliss |
| J. Sloat Fassett | Senator L. Stanford |
| Rev. Chas. F. Deems | President J. B. Angell |
| | Bishop J. B. Vincent. |

President McKinley says:

"I can commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

General Wallace says:

"I have not words to sufficiently recommend it."

Ex-President Harrison says:

"The illustrations are numerous and of a high order, and aid the text very much. I most heartily recommend the work for study and convenient reference."

James Whitcomb Riley says:

"The sumptuous volumes reached me, found me, captured and made me a life prisoner."

Bishop Vincent says:

"Professor Ridpath has put the world into shape for carrying, using and enjoying. This book is a permanent college chair of general history in one's own house."

No one can gainsay the value of this greatest of Histories, in the face of such indorsements.

Will you buy a set now, or pay double the price when the

**Wanamaker History Club**

is closed?

Upon payment of One Dollar the complete set is delivered at once. Members agree to make fifteen monthly payments to complete the transaction—first payment in thirty days after joining—for the cloth-bound, $1.50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive—$2 a month; for sumptuous full morocco, $2.50 a month.

Members may resign within ten days, and payments will be returned.

Specimen pages, illustrations, and full particulars mailed free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.


**Jerseyman Convicted of Manslaughter**

James Masterll, who killed Michael Fitzsimmons of New York in Jersey City on Aug. 21, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Rudolph. Masterll and his father were employed as watchmen at the ruins of the Jersey City Chemical Works, which had been destroyed by fire. The Masterlis saw James Gaffney take an iron bar from the ruins and arrested him. While they were taking Gaffney to the police station several of his friends tried to rescue him. James Masterll drew a pistol and fired a shot over the heads of the crowd. The bullet struck Fitzsimmons, who was passing on the other side of the street. Fitzsimmons died at the City Hospital the same day. Masterll, in his own behalf, testified that he had no intention of injuring any one. Police Commissioner Peter W. M. West, who arrested Masterll, testified that when he first saw Masterll he was defending himself from the violence of the mob. Despite this, Masterll was convicted. He was remanded for sentence.

**Mrs. Coudert, Jr., Improved.**

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., who for several weeks has been desperately ill at her home in this city, was reported last night to be very much improved and in no danger. Mrs. Coudert was Miss Alice Wilmerding Tracy, and is a granddaughter of Gen. Tracy. She married Mr. Coudert last Spring. The report that she was suffering from typhoid fever is denied by her friends, who say that her illness is of a less dangerous nature. Mrs. Coudert's condition has been slowly improving for several days past.

**Mrs. Sternaman to be Hanged.**

CAYUGA, Ontario, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Olive Adele Sternaman was found guilty to-day of the murder of her husband and was sentenced to be hanged in this town Jan. 20. Mr. Sternaman died Aug. 18, 1896. It is alleged his wife poisoned him in order to get the insurance of $2,000 on his life.

**Brooklyn Klondikers to Set Sail Soon.**

The bark Agate, 600 tons register, is lying at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, and is being made ready for a trip to the Alaskan gold fields. The promoters of the expedition intend to set sail by Dec. 10 at the latest. They are members of the Copper River Mining and Development Company, which has offices in the Arbuckle Building. Albert W. Adsit, the Treasurer, says that the company intends to prospect the rich gold and copper lands adjacent to the head waters of the Copper River. The vessel will stop at Pernamouco, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Callao, and will arrive at the Copper River, it is believed, before Spring. A barge will then take the party to the head of the river. There will be accommodations on the vessel for about 110 passengers, and 60 applications have already been made.

**He Annoyed Mr. Lederer.**

Frank J. Burgdorf, a process server, of 114 Nassau Street, served papers in a lawsuit on George W. Lederer of the Casino, yesterday, and was arrested on Mr. Lederer's charge of disorderly conduct. Burgdorf followed the Casino manager from his home at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street to Thirty-ninth Street, where he served the papers. In Jefferson Market Court, Mr. Lederer said his wife was prostrated from being continually annoyed by the man. Burgdorf was discharged.

**Hoboken Man Died Playing Pinochle.**

Heinrich F. Rosenbrock, sixty-five years old, of 204 Newark Street, Hoboken, closed his cigar store at 10 o'clock Thursday night and invited three friends who were in the store to go to his home and play pinochle. They played several games, when Rosenbrock saw a chance to score 150 for trumps. He became greatly excited, when suddenly his cards dropped from his hand and he fell forward, dead on the table. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He leaves a wife.

## SALT WATER FOR THE CITY

### Plan for System of Auxiliary Pipes from Both Rivers Approved by Experts.

### ITS ADVANTAGES EXPLAINED

**Would Be Always Available in an Emergency, Supply Would Be Unlimited, and Cost of Insurance Would Be Reduced.**

The proposition to lay an auxiliary system of water pipes through the business section of the city in order to procure a larger supply of water from the North and East Rivers for the Fire Department and also to utilize the superior power of the engines on the fire oats has again been brought forward. Commissioner Sheffield, Chief Bonner, and Foster Crowell, a civil engineer, have already inspected the pipes in Boston, which will bring sea water into use in case of fire, and on Wednesday they will leave for a visit to Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee, in which cities the fresh water from the great lakes is used. As yet salt water in this country has not been tried, although, for fire purposes and for flushing streets, it has been satisfactorily employed in England, notably at Plymouth, Berwick, Birkenhead, Bournemouth, Falmouth, and Yarmouth.

F. C. Moore, the President of the Continental Insurance Company, and Chairman of the Water Supply Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, who has made himself conversant with the practical workings of the proposed plan, said last night when seen at his home at 1 West Seventy-second Street:

"The perfection of this system, particularly in the dry goods district and that part of the city where the tall buildings have been put up, would be of value in many ways. The system of pipes would make the fire boats effective at long distances from the shore line and enable them to force the salt water into the heart of the conflagration districts, thus bringing to bear a pressure exceeding that of many fire engines and capable of forcing water to the very tops of high, modern, fire-proof structures. It would allow a 5 per cent. deduction in insurance rates to all buildings on the line of the pipes or within 500 feet of hydrant connections. It would bring into service an inexhaustible water supply, and save the city supply, especially in the Summer time, when the salt water could be utilized for watering the streets. Salt water is itself a disinfectant, and is also preferable to fresh water for the reason that it will keep the dust in a moist condition for a longer time.

"Ten-inch pipe lines could be laid from river to river in New York for about 90 cents per running foot, with hydrants at proper intervals. The saving in water and damage by fire would more than compensate for this. In case of emergency, where the engines of the Fire Department would not be available, such as at the time of the blizzard, on March 12, 1888, or like that of the great Boston fire of 1871, when a disease among the horses made it impossible to get to the scene of the conflagration, the saving would be enormous.

"The aggregate value of merchandise and buildings between Chambers Street and Fourteenth Street is estimated at over $500,000,000. The entire loss-paying ability of foreign and domestic insurance companies doing business in this State is not over one-fifth of this sum. The loss of wealth resulting from the destruction of even one-fifth of this territory would probably result in commercial disaster that would be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The liability to this would be largely done away with by the laying of these pipe lines and the use of the fireboats."

The question of the sanitary or unsanitary quality of the water in the North and East Rivers when thrown in large quantities into the streets of New York has been raised in this connection. Charles G. Wilson, the President of the Health Board, said last night:

"Owing to the very large rise and fall of the tides in the two rivers, the consequent rapid currents, and the disinfecting quality of sea water, the sewage would not be perceptible. This question has been agitated before. I know of no law in the sanitary code that would prevent the adoption of the plan, and from all that I know at present, I believe that it would be a benefit."

Fire Commissioner Sheffield is also in favor of the system. He said:

"It is an exploded idea about the damage salt water does to merchandise. Any water will damage it, but the problem is to put out the fire as soon as possible and think of the merchandise afterward."

## EDWARD ROSENFELD ARRESTED.

**Brooklyn Man in Custody in San Francisco Charged with Forgery.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Edward Rosenfeld, who arrived from New York recently, was yesterday arrested on several charges of forgery.

He is accused of obtaining small sums of money from several business firms on checks with bogus signatures. The young man says he is a son of E. Rosenfeld of 193 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

## NEW YORK BALL CLUB MEETING.

**Improvements to be Made at the Polo Grounds—Officers Re-elected.**

The annual meeting of the New York Baseball Club (National Exhibition Company) was held in the Fuller Building, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. A big majority of the stockholders was represented. The Treasurer's report for the past year proved satisfactory, but it could not be ascertained what dividend was declared.

It was decided that the Polo Grounds should be placed in good shape. A great deal of inconvenience has been caused by the flooded condition of the lower portion of the grounds after rainstorms. This will be remedied by filling in the ground where necessary and providing proper drainage.

The Directors discussed the prospects for the coming season, and were much pleased with the deal Mr. Freedman made in securing Hartman and Grady for next season's team. Hartman, who has made a good showing at St. Louis, will play third base. Grady will be used as catcher or at first base.

The following Directors were re-elected: Andrew J. Freedman, President; Edward E. McCall, Treasurer; E. C. Potter, Valentine P. Snyder, Edward F. C. Young, Walter Spaulding, and Thomas L. Hamilton. Horace A. Bonnell, the present Secretary, also retains his position.

**Handball and Basket Ball Tourneys.**

The Schedule Committee of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League held a meeting at Adelphi Academy yesterday afternoon and perfected arrangements for the annual handball and basket ball tournaments. The following schedules were arranged:

HANDBALL.

Jan. 8—Brooklyn High School vs. Adelphi Academy.
Jan. 15—Brooklyn Latin School vs. Adelphi Academy.
Jan. 22—Polytechnic Institute "Prep." vs. Brooklyn High School.
Jan. 29—Pratt Institute vs. Brooklyn High School; Brooklyn Latin School vs. Polytechnic Institute "Prep."
Feb. 5—Brooklyn High School vs. Brooklyn Latin School; Polytechnic Institute "Prep." vs. Adelphi Academy.
Feb. 12—Pratt Institute vs. Polytechnic Institute "Prep."
Feb. 26—Adelphi Academy vs. Pratt Institute.

BASKET BALL.

Feb. 4—Brooklyn High School vs. Pratt Institute.
Feb. 12—Brooklyn Latin School vs. Brooklyn High School.
Feb. 19—Polytechnic Institute "Prep." vs. Pratt Institute; Brooklyn Latin School vs. Adelphi Academy.
Feb. 29—Brooklyn Latin School vs. Polytechnic Institute "Prep."
March 5—Adelphi Academy vs. Brooklyn High School; Pratt Institute vs. Brooklyn Latin School.
March 12—Polytechnic Institute "Prep." vs. Brooklyn High School; Pratt Institute vs. Adelphi Academy.
March 19—Polytechnic Institute "Prep." vs. Adelphi Academy.

**Janowski Defeats Walbrodt.**

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Janowski, the Parisian chess expert, beat Walbrodt, the German expert, to-day in the eighth game of the nine-game series being played at the Chess Club Centrum. Walbrodt declined to play the ninth game, therefore the match is ended, in Janowski's favor.

## THE PHILADELPHIA GAME.

**Odds Against Harvard in the Contest with Pennsylvania at Franklin Field.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—It is not too much to say that 50,000 persons would gaze and yell at to-morrow's gridiron struggle between Harvard and Pennsylvania if there were sufficient space around Franklin Field to accommodate them. If the demand be any indication, fully half that number will be there, for already not only the regular seating space has been engaged, but an extra stand erected for the occasion as well, and scarcely a seat is to be had to-night for love or money.

The business section of the city is aglow with the colors of Pennsylvania and Harvard, and some notion of the quality of the enthusiasm may be gained from the fact that the millinery stores are doing a brisk business in "dreams" of red and blue and crimson head gear for feminine "rooters."

The two teams are resting in camp to-night for the battle of the morrow. The Harvard eleven arrived here at 11:25 o'clock this morning and were driven to the Aldine Hotel. There were about fifty in the party. After a hearty lunch and a little rest the entire football squad, at the invitation of the University Athletic Association, went out to Franklin Field for practice. There they put in about two hours practicing signals.

To-night the team went through secret practice in one of the upper rooms of the hotel. After this, Capt. Cabot was asked for his line-up, but he refused to announce it. He says the exact line-up will not be made known until the men go on the field. The physical condition of the men, he declared, was good, although in two or three instances it could be better. Of himself he would not speak, but he will almost surely be seen at left end when the team lines up.

The Pennsylvania squad, which has been at Delaware Water Gap since Wednesday, breathing mountain air, secretly practicing and gunning and fishing, reached town at 6:40 o'clock this evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome. About 500 students, preceded by a brass band, marched from the university to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and there awaited the arrival of the team. On their way, the paraders stopped at the Harvard headquarters and serenaded the team.

When the train pulled into the station the band played and the college boys, aided by a horde of red and blue followers, yelled themselves hoarse. The crowd got into marching order and escorted the Quaker footballers to their training house. The condition of the Pennsylvania men is excellent, with the exception of Dickson, who has a bad knee.

Harvard will go into the game with the stern determination to do or die in the effort to eclipse the unfavorable showing against Yale last Saturday. Pennsylvania expects to win, but realizes that only the hardest kind of football will accomplish this result.

The betting is in favor of Pennsylvania. The clerk of the Aldine Hotel holds $1,500 to bet at even money that Pennsylvania will win, but the Harvard followers will not cover it, holding out for odds of 2 to 1. Several small bets were made to-night at 10 to 7 on Pennsylvania. The largest bet known to have been made was by a bookmaker, who wagered $1,000 to $500 that Pennsylvania would be victorious. Two business men took the Harvard end.

The line-up of the Pennsylvania team and Harvard's probable make-up are as follows:

| Pennsylvania. | Positions. | Harvard. |
|---|---|---|
| Boyle | Left end | Cabot |
| Goodman | Left tackle | Swain |
| Hare | Left guard | Bouve |
| Overfield | Centre | Doucette |
| McCracken | Right guard | Haskell |
| Outland | Right tackle | Haughton |
| Dickson or Hedges | Right end | Moulton |
| Weeks | Quarter back | Garrison |
| Jackson | Left half back | Dibblee |
| Morice | Right half back | Warren |
| Minds | Full back | Mills |

**Harvard and Yale Freshmen.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Harvard and Yale freshman football teams will play here to-morrow. The line-up will be as follows:

| Harvard Freshmen. | Positions. | Yale Freshmen. |
|---|---|---|
| Hawkins | Left end | Van Wyckien |
| Burnett | Left tackle | Thompson |
| Peyton | Left guard | Richards |
| Kasson | Centre | Hale |
| Talbot | Right guard | Richardson |
| J. Lawrence | Right tackle | Kelly |
| Taylor | Right end | Coy |
| Hallowell, Capt.) | Quarter back | Wear |
| Kendall | Left half back | Townshend |
| Ellis | Right half back | Auchinclos |
| Reid | Full back | Dupee |

## SLOANE WINS TWO RACES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The race for the Derby Cup was won by Mr. Fairie's three-year-old bay colt Eager, at the second day's racing of the Derby November Meeting, to-day.

This race is of 2,000 sovereigns, (200 sovereigns in plate and the remainder in specie,) a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of 10 sovereigns each; the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Seventeen horses ran over the course, the straight mile, including Mr. Theobalds's four-year-old bay colt Phoebus Apollo, ridden by "Tod" Sloane; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old bay colt Diakka, and Mr. C. Hibberts's four-year-old bay colt Mack Briggs. Lord Stanley's four-year-old brown colt Milange was second, and T. L. Plunkett's four-year-old brown colt Bellevin third.

The Friary Nursery Stakes was won by Capt. Berwicke's Ocean Rover, with "Tod" Sloane up

This race is a handicap of 200 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each, 3 sovereigns forfeit, for two-year-olds; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes. Nineteen horses ran over the course, five furlongs, straight, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay filly Meta II.

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old chestnut gelding Draco, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, won the Quarndon Plate.

This race is of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; entrance, 3 sovereigns. W. Chatterton's five-year-old bay horse Anklebiter, by Highland Chief, out of Gladia, was second, and A. J. Schwabe's four-year-old bay colt Marton third. Draco, the winner of this race, captured the Drakelow Selling Stakes yesterday.

**Racing at Bennings.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Results at Bennings:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one and one-eighth miles. Alarum, 114 pounds, (Doggett,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Dalgretti, 105, (Maher,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Waterman, 109, (Scherrer,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:59 4-5. James Monroe, Squan, Stray Step, L. B., and Counsellor Howe (imp.) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Homelike, 109, (Sims,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Songer, 107, (Songer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Charagrace, 107, (Irving,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Ben Tinkler, Mr. Stoffel, The Cad, Babieca, Gypceiver, Whistling Coy, and Hairpin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and sixty yards. Requital, 115 pounds, (McCafferty,) 7 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Premier, 100, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Albert S., 100, (O'Leary,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. King T. and Sallie Clicquot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Judge Wardell, 100 pounds, (Songer,) 13 to 5 and even, won; Pontet Canet, 85, (J. Slack,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Hi Daddy, 108, (Irving,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Halton, Gen. Maceo, G. H. Ketcham, Rossifer, and Gitty also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; hurdle; one and one-half miles over six hurdles. Marshall, 156 pounds, (Slack,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Valorous, 130, (McInerney,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Landsdale, 152, (Finnegan,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:57. Buckeye also ran.

**Results at Oakland.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The following are the results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lord Marmion won; Alkoran, second; Elmore, third. Time—1:15¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Col. Dan won; George Lee, second; Charlotte M., third. Time—1:42½.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Fonsavannah won; Libertine, second; Mercutio, third. Time—1:14.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. McLight won; Double Quick, second; Masoro, third. Time—1:41¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Osric II. won; Little Cripple, second; Cona, third. Time—1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Scotch Rose won; Koenig, second; D. J. Tobin, third. Time—1:14¼.


THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
LEHN & FINK SOLE AGENTS


## FOOTBALL SEASON'S CLIMAX

### Yale and Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania, Ready for Their Great Contests To-day.

### ENTHUSIASM AT NEW HAVEN

**A Great Throng Expected to Witness the Game Between the Tigers and the Sons of Old Eli—Fancy Prices for Seats.**

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 19.—This city became football wild to-day, and every hour adds to the enthusiasm and the crowds. For some days the larger store windows have been scantily decorated with the blue of Yale and the orange and black of Princeton, but this morning the window decorators began the preparation of the most elaborate decorations ever seen in this city in connection with a Yale athletic event.

The demand for tickets for the big game has developed into a fight between the would-be purchasers and the speculators. The most exorbitant prices are asked, and in many cases paid. The prevailing figures are $15 for two-dollar seats and $8 and $10 for dollar-and-a-half seats. It is believed that at least 5,000 persons will be turned away. It has been discovered that quite a number of counterfeit tickets have reached the city, and trouble is anticipated at the field to-morrow.

David A. Twichell, President of the Yale Football Association, issued an official statement to-day for the convenience of the crowds who will attend the game. "The gates at the field will be opened at 12 o'clock, the game will be called sharply at 2 P. M., and no simple admission ticket, providing for standing room, will be sold. Every spectator must occupy a reserved seat."

**Yale in Fine Form.**

The arrival of Old Nassau's heroes here to-night was all that was required to bring football enthusiasm to the boiling point, but the excitement failed to reach the members of the Yale team. The latter, after a practice of fifteen minutes at the field this afternoon, were spirited away by Trainer Fitzpatrick, and, after dinner at the training table, they were taken in charge by the coaches separately and kept aloof from the crowd. They went early to the Infirmary, and were in bed before 10 o'clock.

The practice at the field to-day was merely for the purpose of giving the men a last opportunity to perfect themselves in team formations. The second team lined up against the 'Varsity, but were unable to hold their own. The feature of the work was the playing of Half Back Dudley. Benjamin and McBride fumbled considerably, but their errors were excusable because of the snow and slush. Every member of the eleven will enter to-morrow's game in fine physical condition. The usual signal rehearsal was omitted to-day.

**The Princeton Men Arrive.**

The Princeton squad reached this city at 8:45 o'clock. The party numbered fifty-one, of whom twenty-nine are players. The trip from Princeton to New Haven was a tedious one of seven and a half hours.

Upon the arrival of the train their cars were hauled about a mile up the road to Cedar Hill, where special electric cars had been provided to convey the men to Morris Cove, where, at the clubhouse of the Pequot Association, they were to spend the night. As soon as possible their own cooks and waiters prepared dinner. Half an hour was spent after the meal in consultation and discussion, and at 9:45 the players retired. A guard was stationed at the clubhouse entrances, and orders were issued that the men must not be disturbed until 7:15 to-morrow morning.

All but four of the Princeton men are in tip-top shape. Baird, who has been suffering from tonsilitis, is still feeling far from well. Kelley, the half back, is in poor condition, and at the clubhouse to-night it was announced that he would not enter the game. Reiter, who is scheduled as Kelley's substitute, is suffering from a twisted neck, but probably will play. Bannard is feeling all right, but is eleven pounds under his weight.

**Neither Team Sure of Victory.**

None of the party cared to speak of Princeton's chances in to-morrow's struggle, but it is evident that the eleven players are not afflicted with overconfidence.

It is impossible to get an expression of opinion from the Yale coaches. The arrival of a large Princeton contingent, however, has resulted in the raising of Yale hopes. The New Jersey men did not come into town with any great amount of bravado. On the contrary, all except the most vehement rooters expressed uncertainty of the result and anticipation of a splendid exhibition on the part of Yale. Of betting among the students there is scarcely any, and the reports of big Princeton money have failed of verification thus far. The main body of the Princeton contingent, however, will not arrive here until to-morrow morning. The prevailing opinion to-night is that Princeton will win, but the backers of Yale are hopeful.

**Weather Outlook Unfavorable.**

The outlook for to-morrow is discouraging, as far as weather conditions are concerned. It snowed at intervals to-day until 5:30 o'clock, and began again at 7 o'clock this evening. The gridiron has been covered with straw, and at daybreak a gang of men will be put at work preparing it for the game. No sort of weather that can be imagined will prevent the attendance of one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a football contest here. The hotels have more guests to-night than they know what to do with, and the streets in the vicinity of the campus were alive with football enthusiasts until a late hour, every arriving train bringing hundreds to swell the throng.

The Princeton visitors have been taken in charge by the leaders of New Haven society. The Princeton University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club gave a concert at the Hyperion Theatre at 8 o'clock, and at its close an assembly began in Warner Hall. The theatre was packed to its doors, and the Nassau musicians were given an enthusiastic reception.

To-night, at the residence of E. G. Stoddard, Miss Stoddard, the fiancée of Frank Butterworth, Yale's head coach, gave a football dinner, at which Yale's coaches were the guests of honor.

## RECORDS OF THE TEAMS.

**Princeton Players Have Not Been Scored Against in a Game This Year.**

The football game between Princeton and Yale, to be played on the Yale Field, at New Haven, this afternoon will be the most important of the football year. It will also bring the football season to a close. For several weeks the teams of these two universities have been preparing for this annual contest and to-day it is expected that 25,000 persons will watch the game from the big stands that have been erected on Yale Field. This will be the twenty-second game played between these two universities, and of these Yale has won thirteen and Princeton seven, and one was a tie. The following is a record of the games played:

1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1879—Princeton, 5 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.
1880—Princeton, 11 safeties; Yale, 5 safeties.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touchdown; Yale, 1 goal from field.
1886—Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1890—Yale, 82 points; Princeton, 0.
1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.

The Princeton team with its array of trainers, coaches, and substitutes, passed through the city yesterday on their way to New Haven. They were all in fine condition, and were confident that they would return victorious.

The two teams with their weight will line up as follows:

PRINCETON.

| Name and Position. | Age. | Ht. | Wt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Craig, left end | 24 | 5.11½ | 174 |
| Holt, left tackle | 22 | 6.02 | 200 |
| Crowdis, left guard | 27 | 6.00½ | 228 |
| Booth, centre | 20 | 6.00 | 198 |
| Edwards, right guard | 21 | 6.00½ | 218 |
| Hillebrand, right tackle | 20 | 5.10 | 180 |
| Cochran, right end | 21 | 5.11 | 178 |
| Baird, quarter back | 20 | 5.9½ | 155 |
| Bannard, left half back | 21 | 5.11½ | 160 |
| Kelley, right half back | 21 | 5.09½ | 170 |
| Wheeler, full back | 19 | 6.00 | 176 |

YALE.

| Name and Position. | Age. | Ht. | Wt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazen, left end | 25 | 5.08¾ | 159 |
| Rodgers, left tackle | 22 | 6.00 | 186 |
| Chadwick, left guard | 22 | 6.01 | 198 |
| Cadwalader, centre | 21 | 6.00½ | 224 |
| Brown, right guard | 18 | 6.03 | 186 |
| Chamberlain, right tackle | 20 | 5.10½ | 180 |
| Hall, right end | 20 | 5.08½ | 158 |
| De Saulles, quarter back | 21 | 5.00 | 150 |
| Corwin, left half back | 20 | 5.08½ | 155 |
| Benjamin, right half back | 20 | 5.11 | 159 |
| McBride, full back | 19 | 6.02 | 179 |

The aggregate weights of the two teams are: Princeton, 2,037 pounds; Yale, 1,934 pounds.

The betting in this city so far is all in favor of Princeton, and the supporters of the Orange and Black have had to offer 2 to 1 before the Yale men would bet at all. Princeton this year has shown up much the better of the two teams in the games that they have played, and of the big college teams is the only one that has not been scored against. After last Saturday's game, when Harvard and Yale tied, neither having scored, the Yale men plucked up courage and thought that they had a chance to win. Those who saw the game say that the reason of the score being a tie was not so much Yale's playing good football as it was Harvard's playing poorly, and one Princeton enthusiast who saw the game and who has been with the Tigers in their practice said he expected the score at the end of the game to be Princeton 30, Yale 0. The following table gives the records of the two teams this season.

PRINCETON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princeton | 44 | Lehigh | 0 |
| Princeton | 53 | Rutgers | 0 |
| Princeton | 28 | Annapolis | 0 |
| Princeton | 34 | State College | 0 |
| Princeton | 18 | Indians | 0 |
| Princeton | 54 | Franklin and Marshall | 0 |
| Princeton | 10 | Cornell | 0 |
| Princeton | 30 | Dartmouth | 0 |
| Princeton | 57 | Lafayette | 0 |
| Total | 328 | Total | 0 |

YALE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 10 | Trinity | 0 |
| Yale | 80 | Wesleyan | 0 |
| Yale | 18 | Amherst | 0 |
| Yale | 32 | Williams | 0 |
| Yale | 10 | Newton | 0 |
| Yale | 18 | Brown | 14 |
| Yale | 24 | Indians | 9 |
| Yale | 6 | West Point | 6 |
| Yale | 16 | Chicago | 0 |
| Yale | 0 | Harvard | 0 |
| Total | 164 | Total | 35 |

Several special trains will be run on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to New Haven to-day. It is believed by the officials of the road that fully 7,000 persons will go by way of their road to the game. Seventeen parlor cars have been engaged and no one knows how many coaches will be needed.

There will be a special train for 700 of the University Club members and friends; the Princeton Special will carry more than 600 Tigers, including the Princeton Glee Club, which is going up to New Haven to sing and to lead the cheering for the Orange and Black, the Yale Alumni Association and a number of private parties.

There had to be an increase of the force on hand at the station for the preparations. These men will also be on hand to-morrow. There will also be a squad of police. Those persons holding tickets will be escorted to their specials by attendants. The first train to leave, the Princeton Special, will start at 10:30 A. M., the others following at intervals of about four minutes. All will be at New Haven by 12:30, so that lunch may be had before the game, which begins at 2.

**PRINCETON'S NEW SONGS.**

**Verses in Praise of the Tigers' Prowess to be Sung To-day.**

PRINCETON, Nov. 19.—Versemakers at Princeton have ground out some new songs to be sung at the Yale game to-morrow. Among the ditties which Princeton rooters will sing is the following, to the air of the "Couchee-Couchee":

How can they beat us, beat us?
How can they beat us, beat us?
How can they beat us, beat us?
Old Nassau and it's Old Nassau.

In case any of the Yale rooters should forget the Tigers' baseball victory at New Haven last Spring, the following will be sung to the air of "She May Have Seen Better Days":

Yale may have seen better days when she was in her prime;
Yale may have seen better days once upon a time,
Though at New Haven she fell, Yale cannot mend her ways;
Some poor old rooter is mourning for Yale, who may have seen better days.

Another gem that has been arranged to be turned loose on the New Haven gridiron to-morrow afternoon goes to the tune of "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," as follows:

When you see the Tigers start to play,
Then you'll know who'll win the game to-day,
For they'll rush that ball till they rush it all the way,
And score a touch-down for Princeton to-day,
Oh, Princeton.

When you hear our gallant leader's call,
Then lay low and see them rush the ball,
For they'll smash Yale's line till they have no line at all—
There'll be a hot time for Princeton to-night.

The song that is expected to make the greatest hit is the following, to the air of "A Capital Ship for an Ocean Trip:"

A capital theme for a football team
That plays for Old Nassau
Is last year's game, when Yale made six
And we made twenty-four.
Our peerless team made Eli seem
A novice at the game-I-ame,
And though they thought they were real hot stuff
We got there just the same.

CHORUS.

Then cheer, Old Nassau, cheer; for once again this year,
With Captain Cochrane there to steer, we'll make Old Eli sick with fear;
When Reiter hits the line Jim Rodgers will resign,
And the whole Yale crew will follow him, too,
In the wake of their baseball nine.

Our rush line great is very sedate, but fond of amusement, too;
It will play the game and put to shame the wearers of the blue,
Our quarter back is a crack-a-jack, just watch the oval sail

# HANNIS TAYLOR ON CUBA

## The ex-Minister to Spain Says the Hour Has Come to Recognize the Island's Independence.

## TIME FOR CONGRESS TO ACT

### President McKinley, in View of His Relations with the Sagasta Ministry, Advised Not to Interfere —An Address at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Nov. 19.—Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister of the United States to Spain, delivered an address on Cuba before 2,000 persons in Library Hall here to-night. The audience was in sympathy with the Cubans and applauded every reference made by the speaker to their struggle for liberty, and particularly his declaration that the time had arrived for the United States to recognize the independence of the island.

President Schurman of Cornell University introduced Mr. Taylor. He observed that the Cuban question was likely to prove the gravest issue in the next session of Congress, and said in his opinion no living man had a more comprehensive and intimate knowledge of the whole Cuban situation or would exert more influence in the formation of American sentiment in regard to it than ex-Minister Taylor, whom he characterized as an able lawyer, a learned historian, and a skillful diplomat.

Mr. Taylor's address was moderate, but earnest throughout. He declared that no people ever made a nobler fight for freedom against greater odds than the Cubans are doing. He referred to his critics only to say that he wished them no harm.

After an introduction, in which Mr. Taylor explained that his North American Review article was based upon data equally accessible to everybody, and after adding that every duty due to the Administration had been first discharged with punctilious fullness, he proceeded to relate the history of Spain's colonial system and its "dead sea fruit." Through her selfish system of paternalism, commercial and political, he said, she had lost all her colonies in the New World except Cuba and Puerto Rico, the first of which was now about to be lost in the same way.

The selfish economic policy of Spain produced in Cuba an economic crisis so acute as to make the struggle for bread the real cause of the present revolution. Superimposed upon the economic difficulties were the political grievances incident to a paternal system of government carried on in the island by an oligarchy of home-bred Spaniards sent from Madrid. Cuba had always been denied the right to regulate her own affairs, and the cry for some kind of home rule was answered in 1895 by the sham Abarzuza law, which was so absurdly illiberal that within ten days after its passage the Cubans rose in arms.

**Peaceful Settlement Impossible.**

During the dark days of the Competkor case, when war seemed to be imminent, Mr. Taylor said he dropped his representative character and went to Castelar as friend to friend, to plead with Canovas to grant some kind of honest home rule to Cuba as the basis of peace and reconciliation. Canovas promised that he would do so, and then issued a pretentious scheme that was all a sham.

The real difficulty, Mr. Taylor said, was the firm determination of the Spanish nation, as a whole, never to grant to Cuba the right to govern herself, and the equally firm resolve upon the part of the Cubans, so long scorned and hunted like wild beasts, not to accept that form of autonomy now offered, however genuine it might be. For these two reasons, he said, the proposal of a peaceful settlement between the two combatants was now an absolute impossibility, and the desperate efforts being made by the Sagasta Ministry were simply a despairing enterprise that promised nothing whatever. He said they were no better than attempts to revive the corpse of a murdered man after it was cold in death.

**Difficulties of the President.**

Turning then to the difficult position of the President, he said:

"I regard the Presidency of the United States as one of the noblest of human institutions, and the first duty of every citizen is to render perfect personal respect to its incumbent, regardless of the question of party. We should be thankful that at this critical moment in our diplomatic history the direction of our foreign affairs is in the hands of a conservative, experienced, and patriotic Chief Magistrate, who by his conduct in peace and war has won the right to the confidence of us all.

"Our foreign policy should rest upon a purely non-partisan basis; when the moral dignity of the Nation as a whole is involved in its relations with foreign nations all party differences should stop with the shore; we should then only remember that we are all Americans. If we regard the President's attitude to Cuban affairs from that point of view we cannot fail to perceive that he is now doing his entire patriotic duty.

"His position must be one of great difficulty and embarrassment. The Sagasta Ministry certainly deserves at his hands great consideration. At the Queen's call they have undertaken to face a desperate situation—to revive the fortunes of a fallen cause without adequate means. They have done what they could to remove the more revolting aspects of a method of warfare that has shocked the world, and with that effort their power for good has come to an end.

"It is no fault of theirs that Canovas lost Cuba to Spain forever, before they came into power, by the substitution of Weyler for Campos. That fatal step made reconciliation impossible; therefore, all pending negotiations now looking to that end are the veriest moonshine, hopeless illusions that should mislead no one. But true as that is, it would be very hard for the President to say so in so many words to the Sagasta Ministry without giving grave offense; he should not be expected to do so.

**Congress Free to Act.**

"But if he owes that kind of courtesy to the present Spanish Minstry, he owes in a great degree perfect candor to the Congress of the United States. For his own sake and for that of the country he should not try to make them believe that he is the victim of illusions; he should not attempt to longer tie their hands by assuming or asserting that pending negotiations give any hope of a peaceful solution whatever. Events are moving fast, and no man, not even the President, can stop them. No real statesman ever tried to avoid a crisis by turning his back upon it or by self-deception. If the President makes the fatal mistake of attempting to muzzle Congress by putting his imprimatur upon false hopes and empty illusions, before the ink is dry upon his message events will discredit all his predictions.

"I, therefore, do not believe that he will attempt a policy so dangerous to his personal fortunes and so contrary to the business interests of the country, that now demand a prompt and peaceful solution of a crisis that hangs like a pall upon our reviving prosperity. The President owes it to himself and to the country to submit the whole question, without prejudice and in an impartial spirit, to Congress, the body to which it rightfully and constitutionally belongs. Congress knows all the facts of the case and can deal with them without any diplomatic embarrassments whatever. It can recognize belligerency or it may cut the Gordian knot, once and for all, by a prompt recognition of Cuban independence.

**Recognition of Cuba the Remedy.**

"I have been profoundly impressed by the review recently made of the Cuban situation by that wise and experienced journalist and diplomat, ex-Judge Lambert Tree of Chicago. He affirms that the wisest course now is to recognize independence, and correctly asserts that such an act upon our part would give Spain no right to declare war upon us. Under the law of nations it would not be a casus belli. I agree with him in that conclusion, and in his further statement of the belief that she would not attempt such an impossible enterprise as a war with us.

"Let Congress but speak the final and emphatic word—recognition—and in ninety days the long and bloody tragedy will be over; the whole Christian world will rejoice and say 'Amen'; Spain will be rescued from an impossible situation; there will be no war with the United States, and Cuba will be free."

## AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

### Twenty-seven Persons Set Free by Spain Since March 4 Last.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Since the present Administration came into office, March 4 last, twenty-seven American prisoners have been released in Cuba. The list, as shown by the State Department records, is as follows:

Sylvester Scovel, released March 10; Frank J. Larrien, March 13; Oscar Cespedes, March 16; Charles Scott and Estebal Venero, March 20; F. J. Cazanas, March 23; José D. Amieva, April 9; José Gonzalez, April 12; John J. Kelley, April 23; George W. Aguierre, April 24; J. L. Cepero, May 1; José J. Dumas, May 17; Fernando Govin, May 22; Antonio S. Del Villar, March 9; Francisco Millan, May 29; Vargas Remedios, June 12; Manuel Ruiz Porras, June 16; A. C. Betancourt, June 16; George Newton, Aug. 13; Pedro Manuel Hernandes Montes, Frank Agramonte, and Thomas Julio Sainz, Nov. —, and Alfredo Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, Charles Barnett, and William Leavitt, Nov. 15.

## REQUEST TO EXPORT TOBACCO.

### Havana Merchants Ask Blanco to Let Them Ship 10,000 Bales in Market.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The Chamber of Commerce and the leaf tobacco merchants have informed Marshal Blanco that he ought to permit the exportation of the 10,000 bales now in market. These are valued at $4,000,000. The manufacturers are barely working and the growers are in dismay at the small prospects of sale. Moreover, they still have a part of the old crop in the warehouses. These considerations have been strongly urged upon the Captain General.

The Governor of Matanzas has suspended Police Inspector Enrique Garcia Carchano for whipping poor reconcentrados who had asked for alms of an American correspondent in front of the coffee house El-Louvre.

Señor Marcos Garcia, the Autonomist Governor of Santa Clara, has suspended the publication of a daily newspaper at Cienfuegos for reproducing an editorial of El Comercio. The steamer Colon arrived to-day from Spain with 1,600 soldiers.

## COMPETITOR'S MEN SAIL HOME.

### Vice Consul General Springer a Passenger Also for New York.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The Ward Line steamer Saratoga, having on board the released crew of the American schooner Competitor, the United States Vice Consul General, Mr. Joseph A. Springer, and Señor Julio Arteaga, who was sentenced to death, but who has recently been pardoned, sailed for New York to-day. She should reach her destination on Tuesday next.

There is great rejoicing among the members of the American colony here at the release of the crew of the Competitor.

**Blanco Calls on Gen. Lee.**

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Capt. Gen. Blanco paid a visit to the United States Consul General, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, yesterday afternoon.

## WEYLER EXCULPATES HIMSELF.

### Captain General of Galicia Satisfied with His Explanations.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Captain General of Galicia has telegraphed to the Government here, saying that in the interview which he had yesterday with Gen. Weyler, the former Governor General of Cuba, the latter completely exculpated himself of the statements attributed to him upon the occasion of his leaving Havana, and affirmed his devotion and adhesion to the Government.

## TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

### Meeting to Protest Against Them to be Held in Madrid.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There is great agitation among the manufacturers of Catalonia against tariff concessions to Cuba. At Barcelona a committee has been appointed with instructions to come to Madrid next Monday and to organize a meeting of Senators and Deputies to protest against the concessions."

# FRED W. PUGSLEY INDICTED.

### Prominent Poughkeepsie Man Who Disappeared, Leaving a Large Deficit—Religious Bodies Losers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Fred W. Pugsley, whilom Sunday school Superintendent, politician, and society man, who left this city some time ago under a cloud, was completely disgraced to-day when it became known that the Grand Jury had indicted him on fifteen counts for felony. Pugsley has been living in New Jersey. It is reported that he started for Europe recently and is now in Italy.

For many years he was a trusted lawyer in this city. He was active in politics, and was frequently elected as a delegate to Republican conventions, in which he was honored by selection as Chairman or Secretary. He took great interest in Sunday school work, and was Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school. He wrote a pamphlet describing how to build up a Sunday school. He was also the author of a religious novel, entitled "While in the World, Above the World," which was printed and obtained a limited circulation.

For the first time in a century no whisper of suspicion attached to him. Several years ago he became interested in the Imperial Publishing Company in this city, a dress-pattern enterprise, and this marked his undoing. In January, 1896, the company failed, and Pugsley was out of pocket $35,174.20.

Last Summer Surrogate Dorland removed Mr. Pugsley as executor of the estate of Margaret J. Meyers, deceased, and it then became known that he was accused of converting the funds of the estate to his own use. Of the sum of $23,495.67 held, after the accounting all that could be found was a deposit of $138.68 in the Merchants' Bank and $67.15 in the Fallkill Bank. A number of withdrawals from the banks, from 1894 almost to the date of Mr. Pugsley's removal, were made by Mr. Pugsley by checks to his own order. The residuary legatees, who share in the loss of the funds, are the American Tract Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the American Missionary Society, the American Bible Society, the American Seaman's Friend Society, and the American Colonization Society. There are judgments against Mr. Pugsley, individually and in connection with the Imperial Publishing Company, for $30,000

# VASSAR'S NEW BUILDING.

### Dedication of the Recitation Hall Built by John D. Rockefeller—It Cost $100,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The new recitation hall which John D. Rockefeller built for Vassar College at a cost of $100,000, was dedicated this afternoon. The building occupies a commanding site near the entrance to the college grounds, and is altogether the finest of the college buildings. It is a three-story structure of brick, with limestone trimmings.

The largest apartments in the hall are two lecture rooms, built in the form of amphitheatres, one having a seating capacity of 200 and the other of 185.

There also are twenty-four rooms for classes that will seat from twenty-five to eighty; two rooms for day students, studies or offices for professors, and a cloakroom. The interior finishing is very handsome. In the lecture rooms the pilasters are painted white, with the walls in green. The walls of the great corridors throughout the building are painted a deep red.

The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the senior class, President James M. Taylor presiding. The principal address was made by G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, whose subject was "A Few Tendencies in College and University Education."

The Students' Choral Club sang an ode composed for the occasion by Miss Anna Gertrude Richey, class of '97, and a dedicatory hymn written by Miss Fanny Lee McKinney, class of '98.

**Lucy Wesolowski Acquitted.**

SYRACUSE, Nov. 19.—The jury in the Wesolowski murder case to-night returned a verdict of not guilty after being out twenty-seven hours. Lucy Wesolowski was the defendant. She was accused of the murder of a child named Novak. She was not released from custody, as an indictment for forgery had been found against her by the Grand Jury, also two other indictments of murder in the first degree in causing the death of two other of the Novak children. District Attorney Kline will not press the murder charges in the other cases, and the indictment for forgery undoubtedly will be quashed.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## New York Christian Endeavor Local Union Organized for the Year's Work.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY

### Officers Chosen for the Year—One Hundred and Twenty-eight Societies in the City, with a Cosmopolitan Membership — Statistics of the District Unions.

New officers of the New York City Christian Endeavor Local Union were chosen at the annual meeting held on Thursday evening in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church. They are: President—H. A. Kinports; Vice President—Dr. W. B. McCracken; Secretary—William J. Yates; Assistant Secretary—David Lindsay; Treasurer —William A. Sinclair.

The First District Union, of which George E. Bemis is President, has twenty-three societies, with a membership of 985, and embraces the territory on the east side of the city below Thirty-fourth Street.

The Second District, John M. Kyle, President, covers the west side below Thirty-fourth Street. It has twenty-one societies and 1,413 members. The missionary work of this district, at the Seamen's Bethel, in Hudson Street, shows the spirit of Christian endeavor. Devotional meetings are held five nights each week, to which invitations are extended to all seamen. The report of its Superintendent shows that 500 samen visited the rooms of the Bethel during last April and May.

The Third District extends from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the east side, and has fifteen societies, whose total membership is 788. The President is the Rev. G. W. Mead, assistant at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, who says that the aim of his district is not so much toward the increase of its membership as the acquisition of willing workers, believing that a society of "dead wood" is worse than no society.

The Fourth District covers the west side from Thirty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and has twenty-nine societies, with a total of 1,292 members. Its President is Dr. J. A. Sanders.

The Fifth District has Miss Jennie E. Palmer as President, and it includes all of Manhattan Island above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. It has twenty-one societies and 1,000 members.

The Sixth District is the region beyond the Harlem River. It has 681 members, and its President is Edward Patterson.

The head of the Junior Union is Mrs. W. K. Waterman. This union does excellent work in sending out boxes of toys, making scrap books, and other articles, which are sent to children's hospitals and to sick children in their homes.

Last year four of the largest Christian Endeavor societies in New York went over in a body to the Epworth League. The Secretary of the New York Christian Endeavor Local Union, William J. Yates, in his annual report, shows that the number of Endeavor societies in New York is 128, one more than a year ago. The Third and Fourth Districts have each one intermediate society, and the Fifth has a Mother's Society. There are more Presbyterian societies than any other, their number being forty-six, a net gain of four over last year. A gain of one each has been made by the Baptists, Reformed, and Congregationalists, who have twenty-four, eighteen, and twelve, respectively. The cosmopolitan character of the Christian Endeavor in New York is unusual. In the First District there is a Welsh and an Italian society; in the Second a French, in the Third a Bohemian, in the Sixth a Spanish, and the Fourth has a society so intensely German that it will not belong to the local union.

There are in all the districts 6,159 Endeavorers, a falling off of nearly 500 since last year, owing to the defection of the four large societies to the Epworth League. The cause of missions among Endeavorers is growing. Last year eighty-three societies reported; this year ninety-four. Their total contributions to missions was $7,619.41, an increase of $700, and an average per society of $81. Two new standing committees of the union have been created during the year, the Lookout and the Evangelistic.

Tithe-givers—persons pledged to give to the Church one-tenth of their incomes—number in the New York union 1,251 in the secret ballot list, and 473 enrolled in the Tenth Legion, a total of 1,724. The finances of the local union are in excellent shape, showing $156 on the right side.

The November meeting of the Executive Committee was postponed so as to include the new officers, and it will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 4, in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Bi-monthly meetings are to be held at the same place in January, March, and May.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series, Selection for Nov. 21.

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SUBJECT—The Christian Armor.—Ephesians, vi., 10,20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might.—Ephesians, vi., 10.

The Christian life is described in the Bible under various names. Sometimes it is spoken of as "a husbandry"; sometimes as "a building"; sometimes as "a race," and sometimes as "a warfare." But whatever term may be used, there is always involved in it the idea of a struggle and conflict, demanding most careful watching and most earnest effort.

The husbandman cannot simply cast his seed into the ground, but—if he would gather in a harvest—he must protect it from many enemies. Weeds will grow up abundantly to choke it; excessive cold will freeze it; excessive heat will parch it; fierce winds will dry it; drenching rains will wash it away, and drought will cause it to wither; while the careless foot of man or beast may trample it down and destroy it, and the worm at the root or the insect on the leaf may cause it to droop and die.

The builder must lay his foundations with great care and solidity. He must see that his mortar is well tempered and evenly laid, and protected from frost and wind; and he must constantly plumb his walls, lest they lean and fall. So with the racer, as with the soldier, no victory can be secured unless he keeps the body under, and so runs as "one that striveth for the mastery," and fights, "not as one that beateth the air." Spiritually, therefore, the exhortation of this lesson applies to every phase of the Christian life.

**The Christian Home.**

The chapter from which our lesson is taken brings before us an ideal picture of a Christian home. It is painted by an inspired artist. As we look at it we see both the character and the condition of its inmates most graphically depicted. In character, there is a mutual bearing and forbearing with one another; in condition, they are in a state of struggling and conflict—not against each other, but against some mysterious power which would disturb, if not destroy, their mutual and loving relationship. The picture is well worth our most careful study. A copy of it should be hung up in every house, not only for its adornment, but as a treasure of priceless value to be used to the soul's profit.

The grouping embraces husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant. In all of these relationships there is a nice balancing of duties and benefits. The husband and wife are to mutually love and serve each other. This is the foundation of home life. It is the most honored and exalted relationship known upon earth. It is the type of all spiritual union with Christ. Nothing can be nearer or dearer. Nothing is more pure and holy except the antitype itself—fellowship with Christ our Lord. Next to this comes the relationship of parent and child. The child is to obey the parent, and the parent is to nurture and train the child. The one obligation implies the other. Then comes the relation of master and servant, or slave, as it was in those days; employer and employe, as it is in ours. The one is to serve with obedient faithfulness; the other is to direct with patient forbearance. The one is no greater or more honorable than the other by any blood right, as the parent is greater than the child, but they stand as fellow-servants before Christ—the one helping the other in one direction, the other helping the one in another.

When Paul wrote this letter, as we have already seen, he was a prisoner in Rome. He lived "in his own hired house," but it was "with a soldier that kept him." With his wrist fastened by a chain to his guard, "for two whole years"—day and night—the character, the dress, and the duties of a soldier were constantly before him. It is not strange, therefore, that in this passage he should use with such accuracy and aptness military terms to describe the spiritual enemies to be encountered by the believer; the armor to be worn, the weapons to be used, and the spirit in which the conflict is to be carried on. Let us look at them in detail.

**I. The Enemies.**

The injunction here is not as it was to Joshua, simply "be thou strong and very courageous," (Joshua, i., 7,) but "be strong in the Lord." Why? Because of the greatness of the foes to be encountered. They are not physical but spiritual. To have a clear view and right estimate of them is of the very first importance. For just as we rate our enemies will we look to our resources. (Luke, xiv., 31.) It is just here where the minds of men are most apt to be blinded. So, to the disciples of Asia, the apostle thought it particularly important to warn them that "we wrestle not against flesh and blood." Their daily experience confirmed the truth of what their Lord had said: "Ye shall be hated of all men for My name's sake." (Matthew, x., 22.) It was thus a strong temptation to look upon the outward struggles, and hardships, and dangers, of their social lives, as the great things to be guarded against. If they could so live in all brotherly affection and kindness as to disarm hate and prejudice, surely they had gained the great victory. This idea is often prevalent even yet.

But the Apostle clearly put them on their guard. The great battle they had to wage was not with "flesh and blood." It was no outward and visible conflict with men, (Luke, xvii., 21.) In our day, when religion, or the profession of it, is so respectable, we cannot realize the outward dangers and trials of the early Christians. But the danger with us is none the less subtile and tempting. The good opinion of men is counted so desirable a thing that if we can keep the body under and refrain from open and gross sins which shock the moral sense of the community, we are very apt to believe that we have done all that is necessary. It is because men so often make this mistake and consider that their great struggle simply concerns their conduct—is with their own "flesh and blood"—that they confound reformation with repentance. The highest character involves something more than the restraint of our animal nature, "flesh and blood." It includes this, but when this is brought into subjection, the battle is not fought, nor the real foe encountered.

The Apostle does not mean to say that the disciple is not to wrestle with "flesh and blood" in this sense, but that—in comparison with the real foes to be subdued—these are of very minor importance. In fact, they cannot be overcome unless the real foes are conquered. His exhortation reaches to the root of the matter. What we really need is to "be able to stand against the wiles of the Devil." Not only against him, but against his "wiles," for he oftentimes makes himself "an angel of light." To meet him and his devices demands something more than merely human will and firmness. Men must be "strong in the Lord." No less strength will meet the case—no other will take its place.

**II. The Armor.**

Moreover, for this conflict, God not only provides strength, but He also provides the necessary armor. Every part of it is His workmanship and gift. Every soldier needs the "whole armer," to cover him from head to foot. No single part will be sufficient by itself.

(a) THE GIRDLE. This is the first piece of this armor to which our attention is called. It was worn by the soldier around the waist. It held his sword within easy reach, and it bound his clothing together, giving unity and firmness to his whole body. So the soldiers of Christ are exhorted—"gird up the loins of your mind." (1 Peter, i., 13.) Why? Because "the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not." (2 Cor., iv., 4.) Hence when the Apostle says, "having your loins girt about with truth," he simply means, have the mind enlightened by the Spirit of God, with the truth as it is in Christ. Thus enlightened it sees its danger and is ready for the conflict.

(b) THE BREASTPLATE. This is the next part of the armor mentioned. It was generally made of thick hide, covered with plates of metal, like the scales of a fish. It kept the blows of the adversary from penetrating the flesh. It was worn on the most exposed and vital part of the body. It was something which the soldier put on. It could not, therefore signify anything belonging to the man himself. When the Apostle says, "having on the breastplate of righteousness," he cannot therefore refer to "our personal righteousness, the defense of an uncorrupt and pure character," as some have interpreted it. It was rather that righteousness of which he speaks when he says, "not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith." (Phil., iii., 9.) It was the imputed righteousness of Christ. Satan can easily pierce our righteousness no matter how perfect it may be, but the righteousness of Christ he can never pierce.

(c) THE SANDALS. The sandals, or greaves, protected the feet and ankles. They gave the soldier power to stand his ground without slipping. The believer puts them on when he has "shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace"; when he has that firmness of character and purpose which come from fellowship with Christ.

(d) THE HELMET. Another part of the soldier's equipment is the helmet, but it is not mentioned next in the Apostle's list. It covered the head. It was not only a protection, but by its shape and ornaments, it marked the cohort, or legion, to which the wearer belonged. So every believer is to put on "the helmet of salvation," or, as it is expressed in another place, "the hope of salvation." (First Thessalonians, v., 8.) He is to live in the world as one "begotten again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." (First Peter, i., 3.) He lives in new relations to both God and man.

Now, in all this description of the Christian's armor, it will be noticed that there is nothing to protect the back. Hence there is no provision for escape from the conflict. Bunyan says when Christian saw his enemy in the valley of Humiliation, "then did Christian begin to be afraid, and to cast in his mind whether to go back or to stand his ground. But he considered, again, that he had no armor for his back, and therefore thought that to turn the back to him might give him greater advantage, with ease to pierce him with his darts. Therefore, he resolved to venture and to stand his ground, for, thought he, had I no more in my eye than the saving of my life, it would be the best way to stand."

**III. The Weapons.**

Only two are mentioned. They are the shield and the sword. Every soldier must have them and know how to use them.

(a) THE SHIELD. This was not put on as a part of the armor, but it was held to as a defense. It was carried on the left arm, and by its skillful use the whole body was protected. It caught every spear thrust and shaft of the enemy. For the Christian, the Apostle says, this shield is "faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked."

(b) THE SWORD. With the Roman soldier it was a short, two-edged weapon, carried in the girdle, and used in hand-to-hand conflicts. It cuts both ways. It was needed and used both for attack and defense. With the Christian, "the Sword of the Spirit is the Word of God." By it the great Captain of our salvation vanquished Satan when tempted in the wilderness. It is the one great instrument in the hands of God's people by which to conquer the world for Christ.

Thus "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds; casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." (2 Cor., 4, 5.)

**IV. The Spirit.**

Now this putting on the armor—this bearing of the shield—this wielding of the sword—this waging of the battle—must be accomplished with praying and watching; not one without the other, but both together at all times—"praying always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverence." In ancient warfare, before weapons of long range were invented, most battles were decided by hand-to-hand conflicts. Each man fought by himself, and the success of the whole company depended on the victory of each individual soldier. Each one was, therefore, as much concerned for the success of his companions as for his own. So it is in the Christian warfare. "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." (1 Cor., xii., 26.) Hence the believer is not only to watch and pray himself, but it is to be with "supplications for all saints." In praying for others he is himself strengthened.

The progress and result of this conflict with Satan is graphically shown in Christian's battle with Apollyon, and in the old copies these lines are added to his song of praise:

A more unequal match can hardly be—
Christian must fight an angel; but you see
The valiant man by handling sword and shield,
Doth make him, though a dragon, quit the field.

Thus the Church militant becomes the Church triumphant.

**Questions on the Lesson.**

By what terms is the Christian life described in the Scriptures, what does each imply, and how is it illustrated?

What is the character of the Christian home described by the Apostle, and what is its condition?

What was Paul's condition when he wrote this letter, and how did it influence his writings?

Why are Christians enjoined to "be strong in the Lord," and what is said about wrestling "against flesh and blood."

Who is the real foe of the believer, and how are his attacks characterized?

What is said of the armor required?

What is the first piece mentioned, and what does it designate?

What other pieces are mentioned, and what is the significance of each?

What provision is made for retreat in this conflict, and how is it illustrated?

What are the weapons needed, and what is said of each?

In what spirit is this warfare to be carried on?

How does Bunyan describe the result?

## INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

### Scheme Adopted for the Series to Begin in 1900.

The International Sunday School Lesson Committee, consisting of fifteen members, representing twelve denominations, has concluded its labors on the schedule of lessons for the period of six years, beginning with Jan. 1, 1900. In compliance with the general request from Sunday school workers in the various churches, the committee decided upon a radical departure from the policy pursued in the past. The committee last Spring extended an invitation to all persons interested in Sunday school work to submit suggestions as to improvements, preparatory to the work of choosing the next series of lessons. At a meeting in Philadelphia some such suggestions were made, and many more were received by mail. The tenor of many of them was that it is desirable to spend longer consecutive periods on single books or groups of books. In response to this general desire, the committee has arranged a course in which three and one-half years will be given to the New Testament and two and one-half to the Old. The first year will be given to a chronological review and general study of the life of Christ, followed by a six months' study of one of the Gospels. The following years will be divided, as usual, between the two Testaments, but the attempt has been made to give more continuity than has been possible in the past. The Old Testament course will begin with a story of the creation, and follow the historical development of the Jewish nation until the period of the disappearance of the prophets. The selections made are still subject to the approval of corresponding members of the committee, and will not be finally acted upon until next March.

The most important topic before the committee, next to the selection of lessons, was the question whether separate lessons should be given for the primary classes. A special committee appointed to consider this question, reported the conclusion that the changes to be made in the regular series would in most respects satisfy the demands of primary teachers, and that the establishment of a seperate series was inadvisable. The International Committee is divided on the question of changing the present system.

The selection of the committee is subject to revision and approval by the representatives of the European churches, to whom the schedule will be sent for examination. After it is returned by these representatives with their suggestions, these will be considered and acted upon by the International Committee in Chicago, March 31, 1898. It is expected that the foreign contingent will approve of the work of the committee thus far.

## DUANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

### Members to Celebrate the Hundredth Anniversary of Its Erection.

Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the third oldest of the denomination in this city, celebrates to-morrow the centennial of the erection of the old church building, which stood on Duane Street, near Hudson. The present edifice, built in 1862, stands on Hudson Street, near Spring. Two years ago there was a celebration of the centeanial of the formation of the church.

The exercises to-morrow will begin with a consecration service for praise and prayer at 10 A. M., led by George P. Hammond, Jr. At 10:45 Robert R. Doherty, Ph. D., of the Methodist Book Concern, will speak, and music will be rendered by the choir of twelve voices. At 11:45 o'clock the pastor, the Rev. Frederick H. Carpenter, will unveil a bronze and marble memorial tablet, erected in memory of the builder of the church, Abram Russel. Mr. Russel's grandson, S. Lafayette Russel, will respond to the pastor's remarks with anecdotes of the old church. At 2:30 o'clock, Superintendent W. K. Secord will conduct a Sunday school rally, and at 3 o'clock there will be addresses by the Presiding Elder of the district, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon, and others. This will be followed by a reunion and reception from 5 to 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock the Epworth League rally will be led by J. M. Dixon, and at 7:45 o'clock there will be a fifteen-minute praise service, at the conclusion of which Bishop Andrews will preach.

## UNITARIAN CONFERENCE ENDED.

### Dr. Savage's Idea of Traveling Evangelists Meets with Opposition.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada ended yesterday at All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. "Ways and Means of Carrying on Our Work" was the subject of discussion during the concluding session, and was participated in by a number of members. The Rev. Dr. William P. Brundage, in answer to the question of pecuniary assistance, which came up during the discussion, said that the development of Unitarianism depended more upon personal effort than upon pecuniary assistance. He also opposed the contention of Dr. Minot J. Savage, who said that he did not regard an elegant church or an elegant preacher as essential to the development of Unitarianism, but favored the employment of evangelists, who should travel all over the country and let the general public know what Unitarianism really is.

A number of the ministers present sustained Dr. Brundage, and agreed with him that church edifices were invaluable as a means of bringing strangers into the fold.

## FEAST OF ST. CECILIA.

### A Choral Celebration at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

There will be an elaborate musical programme at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on West Forty-sixth Street to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in celebration of the feast of St. Cecilia, patroness of music. The chancel and gallery choirs, numbering sixty voices, will be augmented by an orchestra. The choirs will sing the Vespers of St. Cecilia, and the soloists will be Miss Ida Hubbell, soprano; Miss Karlina Schmidt, alto; Adolf Brumm, tenor; and C. C. Nickery, bass. The music will be under the general direction of George B. Prentice, and T. M. Prentice will be the conductor. The following is the programme:

Prelude, overture to Joseph.....Mehul
Processional.....Whitney
Psalms and Gloria Patri.....Prentice
Vesper Hymn.....Concone
Magnificat, (dedicated to the choir).....Rutenber
Hymn to St. Cecilia.....Prentice
"Songs of Thanksgiving".....Cowen
Recessional, "Ancient of Days".....Jeffery
March and Cortege, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod

No cards of admission will be required, and the offertory will be for the benefit of the music fund of the church.

**Services for Young Men.**

The special week of prayer services for young men at the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street, will close to-morrow afternoon, when, at 4 o'clock, William Knowles Cooper, Secretary of the Eastern District Branch of the Brooklyn association, will deliver an address. Special sermons to young men will be delivered to-morrow morning and evening by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will speak to young men in the evening at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Sermons to young men will also be preached in the evening by the Rev. William H. Kidd, at the East Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and by the Rev. J. E. Bushnell, at the Phillips Presbyterian Church.

**Churches and Pastors.**

Trustees of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral are arranging for the installation of an electric plant to ring the bells of the chimes recently placed in position.

Alexander Avenue Baptist Church of this city is without a pastor, and it is said that more than 100 ministers have directly and indirectly applied for the position.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott begins in Plymouth Church his second course of sermons on "The Bible as Literature." The special subject will be "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul."

Chauncey M. Depew will preside at a meeting of the Volunteers of America at Carnegie Music Hall, on Monday, at which Mrs. Ballington Booth will be publicly ordained.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow morning on the subject: "Hell—What It Is Not; the Notions of the Creeds refuted by the Bible." His subject in the evening will be "Who Is a Hypocrite?"

Joseph Franklin Kitchen will play in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church to-morrow evening the last movement from the fantasie sonata Rheinberger, the scherzo from the E flat sonata of Dudley Buck, and the prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin."

The Rev. Henry E. Cobb, pastor of the West End Collegiate Church, will spend next Sunday at a mission at West Troy, N. Y., which he helped to establish when he resided there. The Rev. C. B. F. Pease of West Troy will fill the pulpit.

A copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the issue of Saturday, Nov. 13, of which the religious page was a feature, as usual, was the only secular publication placed in the box when the cornerstone of the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church was laid, on Sunday, Nov. 14.

A new Methodist congregation has been organized on Chester Hill, the new residence section of Mount Vernon. Active in the movement are the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, the Rev. I. E. Smith, Dr. T. A. Fletcher, and Messrs. John Dawson, C. H. Booth, C. E. Penfield, S. Valentine, J. H. Clawson, J. E. Paisley, and F. J. Perry.

Bishop Potter will preside at a missionary meeting, to be held at St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, in the interest of the City Mission Society. Short addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D.; the Rev. Brocknolst Morgan, and Silas McBee.

Since the dedication and opening of the new St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, last month, sixty-two persons have been received into membership. The fifteen minutes of music preceding the regular Sunday evening services has been so favorably received that it will be continued as a permanent feature.

The Rev. Father Dolling, who has been resting in this country for some months and who, it was thought, might remain here owing to his difficulty with his English Bishop on account of ritualistic practices, is conducting a mission in Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which is to continue during the coming week. Immediately after Christmas he is to sail for England, where he will be engaged conducting missions under the newly appointed Lord Bishop of Bristol until Spring.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, will exchange pulpits with the Rev. Dr. Longacre of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church tomorrow morning. Both Dr. Longacre and Mr. Cadman will preach in their own churches at night. The Sunday afternoon service at the Metropolitan Temple takes the form of a conference, an innovation introduced a few weeks ago by the pastor. Some knotty problem is discussed, such as "Why Do Not Men Attend Church?" These conferences are attended by a class of thinking men, who tell plainly what they think. "Science and Religion" is the subject for discussion to-morrow.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A.—A.—A.—A.—AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Services as follows: 11 A. M., sermon by Dr. Andrew Longacre, pastor of the Madison Av. M. E. Church; special music by choir. 3:45, Conference on Science and Religion; soloists, Miss Van Dervoort and William S. Phasey. 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Monday, Council on Current Topics. Service every evening.

A. C. DIXON WILL PREACH IN HANSON Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday, on the "Divinity of Christ," and

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BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—1999—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mimicry, Mystery—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cymbeline—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Fair in Midgettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—Lord Chumley—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—National Horse Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

## TWELVE PAGES
### AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1897.

*Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

### WANTED—A POLICY.

Senator CHANDLER of New Hampshire says of the next session of Congress: "As to financial legislation, especially as to a revision of the banking laws, I do not see how any such legislation can be passed." Considering how unsound Mr. CHANDLER'S views on finance have been and how strong is his desire for mischievous legislation, this opinion is not discouraging to the friends of currency reform. It is an admission, at least, that nothing will be done, or even attempted, in the direction pointed out by the Wolcott Commission, or in the way of inflation of any kind. But we hope that Mr. MCKINLEY will not be content with any such negative result, and we have reason to believe that he will not be.

The President is anxious that his Administration shall be linked with the prosperity of the country. That depends very largely on currency reform, which Vice President HOBART says the people demand, and demand that it shall be given promptly. The country has just given emphatic notice that it is discontented with the general course of the Administration so far. Shrewd observers see that if this notice is not heeded the House of Representatives may easily be lost by the Republicans at the elections next year. To prevent that, the only feasible means is the adoption by the Administration of a definite and substantial policy of currency reform and its acceptance by the House. It is probably impracticable to secure the passage of a reform measure by the present Senate. But a year from now, according to the best indications, the Senate will be Republican.

The situation is simple. A sound and substantial currency reform policy may be trusted to save the next House, which, with the Republican Senate, can embody the reform in law. If the next House be lost, the gain of the Senate will be of no use, and the whole question will be thrown into the canvass of 1900. Common party prudence as well as statesmanship dictates the course of the President.

### THE SEALS AND THE FISHERIES.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, it seems, neither presented nor received any ultimatum. He has only gone home to think over the situation, and to enlarge his authority as a colonial negotiator upon imperial business. Then he will resume his bargaining. If we won't at least buy out the "Canadian" sealers who hail from Seattle, as we learn from the Washington telegrams, the United States might in fairness exchange restriction of the Atlantic fisheries against Canada's consent to restrain pelagic sealing. The fish which breed in Canada's territorial waters are as much Canada's as the seals are ours, and the United States should practice the same comity it invokes.

We undertake to say that the United States both should and will do as it would be done by. But Sir WILFRID, upon his side, must expect all equities to be examined with equal clearness. The experts agree that the seal herds are vanishing. But Canada's Statistical Year Book gives the total value of the yield of Canada's fisheries in 1890 at $17,714,902, and in 1895, the last year reported, at $20,185,298. We fail to see that Canada is suffering from our fish poachers.

It has not escaped our attention that some of our neighbors think Canada should be paid her price forthwith. We take, for instance, this from The New York Herald:

> What can be the use of telling the American public that an agreement to stop pelagic sealing would be reached if Canada did not object? Of course she objects. If she gives up what is to her a profitable industry, to which the Paris arbitration clearly affirmed her right, she will only do so on terms and for fair compensation. She will not yield to threats, and the American public will not be misled by misstatements.

We have not seen a better statement of the case from the English and Canadian point of view, and we doubt whether a better one could be written. The American point of view seems to us rather different, and to be fairly epitomized in the statement that the Washington conferences have shown that Canada has nothing which she can rightfully sell, and that the Dingley Congress won't pay the price Canada desires. We won't dispute that Canada has a technical right to continue a policy which is ruining her seal catchers and London's fur dressers and dealers, By persisting in this technical right she not only cuts off her nose to spite her face; she also violates the duty of good neighborhood in a manner to justify an appeal to the comity and conscience of herself and the home country. We think she should surrender without a price, because she is wrong, not in our opinion, but in the opinion of every nation having any relation to this industry. There is no fault to be found with Canada's making the most of her strategical position as a lever, rather than an outright price, to influence concessions by the United States. But undue insistence will deprive her of that consideration which should be shown to frank submission to the moral strength of the situation, which is all against her, and to which she must ultimately succumb.

We would speak with all reserve and humility regarding Canada's proposal to give us her preferential tariff in exchange for Mr. DINGLEY'S reciprocity. As well as we have been able to keep count, the United States would be the thirty-first nation admitted to Canada's preference. This is a species of industrial Mormonism which has few attractions. A preference which should really prefer the United States to Great Britain is both the only one which is worth anything and the only one which cannot be given to us. The trouble with Republican reciprocity is similar—it doesn't reciprocate. No man by inspection of the statistics can tell when Republican reciprocity of the previous sort began or ended except only in the case of Cuba. And reciprocity of the present sort is so plainly unsuitable to this case that it is proposed that the President shall exercise his Constitutional power to negotiate something practicable. We wish the attempt success, but we quite appreciate Sir WILFRID'S reluctance to accept what can be got from the Congress which passed the 10 per cent. discrimination clause and threatens to override its annulment by the Attorney General.

Nevertheless, the outlook is not hopeless. Failure is too gloomy a word to be applied yet to the Laurier mission. And the agreement of the experts regarding the effect of pelagic sealing, being of itself without practical effect, makes the conference a rather qualified success from the point of view of the United States. A situation has, however, been created the logic of which is all toward a better understanding and co-operation for mutual benefit.

### THE FIRE IN LONDON.

It seems strange that in the heart not alone of the "nation of London," but of the city of that name, a fire should be permitted to rage for hours practically unresisted. For it seems that the efforts of the firemen were from the first directed not to putting out the fire but only to prevent it from spreading. This limitation would indicate that the flames had gained more headway before the arrival of the engines than would be possible in New York, although it is only fair to bear in mind that we have no such quarter as that in which the fire broke out. It is a congeries of short, narrow and crooked streets, which offer no obstacle to the march of a conflagration once under way, and in which, on the other hand, it is impossible for the firemen to work in that contingency. The five and six story warehouses which line these streets were stuffed with costly merchandise, of which much must have been highly inflammable. It can be easily understood that a fire which had been allowed to spread beyond the building in which it originated should thereafter be beyond control. The only wonder is that in the busiest part of the day and in one of the busiest parts of London it should have gained such headway.

We may say with considerable confidence that this could not have happened in New York, which is to say that the methods of our Fire Department are more advanced than those of London. In some respects London has imitated them, but it is pretty plain that our standard of promptitude has not yet been attained there, and in fighting fire promptitude is much more than half the battle. Moreover the apparatus is not so extensive in London as in New York. After yesterday's fire had been in progress for some hours it was reported that thirty engines had already arrived, and that more were momentarily arriving. In New York twice that number of engines would have been available certainly within two hours after the first alarm.

It ought not to be forgotten, however, that the special excellence of our means and methods for putting out fires implies a special liability to fires. That is to say, a good Fire Department means a bad Building Department. "Individualism" is quite as potent here as it is in England, and the community takes little more pains in one case than in the other to restrain its excesses even when they endanger the general safety. It is probable that the construction of the warehouses in which the fire broke out yesterday was more substantial than that of our old-fashioned commercial buildings. They made no pretensions to be fire-proof, but they were probably "slow burning." When stuffed with inflammable contents, however, they did not burn slowly enough to enable the slow-moving Fire Department to get at them in time. In New York they would have burned faster, but the firemen would have arrived proportionately much faster, and it is very unlikely that the fire would have gained so much headway.

Of course it is only in the older part of New York that such a calamity is to be apprehended. The lack of the strict building regulations strictly enforced which protects the cities of Continental Europe is perhaps equal in London and New York, and the flimsier construction which has prevailed here has necessitated a more efficient means of extinguishing fires. But the same self-interest which formerly led the builder of New York to put up ramshackle structures has of late led the builders of New York to put up structures exclusively of masonry and metal which are probably as proof against fire as any commercial architecture in the world. It is true that we have not yet conclusive data for determining what would be the effect upon the stability of these modern structures of a fierce fire in the old-fashioned buildings which surround them. But upon the whole, a fire as extensive and destructive as that of London is not much to be apprehended for New York. Meanwhile the calamity of London is a blessing in disguise, as was the great fire which raged over almost the same district two hundred and thirty years ago. The clean sweep of the fire will enable Londoners to widen and straighten the streets, to improve the buildings, and generally to modernize the most ancient part of the British metropolis.

### "BLACKLISTING."

The case of FRED R. KETCHAM of Chicago against the Northwestern Railroad Company is a very interesting one. He has just secured a verdict of $21,666.33 for damages caused by what is known as "blacklisting." He was a freight conductor in the employ of the defendant company at the time of the famous Pullman strike, gave up his train, and was discharged. He alleged conspiracy on the part of the company with other companies to prevent his obtaining employment, and as a matter of fact has been a number of times discharged from work at various places since the strike. The verdict necessarily implies that the jury believed that this injury was due to the conspiracy alleged.

Exactly what constitutes conspiracy in such cases has long been a disputed point. Doubtless where it can be proved that two or more employers have entered into an agreement not to give work to an employé discharged by one of them the charge of conspiracy would be sustained. Presumably that is what was proved in this case. This would establish a substantial analogy between this offense and that of the boycott which was decided in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis last week. In each case there is the agreement between two or more parties to promote their own interests by an injury to another party—in the boycott by preventing the sale of a manufactured product, in the blacklisting by preventing the sale of daily services. The essence of the offense in both instances is the agreement.

It is obvious that if a discharged employé fails to get work only because the testimony of his former employer as to his character or capacity when asked for by one of whom he seeks work proves to be unsatisfactory, the employé could hardly obtain damages. It is equally obvious that no process of law could compel any man or corporation to employ a man whose services for any reason or for none were not desired. The legal as well as the moral wrong in KETCHAM'S case must have been found by the jury in an agreement between the former employer and other possible employers to deprive him of a chance to earn a living. The case is one of such interest and scope that it will necessarily be appealed. As it now appears it is a precedent for numerous suits, probably thousands, growing out of the one famous strike.

Underlying this case is the very important question of the proper relations of employers and employed with regard to the union of each class. If such union on both sides is hostile in purpose there is no end to the trouble and cost that must follow. If, for instance, employers resort to blacklisting simply to break up the organization of the employed, the result must be a continuous quarrel in which one side or the other may have the advantage for the time, according to the straits of its opponents, but in which both must suffer greatly and uselessly. Union on each side is absolutely inevitable. It can no more be abolished by one than by the other. The part of common sense is to recognize this fact and seek to adjust conduct to it. Our own conviction is clear that this is what will gradually be done. The development of industry on a large scale will compel it. The old ideas that grew out of small interests are no longer tenable. You can no more manage a great railway as a single owner managed a stage coach or freight wagon line than you can carry the passengers and freight of the railways on stage coaches and wagons. The process of readjustment is a complex and tedious one, but it is going on continually and will in the end be completed.

### THE PRESIDENT AND ARBITRATION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, the veteran statesman and President of the Arbitration Conference, is reported to be confident of the renewal of the negotiations and the ratification of a treaty this Winter. This hope is based largely on the cordial interest shown by President MCKINLEY.

We sincerely hope that the ex-Senator's feeling is justified. Certainly nothing that the President can do in regard to our foreign relations would reflect greater honor on his Administration than the successful establishment of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. It is not of the highest importance what the scope of the treaty shall be or for how long a time it shall remain in force. The main thing is to get a treaty submitting not one particular dispute, but all disputes outside of certain designated classes, to a tribunal provided by the treaty. In short, the adoption of the principle, even on a limited scale, that to arbitrate is better than to quarrel. In effect this is simply a practical recognition of the fact that reason is better than passion, for it is an arrangement in advance to require each party to a quarrel to submit its case to reason before proceeding to use or to threaten force. If each Government is compelled to state its case—not in the terms and tone it would use toward the other Government, but in a way to command the respect and inform the mind of a tribunal in which both Governments are represented, and whose decisions may finally be reviewed by a wholly disinterested arbitrator—much will have been gained. Mr. MCKINLEY is heartily committed to the principle, and we trust he will find means to promote its prompt adoption.

### THIS LITTLE WORLD.

This terrestrial globe will be scarcely large enough for a football if it keeps on shrinking at its recent rate. A fortnight ago STANLEY AFRICANUS rode in a palace car to Buluwayo, and the rails will soon penetrate the remotest regions where only a little while ago he fought and cut his way through forests and savages. A Victoria (B. C.) telegram within a day or two reported the arrival there of a party of Russian engineers who say the railway journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock now requires ten days or so. When the ferry from Vladivostock to Seattle or 'Frisco starts people will begin touring the globe in their Summer holiday. For a side trip the excursion agents will, of course, offer a jaunt to Dawson and the Klondike upon the new guaranteed schedule of twenty days. The polar circles are now almost the only regions where a man who wants elbow room can retreat without having himself intruded upon by globe-trotters, or nimrods seeking the vanishing giraffe or other big game whose very scarcity attests the verity of this present thesis. Perhaps an exception should be made of Patagonia, where, if we mistake not, a party of valorous Princetonians promenaded weeks together without seeing a human creature, and liked the experience so much that they are returning to stay longer. It is to be hoped that they will hasten, for assuredly they can delay only at the risk of having their arrival greeted by the whistles of steamships and locomotives. When that happens in Patagonia COWPER'S aspiration,

> "Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
> Some boundless contiguity of shade,"

will become forever a barren ideality and a poet's dream.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is a notable fact that, in the long list of local candidates who have failed to reveal what the campaign cost them, there is only one Citizens' Union man. Organization men of all sorts and sub-sorts are numerous in the disconsolate record of lawbreakers—disconsolate because they were all defeated—and there are even several Prohibitionists among them, but only a single representative of practical reform ideas has neglected to perform his post-election duty. A curious feature of the list, too, is the plentifulness in it of United Democracy men. One might almost suspect that they didn't know they were running. It's not necessary, however, to be very severe with these unfortunates. If some of them spent money improperly it did them no good, and, anyhow, it must be most tiresome to figure up the detailed expense of a horse so dead as those purchased by these unlucky aspirants for office.

—Most people, in considering the recent terrible accident on the New York Central Road, were too much impressed by the number of lives that were lost to give much attention to the fact that, of the passengers imperiled by the sliding out of the roadbed, by far the greater part escaped with no other injury than a slight one to their nerves. The Railroad Gazette, however, sees in the disaster at Garrison's rather more clearly than its tragical features those which make it a useful illustration of the value, as a means of saving life, of the quick-action emergency brake. Here, The Gazette says, was a ten-car train, running at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour. The brakes could hardly have been applied until after the engine left the track—certainly not more than a very few seconds before it did so; yet the rear cars were brought to a standstill within less than seven times the length of one of them. The brakes did little or nothing to save the locomotive, which left the track at full speed, but the express car, next to it, struck the river considerably further to the north, before it floated down the current, and each succeeding car took the plunge at a lower speed, until finally the third sleeper (the seventh car of the train) merely toppled over on its side in the river without very serious damage to the occupants, and the last three sleepers were left standing on the track. In days not very remote the whole train would have shot far out into the river, and probably not a passenger would have been saved. It has long since been demonstrated that it is impracticable, on account of wheel sliding, to employ as great a retarding action of the brakes in the ordinary operations of regular service as is required for the reasonable protection of life. The quick-action brake, while restricting the force applied, so that no injury to the wheels occurs in service application, causes a 20 per cent. more powerful retarding force to be utilized in emergencies through discharging air directly from the train pipe into the brake cylinders. It is therefore fortunate beyond estimation that the train was equipped with this most efficient device, instead of with the earlier forms, which furnish no greater stopping power in emergencies than can be safely used in ordinary service operations.

—A new and really dreadful form of coercion for use upon the traveling public has been invented by the conductors on the Broadway line. Here is a little incident that illustrates its application and effectiveness: As a car was proceeding southward yesterday afternoon—painfully crowded, of course—a man on board placed in the conductor's significantly outstretched hand a quarter that had seen better days. It was a perfectly good quarter, what there was of it, but there's no denying that the coin was worn too smooth to say much for itself. The conductor looked at the quarter and then at the passenger. "I can't take that," he said. "Why not?" asked the passenger. "Because, under the company's rules, I'm not allowed to turn in worn coin," was the reply. The usual controversy followed, indignant on one side, respectful but firm on the other. At last the passenger settled back in his seat and said. "The quarter is all right and I'll give you nothing else, so what are you going to do about it?" "I'm going to ring up your fare and pay it myself," remarked the conductor, and then, as he reached for the register cord, that passenger weakly yielded, took back his damaged silver, and handed over a nickel that was beyond suspicion. Thus was the "company's rule" enforced and corporate tyranny maintained. Really, there is no help for us if these minions of capital are to disarm our resolutions by appealing to our so-called better natures.

### PERSONAL.

—Much excitement must have been created among retail druggists by the news that one Dr. H. C. BOWEN, a Kentucky man, who has gone to St. Michael well supplied with all the tools of his trade except conscience, is selling quinine to the Klondikers at the rate of $3 per capsule. Now, so far as known, no druggist in this vicinity has ever charged as much as that for quinine—probably because none of them ever thought of just that sum—and now they must be thoroughly disgusted with themselves for neglecting to demand as much as human beings in any circumstances will pay. The oversight will be remedied for the future, no doubt, but the past profits can never be made up. That is very sad.

—It is cheering to see that, once in a while, at least, lawyers get the rebuke they so often deserve for ruthlessly assailing the character of witnesses whose evidence they cannot otherwise impugn. In the case of PIECHARDIERE vs. ROPES, just tried before Justice BOOKSTAVER, the defendant was charged with brutally assaulting the plaintiff, an old man who had called to collect a bill owed to his wife, a dressmaker. The unequal struggle is said to have taken place on ROPES'S doorstep, and a woman who happened to be passing the house at the time was called to the witness stand to tell what she saw. After she had testified, A. H. CLAPP, the defendant's attorney, proceeded after the familiar manner to ask the witness if she was not in the street that evening for the purpose of "meeting a man." Now, as it happened, the woman was there, not to meet, but with, "a man," and the man was her husband. The insolent question naturally excited her indignation, it was shared by the jury, every member of which joined in her angry protest, and the Justice struck the inquiry from the record and told the too enterprising Mr. CLAPP to mend his ways as a cross-examiner. In most cases, unfortunately, these gratuitous insults to respectable witnesses are allowed to pass without comment from bench or jury box, and the result is that many people take the witness stand with repugnance, and think themselves lucky if they escape from it without having been treated, not as valuable servitors of the public, but as criminals on trial for any atrocity of which the devotion of a lawyer to his client's interests may suggest to him the advisability of charging against them. Women are in especial peril of this outrageous treatment, but men are by no means safe from it, and the need of supplying some adequate form of protection for witnesses has long been obvious. This is not to say that a lawyer should never throw light on the value of evidence by forcing the witness to reveal to the jury his or her own character as shown by facts not connected with the case in hand, but surely there should be limitations of this power, and most surely of all, no lawyer should be allowed to assert, or even to intimate, the existence of a disreputability about which he knows nothing, and on the mere chance that some of the mud thus thrown may stick.

—Whenever Emperor WILLIAM makes one of his remarkable speeches, an easy way to get a full realization of its significance is to put his words into the mouth of somebody who really has ruled or guided his fellow-countrymen, and to note how they would sound coming from such a source. For instance, imagine what the effect would have been if GEORGE WASHINGTON or ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in addressing American troops, had said what the Kaiser said to his guards this week: "It is your task to keep faithful to me, whether against foes within or foes without, and to obey when I command, and stand by me." GEORGE or ABRAHAM would most likely have been ducked in a horse trough within two minutes after uttering any such remarks as that, and the punishment, though illegal, would have been criticised only because of its leniency. And talk like that of the Emperor is not grotesque only when connected with the notabilities of a republic. NAPOLEON, at the height of his glory and power—all earned, by the way, not inherited—would never have dreamed, much less dared, to claim personal devotion from his soldiers except in so far as they, not he, found in him the personification of the country's rights and interests. Yet this little German fellow, day after day, repeats his presumptuous, blasphemous nonsense in a land where education in both the practicalities and the philosophies of life has been carried further than anywhere else, and nobody does more than whisper a protest! It is most mysterious, this docility, among a people who are so fearless in denying the claims of—Hebrew prophets, long since safely dead.

### CURRENT NOTES.

Speaking of John Holmes, Oliver Wendell Holmes's younger brother, a Boston writer says that one of his friends once rallied him on his lonely life. "You ought to marry," he said, "and have a larger house." "Why, yes," responded Mr. Holmes, "of course, if I should take a better half I would improve my quarters."

* * *

A Chicago business man was christened A. J., his father saying that it would save him much time if he were not compelled to write out a full name all his life long.

* * *

Mr. Herman Justi has been selected to write the history of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. He was the chief of the bureau of promotion and publicity during the continuance of the exhibition.

* * *

The Georgia House of Representatives has rejected a proposition to abolish the State Geological Department, but will reorganize it, and make it, if possible, of greater and more efficient service to the State.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sackenheim of Springfield, Ohio, have just had their son christened "Prosperity G." at St. Bernard's Church, in that city. The father is a brass founder at good wages, and believes that the bestowed name is to stay.

* * *

Several instructors and students of the University of Illinois presented at Champaign, Ill., a few evenings ago the story of Homer's Iliad in a series of fifteen "sculpturesque tableaus." President Draper of the university said that attempts had been made in many colleges to reproduce Greek plays, but no effort had ever before been made to give a Greek poem in this form.

### PLEA FOR THE ELEVATED ROADS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As an old subscriber to your paper, I ask the privilege of replying to your editorial of Friday last on the rapid transit question and the Manhattan Railway. Other articles have appeared recently in your columns written in the same strain, but it was not until I read the article of Friday that, from a taxpayer's standpoint, I resolved to let myself be heard; not by any means to defend the company, if it were true that they have not acted in good faith with the public, but merely to challenge the correctness of the statements therein set forth, which I contend are misleading and overdrawn.

I own or control no securities of the road, so that what I have to say is purely from a disinterested standpoint and as an observer from being a patron of the road since it was thrown open to the public.

While I do not dispute the correctness of the figures you present, for they appear to be taken from the last annual report, I do claim that the premises you set up when making comparison between that report and the one for the previous year are, in my opinion, wrong, therefore your conclusions are likewise at fault.

When we consider that the surface road systems have not been fully perfected until within the past two or three years, it is hardly fair for you to make comparisons that do not include at least five years, when people were more dependent on the elevated systems. Unquestionably the introduction of cable roads and their extensions, saying nothing of the later advent of the new electric systems—perfect and speedy as they promise to be—means the diverting of traffic which under other circumstances would go to the elevated road. These surface systems have, in the minds of many people, a decided advantage over the elevated road, and no matter how perfect it were possible to make the latter, the surface systems under the new conditions would have the preference for very many people, and also a fair proportion of the 20,000,000 yearly increase in the number of passengers carried.

It must be admitted that the city in its dispensation of franchises and other municipal privileges has dealt most liberally with the surface roads, and has pursued an opposite and almost belligerent policy toward the elevated. Fortunately for themselves the surface roads are owned or controlled by men who are foremost in the ruling political parties of the city, and we all know that in the hands of such people they can get anything they ask or demand. The late attempt to crowd four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue in violation of law serves to vouch for the truth of my statement. How many concessions are granted them that the public does not know anything about?

How different is the situation with the elevated roads. With no right of way granted them at the outset, and which has led ever since to hundreds of damage suits and the vast expenditure of thousands of dollars in satisfying judgments, they have had every obstacle placed in their way in the form of adverse legislation affecting every movement calculated to extend their system in all directions and secure for the public the very conveniences and comforts which your article charges they have disregarded. The truth of this has been apparent to the intelligent and thoughtful readers of the daily press for a decade past, for even newspapers have taken up the cry from time to time—probably incited by the surface road interest—of the "great outrage" that the elevated systems were trying to perpetrate by encroaching on the public domain when attempting to secure greater terminal privileges for the convenience of the public and for loop lines and for extensions north. As an owner of real estate. I cannot forget what the elevated roads have done in the past for this city and are still doing for the benefit of the upper east and west side sections. There can be no questioning the fact that by their means the high assessed valuation of property has reached what it is to-day. They opened up a vast section of this city single handed and alone, and, after getting it built up, the surface cable and electric roads enter the field to absorb a large part of the business prepared for them at no cost. The pioneers (elevated roads) had done the initial work years ago and assumed all the risk incident thereto, and as a reward have had saddled upon them not only the myriad of damage suits before mentioned, but have suffered the sting of ingratitude from public officials in withholding privileges conducive to the comforts of its patrons.

If, therefore, from the figures you submit it would appear that the elevated roads have fallen off in passenger traffic the past year, I can account for it in but one way, and that is that the policy of our legislative bodies both in this city and at Albany has been directed against them in that they have been denied franchises which in their granting would have warranted them in going to any extreme in providing for the accommodation of the increased traffic which might then have been reasonably expected. Without knowing the actual facts, other than as an observer from being a daily patron, it would seem that the road is congested and clogged for want of more convenient terminal facilities and extensions, and I believe they are withheld in the interest of the politico-railroad magnates controlling our surface systems, and these are a power without doubt.

I am in favor of any scheme of rapid transit, underground or overhead, that will relieve the uncomfortable pressure of both the existing systems. You have no doubt observed that during what might be called the commission, or busy, hours of the morning and evening traffic, the surface roads are as overcrowded as the elevated. Now, this cannot be attributed to any decrease in the number of trains run on the latter, for I am assured that such is not the case, but it is perhaps caused by the 20,000,000 yearly increase in passengers to be carried, and surface roads get their full share of it.

I claim that the principle of elevated roads for America is superior to anything underground, and am convinced that if our City Fathers and legislators will pass measures that will be beneficial to both railroad and the public, the expense and resultant damage of building an underground system will prove after trial to be unnecessary.

New York, Nov. 19, 1897. D.

### The Rev. Dr. G H. Houghton.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

New York has suffered a great loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of "The Little Church Around the Corner." Dr. Houghton had the sincere respect of the public and the enthusiastic love of his personal friends, because of his own loveliness as a man and as a clergyman. No priest could be more faithful than he was. Those who knew him personally esteemed and loved him more the more they saw him. Humble, retiring, hating sensationalism, Dr. Houghton did his duty in that state of life unto which it pleased God to call him. No higher praise could be given to any man than to say of him that "he did his duty." May Dr. Houghton rest in peace. F. C.

New York, Nov. 19, 1897.

### AUDUBON SOCIETY DISCUSSION.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

May I make use of your columns once more on the Audubon Society matter? The article in to-day's TIMES signed Frank M. Chapman so misrepresents and misquotes my words and meaning in my contribution of Nov. 16 that I ask space for correction. I will refer Mr. Chapman again to the entire contribution of "A. A. C." on Nov. 15 in support of my ground that "both extreme charter and mock sentiment characterize the Audubon Society's work and platform."

The "appeal to women" by "A. A. C." to "give up wearing birds (no exception named) on their hats; to merchants to refuse to sell any feathers of birds, excepting those designated by the Audubon Society," is the very ground of objection taken to the Audubon Society. We reasonable women, not extremists, do not allow the necessity of our being restricted by the Audubon Society to wearing only "feathers of domestic fowls, the ostrich and the pheasant," nor are we of Mr. Chapman's mind, that "these birds allowed by the Audubon Society furnish widely varying materials for the purposes of the milliner."

Mr. Chapman of course could not appreciate what the writer of the contribution of Nov. 16 did, that a typographical error failed to put in italics and with an exclamation point the clause "equally rare and valuable birds." Nor did the writer say, as Mr. Chapman's careless misquoting would have it appear, that "she shall continue to wear rare and valuable birds, robins, and birds of such sort."

Had Mr. Chapman read more carefully that sentence and connection in which the misquoted clauses occur, whether italicized or not, he could not have so failed to catch the meaning and satire of the paragraph. We women of feeling and taste do enjoy (Mr. Chapman's skepticism to the contrary) the poetry of motion, unlike all other in nature, displayed by a bird's—

> A bird's rapture of flying
> The palpitant air to its heart beats replying;
> Naught over, naught under, but limitless blue,
> And the music of wing strokes rhythmic and true.
> And its song,
> Ecstatic, tumultuous, thrilling with wild woes,
> And delicious, complaining until the last note
> Breaks off in an exquisite cry in its throat.

But, all the same, we, these same women of feeling and of taste, do not shrink from being adorned "with robins, and many birds of such sort," which are proscribed by the Audubon Society. And we prefer to believe in "the survival of the fittest" in this instance by the means of a National, rational law. A. B. C.

New York, Nov. 19, 1897.

### Another Plea for the Birds.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was surprised to see in THE TIMES of to-day an article by a woman in favor of an "Anti-Audubon Society." I saw the plea for the birds by "A. A. C." which has roused the ire of "A. B. C." I, myself, thought it very good, not by any means weakly sentimental, but a just deprecation of wanton cruelty. To those who know how rapidly our choicest birds are being exterminated, it is not one whit too strong. When an ornithologist can count forty skins of choice birds on women's hats in a distance of two blocks, it is quite time for some one to cry out against the foolish vanity that requires such a sacrifice.

In classing birds and furs together as ornamentative, I think "A. B. C." is a little out of the way. I always supposed furs were worn for warmth rather than for ornament, but, as I speak from a masculine standpoint, of course I may be mistaken. This is a free country, and every woman can wear what she chooses, so long as the supply for the market lasts, but I, as a man, am disgusted every time I meet one with a hat loaded with dead birds or the wings and plumage torn from their bodies, and I am not alone in the matter, for I know hundreds of others who are of the same mind. HENRY E. CLINTON.

New York, Nov. 18, 1897.

### Dr. Leipziger and His Work.

From The Boston Herald.

It is refreshing to have a man like Dr. Leipziger champion the cause of the common people, when he says he knows "God loves them because He has made so many of them," with such genuine enthusiasm. He understands thoroughly the educational needs of the people, and it may well be argued that the success of the free lectures he instituted in New York is due to these two elements, knowledge of the people and belief in popular education. We all know well enough when privileges are extended to us whether the motive is a sincere one, and whether the desire to extend them to us is based upon the true feeling which will enable us to accept the advantages proffered. It is plain to be seen that Dr. Leipziger's sympathies are quick and liberal, and that his love of education is so great that he wants every one to share its blessings. The spirit of the man is genuinely democratic. He recognizes only one stamp of superiority, and that is not the measure of a man's talent merely, but the extent to which he uses it for the good of his fellow-creatures. Dr. Leipziger has popular education as much at heart as the abolitionists had the freedom of the negro. To hear him speak is to feel again that old-time thrill which devotion to a noble cause excites. No better missionary could be found to extend the work that has been established in New York than Dr. Leipziger himself. The man every way adequate for just such a work as this, so vital to the interests of the whole country, is unique, and New York ought not to be allowed to monopolize him.

### NUGGETS.

**Pertinent.**

A Chicago girl tried to commit suicide because she did not like her new hat. Advice to other girls: Don't get a new hat this Winter.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Without Reduction.**

"My wife has a mania for bargains."

"Yes?"

"But when she asks me for a dollar she won't take 99 cents."—Chicago Record.

**English as It Is Spoke.**

Dora—That elevator man is very impertinent.

Cora—Why, what did he do?

Dora—I said I was "going down," and he told me to "hurry up."—Philadelphia Record.

**Trouble at the Start.**

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "there is one thing that I wish to say to you frankly. So far as the affairs of this family are concerned, you are to have your own way in every particular."

Then he stood back and waited for a smile of joy to brighten her face. But there was a frown.

"Of course," she answered. "That's just like a man. If anything goes wrong you want to be sure of having somebody to blame for it."—Washington Star.

### THE FAITH OF A KNIGHT.

Flora L. Stanfield in The Chicago Journal.

The bugle rang out with a clarion voice
Through the mist of the April air,
And the knight's white plume trailed low on the ground
As he bowed to the lady fair.
While out of the shadow a little tune,
Like the note of a wounded bird,
Went fluttering straight to her beating heart,
And these were the words she heard:
"Oh, the robin carols a song of love
On the budding almond spray,
And then he rides away."

"Oh, why," said the knight, "does your sweet cheek pale,
And the joy in your eyes grow dim?"
And she made him an answer as light as chaff
And laughed at her fear of him.
And he swore by his sword and his knightly word
That she never need be afraid
That his love would wane—then they heard again
The song of the little maid:
"His vows are as false as the hollow reeds
And as easily snapped as they;
He will gather her faith as he would a flower,
And then he will ride away."

"What chattering fool do you keep to sing
A welcome in words so base?"
And he sought with a kiss to dry the tear
That crept down her tender face.
But long ere the almond blossom fell
From the bough whence the carol rang
The knight bent low at another's feet,
And the little maid thus sang:
"His pledged words were like thistle down,
His 'never' a Summer's day;
He smiled like a saint till he broke her heart,
And then he rode away."

# GERMAN SEIZURE IN CHINA

## Chinese Minister Says No Warning Was Given of the Intention to Take Kaio-chau.

## SEEKING TRADE CONCESSIONS

### Russia Has an Interest in the Harbor, Which She Has a Right to Use in Time of War, and May Have to be Reckoned With.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, has received the following official statement from Pekin, relative to the seizure of Kaio-chau Island:

"Upon the killing of two German missionaries by bandits in the district of Ku-Yeh, in Shantung, a decree was issued, peremptorily commanding the Governor of Shantung to order the high officials of that province to take immediate measures for the arrest and punishment of the offenders. On Nov. 15 the Governor reported by telegraph the arrest of four culprits, and this was communicated to the German Minister.

"But German warships, on Nov. 14, had advanced to Kaio-chau Island, landed troops, and after occupying all the high ground, gave the garrison forty-eight hours to retire. The German Minister did not give the Tsungli Yamen any notice. On the evening of Nov. 15, a telegram from the Minister Superintendent of the northern ports, giving a report of this occurrence, occasioned the greatest surprise. China, in view of the friendly relations between the two countries, thereupon ordered the Governor of Shantung to keep the garrison under strict control, to withdraw the troops to positions outside the limits of the island, and to enjoin them not to make any move without express instructions."

This official statement places a new complexion on the press cables in that it indicates that the Chinese Government had already taken active steps for the punishment of the murderers of the two German missionaries before the landing of the German troops at Kiao-Chau and the occupation of the fort there. The remarkable thing in connection with Germany's summary action is the fact set forth in the foregoing cable statement, that the Tsungli Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) received no notification that the seizure of Kiao-Chau was contemplated.

Such a proceeding is said to be a flagrant breach of international comity, and is interpreted in some diplomatic quarters as evidence that Germany used the grievances as a pretext for the occupation of the island. It is believed that possibly Germany's object is to use the occupation of the island as a lever for compelling trade concessions from China. In the general scramble for commercial advantages in the East, Germany thus far has signally failed. She has absolutely no foothold on the Chinese coast, whereas England has concessions at the treaty ports and a trade arrangement which gives her advantages in Burmah and Thibet. France has Tonquin and Russia has advantages in the north of China.

In case Germany should decline to relinquish Kiao-chau, which commands one of the best natural harbors and ports on the Chinese coast, she may have not only China, but Russia, to reckon with. By a recent treaty between the Governments of China and Russia, the latter country, in return for pledged support in case of certain war contingencies, is to have the use of Port Arthur and Kiao-Chau Harbor, should the Czar become involved in war. Thus, to a certain extent, Russia has an interest in Kiao-Chau. This interest, it is believed, she would not be slow to protect if Germany should manifest any ulterior designs.

### GERMANY EXPLAINS HER ACT.

**Count Hatzfeldt Lays Information Before Lord Salisbury.**

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Count von Wildenburg Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador here, has received important dispatches from Berlin, and subsequently he explained to the Marquis of Salisbury, the occupation of Kiao-Chau Bay, Province of Shan-Tun, China, by the German squadron in Chinese waters, and promised further explanations which, he added, had been mailed from Berlin.

### GERMAN OCCUPATION TEMPORARY.

**Admiral McNair So Informed by the Squadron's Commander.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The cablegram received yesterday by the Navy Department from Admiral McNair, commanding the United State squadron on the China station, announces that he has been informed by the German Admiral on the station that German forces have been landed at Kaio-Chau Bay, on the southern side of Shang-Tung Promontory, "pending a settlement of the indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries." The significance of this dispatch lies in the implication that the occupation is temporary and not permanent.

### GERMAN AFFAIR WITH HAITI.

**The North German Gazette Upholds the Minister at Port au Prince.**

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The North German Gazette, referring to the dispute between Germany and Haiti in regard to the alleged false imprisonment of a German citizen named Lueders, says:

"Without doubt the Haitian authorities have infringed the Constitution, and the laws of the republic entitle Lueders to German nationality, which gives him a perfect right to the protection of the empire. When Count Schwerin (the German Minister) addressed himself directly to the President of Haiti, he had already several times vainly demanded Lueder's release of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the intervention of the United States Minister arose from his friendship for Lueders and fears for the safety of all the white men in Haiti. The report that Germany has broken off diplomatic relations with Haiti, placing the Germans under the American flag, is untrue. Count Schwerin is still at Port au Prince, and the negotiations regarding the question of compensation, in which Germany demands £10,000, ($50,000,) will be carried on from Berlin. Should Haiti refuse compliance with Germany's just demands, Germany will be compelled to lend weight to her demands in another way."

### KAISER'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

**German Newspapers Comment Unfavorably on His Remarks to Recruits.**

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Many of the newspapers comment unfavorably upon Emperor William's speech yesterday, on the occasion of swearing in the Guards' recruits.

The Volks Zeitung sharply criticises the contention that a good man and a good soldier must be a good Christian.

The Voerwearts ironically reviews the speech.

**German Troops Evacuate Crete.**

CANEA, Island of Crete, Nov. 19.—Germany's contingent of the international army of occupation, consisting of an officer and twelve marines, embarked on the Kaiserin Augusta this morning. The German flag had previously been hauled down from the international redoubt.

### HOURS OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS

**A. F. Yarrow Points Out that They Work Ten Hours a Day.**

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Commenting upon the letter from Mr. A. F. Yarrow of the famous English shipbuilding firm who is now on a visit to the United States, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 9, showing that the Americans in the engineering yards work ten hours a day, The Globe points out that this fact emphasizes the impossibility of the demands of the striking engineers of Great Britain who are asking for an eight-hour day of work, adding:

"The United States are already our greatest competitors in the engineering trade, and it will be impossible to compete with them if British engineers work a day and a half less weekly than their American rivals."

## BRITISH CONSUL'S ARREST.

**Arthur Tweedy Pocketed $6,000 He Received from President Heureux of Santo Domingo.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—Alleged details have just been received here from Santo Domingo, the Spanish Republic of the West Indies, of the arrest of Arthur Tweedy, late British Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, and now British Consul at Santo Domingo.

For the past few years, it appears, a Jamaica negro, audacious and vicious, has resided at Santo Domingo, and proved a very thorn in the flesh of the authorities, constantly quarreling when in his cups and assaulting any one who interfered with him. He was frequently in the courts, and, protected by his Consul, was invariably allowed to depart in triumph, "without a stain upon his character."

Quite recently, it seems, this bellicose individual got into trouble with the police, who, instead of taking him to the lock-up, gave him a terrible thrashing and left him lying in the street for dead. In accordance with his usual custom, the British Vice Consul went to the assistance of his colored fellow-subject, and brought the matter before President Heureux. The latter, after thorough consideration of the matter, is said to have remarked in substance to the Consul:

"You know the character of this man, and you know what he deserves. I admit that he has been unduly punished, and I am sorry for it, but I would like to see the last of him, and I will give you $5,000 to get him out of the country. Pay him the money and let us hear the last of him."

After some little barter, the story continues, the President increased the amount to $6,000, "at the request of the Consul," who was apparently looking after the interest of his fellow-subject to the best of his ability. The money, it is added, was handed to the Consul, and the matter was considered closed.

Some weeks later, however, it is further stated, the President was driving along the streets of the city, and saw the Jamaican negro walking along, dressed in a new suit of clothes and smoking a cigar. The President ordered his coachman to stop, called the negro to him, and then expressed his surprise that he had not left the country after having been paid so large a sum as $6,000. The Jamaican is reported to have replied:

"I received only $200."

"Impossible!" ejaculated the President, who at once drove to the office of the British Consul. There Tweedy was confronted with the negro, and with some hesitation is said to have admitted that he had paid the man only $200, adding:

"You have no business to interfere with any arrangements I may make with my countrymen."

President Heureux, it is alleged, "simply gasped with astonishment," but, without waiting to argue the matter, put his head out of the window and called a couple of policemen to arrest Mr. Tweedy, who was promptly taken to jail.

President Heureux, it appears, then cabled to the Foreign Office in London, informing them of his action, and shortly afterward received a reply, stating that he had done quite right, adding that they had cabled to Port-au-Prince for the British Consul to Haiti to proceed to Santo Domingo in order to investigate the matter.

## TROOPS RIOT IN JAMAICA.

**Major Buck Prevents a Sanguinary Encounter by His Courage.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—The black soldiers of the First Battalion West India Regiment broke barracks on Thursday night last, (Nov. 4,) and, proceeding to this city, began to assault and belabor every citizen and policeman with whom they came in contact, the police in particular suffering severely. About 150 of these men gathered in the Parade Gardens, belonging to the Government, and played havoc with the trees.

They cleared the gardens of visitors, chasing them with sticks, and simply "ran amuck." Others went into the Sollas Market, and, entering the stores, completely ransacked them. The military authorities were telephoned to and a picket of 200 men, under a white officer named Buck, was sent to the scene. The officer galloped away from his men, and riding full speed down to the Parade Gardens, a distance of two miles, ran his horse right into the centre of the rioters. Before they could recover from their surprise he ordered them to fall into line, and snatching the caps from a couple of the worst, remarked:

"You are all right."

Some thirty were obedient to the word of command, and forming these up the gallant officer proceeded to make prisoners of as many as he could. Marching the "repentants" to the market, the officer used them as a picket and arrested several others. By this time the original provost guard arrived on the scene and were dispatched along the streets, several arrests being made.

There is no doubt the action of Major Buck prevented a sanguinary riot such as occurred in 1894, when the soldiers broke barracks, and tying their razors on sticks cut and slashed some thirty policemen and citizens, among them two Inspectors. This sort of thing usually occurs when the three years' term of the Black Regiment in Jamaica is over and they relieve their brethren on the West Coast of Africa.

## RUSSIA'S CROP REPORTS.

**Ministry of Agriculture Estimates the Production of the Empire.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The Ministry of Agriculture to-day publishes a report of the crops of the Russian Empire for 1897, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rye | 946,047,000 poods |
| Winter wheat | 156,680,000 poods |
| Spring wheat | 321,314,000 poods |
| Oats | 515,522,000 poods |
| Barley | 288,977,000 poods |
| Buckwheat | 469,377,000 poods |
| Millet, maize, and peas (together) | 155,962,000 poods |

(A pood is equivalent to thirty-six pounds in weight.)

## MONTEVIDEO IN A PANIC.

**Dr. Herrera Makes an Attack on President Cuestas in the Chamber.**

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 19.—The city is in a panic over the incident at to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies and the report that Dr. Miguel Herrera y Obes, Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Borda Cabinet, has been shot with a revolver

In the Chamber Dr. Herrera y Obes made a violent attack upon Señor Cuestas, who assumed the Presidency of the republic ad interim on the assassination of Señor J. Idiarte Borda, who was shot by Arredondo during the national fête on August 25 last. On September 20 Señor Cuestas issued a declaration of policy, promising to conduct the administration with strict economy, to purge the public departments, especially the Department of Customs, and religiously to pay the interest on the public debt. At that time he expressed the hope that the Department of Customs would yield at least 5,000,000 francs monthly.

To-day Dr. Herrera y Obes called upon him for a more explicit statement as to his programme in the event of his election as President.

Señor Eduardo McEachen, Minister of the Government, refused to reply, whereupon Dr. Herrera y Obes presented a motion demanding the resignation of the President of the republic ad interim.

It is said that if this motion is adopted by the Deputies, Señor Cuestas will dissolve the Chamber. All sorts of rumors are afloat; many citizens have closed their houses and the troops are held in readiness against outbreak.

The report that Dr. Herrera y Obes has been wounded with a revolver is denied, but a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies appears inevitable.

**Gangadhar Tilak Refused New Trial.**

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Privy Council has rejected the appeal of Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Legislative Council of India, for a retrial of the case against him, which resulted in his being sentenced on Sept. 14 last to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, after having been convicted of inciting the natives of Bombay and its vicinity to disaffection.

**French Torpedo Boat Sunk.**

ALGIERS, Nov. 19.—The French torpedo boats No. 133 and Doudart de Lagrée, while manoeuvring yesterday evening, came into collision, with the result that No. 133 sank four minutes later. The crew of the latter was saved. The Doudart de Lagrée was badly damaged.

## STUDENTS OUT FOR DREYFUS.

**The Paris Jour Says Count Esterhazy Is Untrustworthy—Two French Army Officers Disciplined.**

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Jour says Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the retired Major of the French Army, who is accused of being implicated in the leaking of military secrets since Dreyfus was deported, and who is said to have been the author of the unsigned letter which led to the trial and condemnation of Dreyfus, has upon more than one occasion confided to it (the paper mentioned) information contrary to the military regulations, adding: "Count Esterhazy must not, therefore, be surprised at disciplinary measures and possibly imprisonment."

The Patrie remarks that the students are organizing a demonstration against the "so-called Dreyfus syndicate," adding that a meeting will be held, at which M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate and the champion of the prisoner, will speak.

Owing to their attitude in supporting the agitation in favor of reopening the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, now undergoing a life sentence, after having been convicted of selling military plans to a foreign power, the Minister for War, Gen. Billot, has relieved the Governor of the military prison of Cherche-Midi, Major Fercinetti, of his post, and has condemned Major Pauffin de Saint Morel to a month's rigorous arrest.

## RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

**A Complete Understanding Reached Regarding the Little Realm.**

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says:

"It is asserted in diplomatic circles that so far from there being a serious tension between Japan and Russia over Korea, the two Governments have arrived at a complete understanding on the subject, and Russia is pleased with the terms of the convention."

## BARK M. S. HARRISS LOST.

**American Vessel from New York Wrecked at Maracajahu.**

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A cable from Pernambuco announces that the American bark Marion S. Harriss, Capt. Ward W. Dasey, which sailed from New York Oct. 9, for Rio Janeiro, was wrecked at Maracajahu and is a total loss.

The Marion S. Harriss was owned principally by her master and documented at Philadelphia. She was formerly the Norwegian bark Linda, and was built at Kragerae, Norway, in 1883. She was of 313.49 gross tons, 120 feet in length, 29.5 feet beam, and 12.2 feet depth.

**Foreign Notes of Interest.**

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The German cruiser Deutschland has been ordered to be commissioned for service abroad.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Paula Wirth, a favorite Berlin actress, ha eloped to Budapest with a married riding master.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The appointment of Prof. F. de Martens of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Professor of International Law in the University of St. Petersburg, as arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, has been formally approved by the Czar.

## A CONCERT BY PUPILS.

**Tenth Anniversary of the New York College of Music.**

The tenth anniversary of Mr. Alexander Lambert's successful direction of the New York College of Music was celebrated by a concert in Carnegie Hall last night. The soloists were all pupils of the college, and they were accompanied by Mr. Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Orchestra. The programme was as follows: "Festival Overture," Lassen, orchestra; scherzo from Litolf's fourth piano concerto, Miss Ada Smith; third movement of Rhode's concerto for violin, Miss Tillie Stiller; first movement of Beethoven's C major piano concerto, Miss Gussie Zuckerman; first movement of Grieg's A minor piano concerto, Miss Katherine Campbell; "Slumber of the Virgin," Massenet, and Canzonetta, Godard, orchestra; third movement of Hiller's F sharp piano concerto, Master Harry Graboff; song, "Les Filles de Cadiz," Miss Betsy Beckwith; third movement of Henselt's F minor piano concerto, Miss Florence Terrell; Delibes's "Cortège de Bacchus," orchestra.

After Miss Campbell's number Mr. Damrosch, in a neat speech of congratulation, presented to Mr. Lambert a handsome silver loving cup from his personal pupils. All the pupils who played last night showed the results of systematic and judicious teaching. Their rhythm was especially noticeable, and all of the piano pupils displayed excellent touch and the very young violinist showed an uncommonly large and pure tone and accurate stopping. It is usually out of place to make especial comment on the work of particular pupils in a concert of this kind, but it is pardonable in the present instance. Miss Florence Terrell is the most advanced student of the college. She has already made several public appearances, and is almost ready to embark on her professional career. Her playing is full of warmth, and shows much finish of style. Her performance last night was notable for its certainty and aplomb.

The most interesting feature of the evening, however, was the work of Gussie Zuckerman, a mere child, who displayed a genuine and pronounced talent. The little girl is musical to the very tips of her yet weak fingers, and her phrasing and accentuation might easily fill older performers with envy. If she is not spoiled by the praise of her friends she will make her mark as a pianist. The whole concert was a pleasing demonstration of the fact that it is not necessary to go to Europe to get good instruction in music.

**Della Fox May Leave the "Wedding Day."**

The report comes from the West that dissensions have taken place in the ranks of the three-star combination comprising Lillian Russell, Jeff De Angelis, and Della Fox, who are playing in "The Wedding Day." Della Fox, it is said, has given Manager Murray notice that she intends to quit the company in two weeks, as she is thoroughly disgusted with its methods, and will return to this city. The trouble as it is reported, was due to "Jeff" De Angelis, who took exceptions to the frequent changes that have been made in the opera without consulting him, to the advantage of Miss Fox. He deprecated her methods, with the result that Miss Fox, star-like, declared she would not play any longer than two weeks from the date of Mr. De Angelis's last lecture.

**Well-Known Tenor Insane.**

William Fredericks, a well-known tenor and a member of the Arion Society, was yesterday committed to the State Insane Asylum, in Kings Park. He lived in Astoria with his family, and, as he had been acting strangely of late, he was committed to the Queens County Jail for a mental examination. A short time ago he broke a leg, and after his recovery, it is alleged, he drank heavily, being despondent on account of his misfortune. This is believed to have unbalanced him.

**Oscar Hammerstein Under Bonds.**

Oscar Hammerstein yesterday gave two bonds of $500 each in the Yorkville Court for his appearance for trial in a case of violation of the theatrical license and excise laws in the Olympia Theatre. The bonds were signed by James E. Marsh.

**Lapham—Davenport.**

The wedding of Miss Clara Russell Davenport and Edwin B. Lapham of Mount Vernon, N. Y., took place on Thursday evening in the West End Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, rector of Christ Church, Mount Vernon. The bride was given away by her father, Stephen H. Davenport; the bridesmaids were Miss Edith Bond of Plainfield, N. J., a cousin of the bride, and Miss Edna Leverich of Brooklyn. Wade Lapham, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception followed at the home of the bride's father, 75 Manhattan Avenue.

**New York Water Color Club.**

The officials of the New York Water Color Club have announced that their exhibition will be continued one week more, closing on Nov. 27, being open to-morrow from 1 to 5 P. M., and on Thursday (Thanksgiving Day) at the usual hours, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## TRIBUTES TO DR. HOUGHTON

### The Body of the Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration Lies in State.

### VIEWED BY 2,000 PERSONS

**Funeral Services To-day—Bishop Potter Will Officiate, Together with the Dead Clergyman's Assistants—Church to be Opened at 9 o'Clock and the Public Admitted at 9:30.**

Clad in white silken vestments, and reposing in a handsome oaken casket surrounded by palms and flowers, the body of the Rev. George H. Houghton, the dead rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, lying in state in the chapel of that church in East Twenty-ninth Street, was viewed by nearly 2,000 persons yesterday. From 11 o'clock A. M. until after 4 o'clock P. M. a silent procession moved through the little chapel, entering at one door and making its exit from another. The coffin was placed opposite the altar, and at its head and foot were lighted candles. The chapel was without decoration except for the palms and the floral tributes.

When the body was removed from the parsonage to the chapel just before 11 o'clock, it was accompanied by several clergymen in their robes, and throughout the day details of clergymen kept prayerful vigil near the coffin. The Rev. Thomas McKee Brown and the Rev. Dr. Carter watched until 1 P. M. They were followed in succession by the Rev. F. M. Clendenin of Westchester; the Rev. John Harris Knowles of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Pixley of East Orange.

There were many tearful eyes among the hundreds who gazed for the last time upon the features of this venerable and noted rector. The constantly moving throng contained a large proportion of colored persons, to whom the dead clergyman had been a life-long and helpful friend. The body was viewed during the afternoon by nearly all of the members of the Sunday school for colored persons, founded by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. Men and women of many different nationalities and of a great variety of creeds passed in the open hearse. Several devoutly knelt by the side of the coffin and murmured blessings on the soul of the dead rector.

The eucharistic vestments in which the Rev. Dr. Houghton's body was clothed were presented to him some time ago by members of the Protestant Episcopal Order of the Sisters of St. Mary. They included the cassock, alb, girdle, stole, amice, maniple, and chasuble, all of white silk and some of them richly embroidered. The dead clergyman's hands crossed upon his breast, clasped the silver chalice which he had used at the communion service for many years. Lying upon his breast beneath the chalice was the silver paten.

Several boxes and figures of flowers were sent to the church and parsonage yesterday. Two large bunches of Easter lilies bore the card of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Quintard; a collection of roses and palms were sent by Mrs. E. B Sexton; a large wreath of white roses was laid at the foot of the coffin anonymously, and several small floral tokens were brought and deposited near the coffin by visitors. The Rev. George P. Houghton, vicar, and the Rev. Edward Banks Smith, curate of the Church of the Transfiguration, spent nearly the entire day in and about the chapel. As the shades of night fell the massive cover of the coffin was placed in position. It was shaped in the form of a cross, and on a solid silver plate was inscribed:

GEORGE HENDRICKS HOUGHTON.
Priest and Doctor of Divinity.
Died Nov. 17, 1897.
Aged seventy-seven years.

The night vigil in the little chapel was voluntarily assumed by the Sisters of St. Mary. The coffin will be removed to the church this morning.

The services to-day will be very simple, according to the wishes of the dead clergyman, although made unusually impressive by the presence of a large number of the leading Protestant Episcopal clergymen of New York. Bishop Henry C. Potter will officiate at the public service. At 7 o'clock A. M. there will be a requiem mass celebrated by the Rev. Edward Banks Smith. The church gates will next be opened at 9 o'clock for the admission of parishioners, who have been provided with circular notices of the funeral. At 9:30 o'clock admission will be free to the public. No special musical programme has been prepared for the funeral ceremonies. The surpliced male choir will be in its usual place and will sing the chants and hymns.

Following is list of the honorary pallbearers, corrected last evening by the Rev. George P. Houghton: Wardens Peter Gardner and Lyman Rhodes. Vestrymen William C. Prime, E. A. Quintard, E. B. Sexton, James P. Dod, Thomas B. Peck, Charles M. Kent, James S. Day, and E. P. Smith; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Kleeck, the Rev. Dr. P. K. Cady, the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Riley, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, and Dean Hoffman. Inasmuch as Vestryman James P. Dod is also the choirmaster and organist of the church, he will be represented among the bearers by Dean Van Amringe of Columbia University.

The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery immediately after the services in the church.

A notice was posted in the Lambs Club, at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday, requesting all members of that organization to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Houghton in a body. A handsome floral emblem has been ordered by the club and will be sent to the church this morning.

A goodly representation of the Twelfth Night Club and The Players will also attend the services.

The Actors' National Protective Union, No. 1, met yesterday and passed the following resolutions of respect:

Whereas, The Actors' National Protective Union of New York learns with profound regret of the death of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner," and,

Whereas, Our profession having lost by death our best and most esteemed friend, one who was ever ready to extend the right hand of fellowship, cheer the sick, encourage the unfortunate, bury the dead, and whose entire life was devoted to the betterment of mankind, no matter their condition or position, be it

Resolved, That the Actors' National Protective Union, No. 1, of New York, extends to the family of this noble disciple of God our deepest and most sincere sympathy in the hour of their sad bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That, out of respect to his memory, this meeting of the Actors' National Protective Union, No. 1, of New York, immediately adjourn.

JOHN J. PALLAS, President.
JOSEPH M. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

**Audubon Society Meeting.**

At the annual meeting of the Audubon Society, which will be held early in December in the Auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History, Morris K. Jesup, President of the museum's Board of Trustees, will preside. The discussion will be devoted, for the most part, to the teaching of ornithology in the schools. Among the speakers will be Dr. Jesup, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, and the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke. Prof. Bickmore's address will be illustrated with stereopticon pictures of birds, showing how the teaching of birdlore can be added by photographs that reproduce the exact coloring of the various species.

**New York Social Register.**

Some new features mark the Winter issue of the New York Social Register, which appeared yesterday. Recognition is given to the juvenile members of the prominent families. The names of girls from the age of twelve to seventeen years and of boys from fourteen to twenty years are inserted after the prefix juniors and underneath the names of the elder members of their families. In many instances the schools or colleges where the young people are being educated are mentioned. The names of the ninety-five clubs composing the United States Golf Association are printed. There is the usual key to the marriages and deaths that have occurred during the year.

Wanted—Superintendent of life agents. Address care D. Parks Fackler, 85 Nassau St.—Adv.

## DEATHS OF A DAY.

**William Seymour Tyler, D. D., LL. D.**

Dr. William Seymour Tyler, who died at Amherst, Mass., last evening, was born in Hartford, Susquehanna County, Pa., Sept. 2, 1810. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, and after remaining there four years as tutor entered Andover Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1836, but immediately accepted the Chairs of Latin and Greek at Amherst. In 1847 the chairs were divided and he became Professor of Greek. He continued in this position until 1893, when he resigned because of his advanced age.

He was ordained in 1859 by a Congregational Council at Amherst, and frequently preached, although he never held a regular pastorate. He was given the degree of D. D. in 1857, by Harvard, and that of LL. D. in 1871 by Amherst.

He was the author of "Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, With Notes for Colleges" "Histories of Tacitus," "Prayer for Colleges," "Plato's Apology and Crito," "Theology of the Greek Poets," "History of Amherst College," and other works.

**The Rev. Nathan Tibbals.**

The Rev. Nathan Tibbals, a retired Methodist minister and head of the Tibbals Book Company in this city, died yesterday at his home, 143 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Tibbals was born at Milford, Conn., Sept. 21, 1815. Though from an old Congregational family, he early embraced Methodism and chose the ministry as his vocation. He was a member of the New York East Conference for fifty years, but was actively a minister for only about fifteen years, an affection of the throat compelling his retirement from the pulpit. Among his charges were the Old John Street Church in this city and churches at Orient and Riverhead, L. I., and Madison, Clinton, and West Suffield, Conn. Mr. Tibbals was the father of nine children, eight of whom, with Mrs. Tibbals, survive him. One son, Charles S. J., was associated with him in the management of the book company. Funeral services will be held at the house on Monday at 8 P. M.

**Mrs. Margaret Holt Byrne.**

Mrs. Margaret Holt Byrne, wife of Edward Byrne of Chicago, died on Thursday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Nagle, 615 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Byrne came to Brooklyn about four weeks ago, and was seriously ill at the time. She was a former resident of Brooklyn, having removed from New York about thirty years ago. Mrs. Byrne was twice married, her first husband being William Holt, a Brooklyn architect. She was always active in charitable enterprises. She leaves two daughters—Mrs. Nagle and Mrs. Edward Bartlett Palmer of Plattsburg. The funeral will be at Mrs. Nagle's home on Monday morning. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

**Mrs. Julia Granger Irving.**

Mrs. Julia Granger Irving, widow of Sanders Irving of Tarrytown, died on Thursday at Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of Gen. John A. Granger and granddaughter of Gideon Granger, who was Postmaster General under Presidents Jefferson and Monroe. She was born June 3, 1822, and in 1840 married Sanders Irving, a nephew of Washington Irving. Sanders Irving was a civil engineer of New York City. Mrs. Irving's nearest surviving relatives are two nieces. The interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

**William L. Proctor.**

William L. Proctor member of the Republican State Committee from the Twenty-second District, died at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday morning. He was seventy years of age. The body was taken to Ogdensburg last night. Mr. Proctor was an extensive lumber manufacturer, and one of the best-known politicians in St. Lawrence County. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, but had never held any public office.

**Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson.**

Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, United States Army, military instructor of cadets at the University of Nebraska, died yesterday at Lincoln, Neb., as the result of an operation performed on Tuesday for appendicitis. Lieut. Jackson was appointed to West Point in July, 1879, from Massachusetts. He was unmarried. His mother lives in Washington, and the body probably will be sent there.

**Obituary Notes.**

WALTER DULANY, of the firm of Walter Dulany & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, died at his home, 7 West Preston Street, Baltimore, yesterday afternoon, aged fifty-seven years.

JOHN C. DEBEVOISE, a descendant of Corel Debevoise, who came to this country from Holland in 1659, died on Thursday at his home, on the French Pond Road, Glendale, L. I., at the age of eighty-two years.

JESSE SMITH, aged sixty-two, President of the Smith-Green Company, a leading provision and grocery firm of Worcester, Mass., died Thursday evening of heart disease. He was prominent in business and Masonic circles.

J. HERMAN BOSTON, a capitalist of Carlisle, Penn., died Thursday night, aged sixty-six years. He was one of the wealthiest men in Cumberland County. His heaviest investments were at Carlisle and in Nebraska.

Mrs. PHOEBE SWEENEY, wife of Prof. William W. Sweeney, Principal of Public School No. 14, Jersey City, died on Thursday night at her home, 792 Grand Street, that city. The body was removed to Blairstown, N. J., where the funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Prof. WILLIAM ULRICH, the founder and Principal of the Preparatory School for Lehigh University, died Thursday night of Bright's disease. Prof. Ulrich was fifty years of age. He was a native of Germany and was graduated from the University of Berlin in 1871, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

JOHN B. ABBOTT, of the firm of Abbott & Co., worsted manufacturers, of Westford, Mass., died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was a Trustee of Westford Academy and the J. B. Fletcher Library, a Director in the Prescott Bank of Lowell, and a member of the Hull Yacht Club, and of several of the prominent social clubs of Boston.

WILLARD DEANE, who died at his home, 129 East One Hundred and Third Street, on Thursday morning, was for many years in the collection business in this city. He was born in New York City fifty-five years ago. He le aves a wife and one married daughter. The funeral services were held at his home last night at 8 o'clock, and the burial will be in Woodlawn to-day.

**Funeral of Mrs. C. L. Tiffany.**

Funeral services for Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany were conducted in the family residence, 255 Madison Avenue, yesterday forenoon. In deference to the wishes of the family, the services were of a very simple character, consisting of prayers, reading of the Scriptures, and the singing by a quartet of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Rev. Mr. Rudd, assistant minister of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, officiated. The coffin, which was placed in the parlor, was almost completely covered with white carnations and roses. A large number of friends of the family and old employes of the firm of Tiffany & Co. attended the services, the store in Union Square being closed for the day as a mark of respect for Mrs. Tiffany. Of the well-known persons present there were Mr. Francis O. Matthiessen, Charles T. Cook, Salem H. Wales, Charles M. Miller, Robert Schell, William E. Dodge, and Aqueduct Commissioner J. J. Tucker. The interment was in the Tiffany plot, Greenwood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

**Social Reform Club Anniversary.**

The Social Reform Club will celebrate its third anniversary to-night at its rooms, 28 East Fourth Street. The exercises will consist of recitations, music, and descriptions of the various epochs of democratic agitation since the French Revolution. Charles B. Spahr, the President, will probably preside.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue.
*Only twenty-nine more business days before Xmas.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expression Restored by Artificial teeth. Dr. DEANE, Dentist; World's Fair Award. 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th.

Ask Your Doctor Why Caswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is superior to all others. Order from druggist.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING APPEAL
OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
155 Worth Street,
A HOME FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN.

No collector is employed. This is the only yearly appeal.
THE POOREST CHILDREN in the city are the subjects of its care, and there have been 29,813 inmates since its organization.
IT IS NOT ONLY A SCHOOL IT IS A HOME, and it has had during the past year an average family of 362. Type-setting, carpentering, cooking, sewing, and housework are taught to the inmates.
A HOSPITAL BUILDING is attached, in which the sick of the institute are cared for.
OUT-DOOR POOR. Aid is given when needed to out-door poor.
A NEW BUILDING, made necessary by the unsafe condition of our main structure, has been completed. It has all the modern conveniences, and will accommodate more children than the old. We need very much the sum of $25,000 to pay off the indebtedness on it.
AN EARNEST appeal for funds to enable the Institution to continue its rescue work, which it has prosecuted for more than forty years, is made by the Trustees.
A THANKSGIVING DINNER, which is yearly given to its inmates, and also to the street poor, will be served this year if the result of this appeal warrants it.

| | |
|---|---|
| ITS YEARLY WORK: | |
| Meals given | 413,703 |
| Cost per meal | 3 1-10 |
| Average attendance in school | 238 |
| Whole number in school since organization | 46,681 |

Visitors are welcome at any time.
THANKSGIVING-DAY PROGRAMME:
One O'clock.—Dinner for house children.
Two O'clock.—Dinner for street poor. Last year more than 1,200 of this class were given a dinner.
Chapel Services.—At Two O'clock the children will render a programme which will include singing, solos, duets, choruses, marching, drills, and recitations, and the reputation of our children for superior singing will be maintained. Public invited.

Checks may be made payable to FREDERIC E. CAMP, Treasurer, 155 Worth St.

TRUSTEES.
Morris K. Jesup, President; Frederic E. Camp, Treasurer; Geo. F. Betts, Secretary; George H. Morgan, Walter H. Lewis, Henry E. Hawley, David S. Egleston, Charles Lanier, Archibald D. Russell, Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY and three following afternoons at 3 o'clock,
A valuable collection of Americana, Local History, Genealogy, and miscellaneous Books of Travel, &c.
FRIDAY afternoon,
A miscellaneous collection of BOOKS.

## MARRIED.

CAMAC—METCALFE.—At the Church of St. Mary's in the Highlands, Cold Spring, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1897, by the Right Rev. T. A. Starkey, Bishop of Newark, Julia Augusta, daughter of Capt. Henry Metcalfe, and granddaughter of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, to Dr. Charles N. B. Camac.

## DIED.

BARHYDT.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., Parish Hackley Barhydt, beloved son of D. P. Barhydt, Esq.
Funeral services at his late residence, 40 East 70th St., on Saturday morning at 9:30.

GRIFFEN.—On Friday, Nov. 19, Herbert Homans, elder son of Benjamin and Rena Wilcox Griffen, in the 27th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 41 West 58th St., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HURLBUT.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society held Nov. 16, 1897, the following resolution was adopted:
The members of the Executive Committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States desire to express their sorrow at the death of one of the most valued and active Directors of the society, Mr. Henry A. Hurlbut, who died in this

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
67 William St., New York City.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company's
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of 1890-1990.

The Receivers of the BALTIMORE and OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having announced that they are unable to pay the Coupons of the above-mentioned Bonds, due this day, we deem it important for the bondholders that steps should be taken promptly for the protection of their interests by securing a control of their bonds.

We therefore request the holders to deposit their bonds without delay, receiving in exchange therefor negotiable certificates to be issued under the terms of an agreement bearing this date, copies of which may be had at our respective offices.

Whilst default may not be of long continuance, prompt action is desirable. In order that we may know to what extent we may represent the bondholders, bonds should be deposited with us not later than December 1st, 1897.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. will receive deposit of the bonds in London.

November 1st, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York and Philadelphia.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
New York, 1st November, 1897.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO.

The twenty-seventh ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th October, 1897.

Six Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 691, 845, 999, 1276, 1644, 1787, 1962, 2121.
$500 each.—Nos. 107, 146, 149, 167, 307, 383, 584, 698, 1097, 1196, 1197, 1305.
$100 each.—Nos. 16, 53, 69, 70, 94, 139, 160, 170, 175, 190.

Seven Per Cent. Bonds to be redeemed:
Series A of $1,000 each.—Nos. 60, 128, 187, 316, 375, 469, 483, 490.
Series B of $500 each.—Nos. 39, 197, 248, 304, 326, 608, 728, 745.
Series C of $100 each.—Nos. 33, 208, 536, 685, 876, 932, 974, 1298, 1539, 1751.

These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st of January, 1898.

They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1897.

Mexico, 30th October, 1897.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

LAND AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

West Superior, Wisconsin.

To Security Holders and Stockholders:

The Reorganization Agreement dated May 18, 1897, having been signed by a large majority of the Bondholders and Stockholders, has been declared operative by the Reorganization Committee.

The time within which Security Holders and Stockholders may have the privilege of signing it has been extended to December 1, 1897, after which date none may become parties to it except by consent of the Reorganization Committee and upon such terms as it may impose.

Copies of the Agreement for signature may be obtained at the New York office of the Company, No. 39 Broad St., or at the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., where securities are to be deposited.

HENRY W. DEFOREST, Chairman, 30 Broad St.,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM GREENOUGH,
SAMUEL E. KILNER,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
} Reorganization Committee.
ROBERT W. DEFOREST, Counsel.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000,
Surplus 1,000,000,
37 and 39 Wall St.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Acting President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Stock market strong.

The stock market yesterday showed marked strength. Although there was a reaction in the last hour which cut down many of the previous gains, net changes for the day were mostly all advances, and several were large enough to be of consequence. There was more genuine strength to the market than for some time; there was buying of a more confident character.

***

It was not an active market, however. Transactions aggregated less than 200,000 shares, and of these more than one-fourth were contributed by Sugar Trust. But it was evident that there was more buying for long account than has been seen for weeks. Traders covered short stock, as they have been doing recently, but they were not as heavy buyers as during the past ten days. A larger proportion of the purchases were made by the bull contingent. And there was also an apparent increase in commission-house business.

***

Even the most bullish trader on the Stock Exchange, however, was forced to admit that the Street continued discouragingly apathetic to the strength of the market. A few weeks ago there would have been quick response to the buoyancy which was shown at times yesterday. But while there was a notable charge for the better in the temper of the Street, that improved sentiment was not accompanied by the purchases which might reasonably have been expected.

***

Again the news developments of the day were altogether favorable. Railroad earnings were excellent, Erie making notable gains in the quarter ending Sept. 30. London was a buyer in the New York market. Washington dispatches regarding both Cuba and Congress were bullish. In several stocks the buying was largely for the account of inside interests. One of the more important of the outside operators, who has hitherto been doing nothing in the market, so far as Wall Street has been able to discover, was reported as having taken a position on the bull side. It was a day of bullish news.

***

Congress and the President's message are steadily losing weight, as bear arguments. In fact, Wall Street seems to be particularly confident as to the probable bullishness of the latter, and there is a notable diminution of the fears of Congress, which, only a week ago, were to be met with on every hand.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Express | 2% | National Lead | ⅝ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | 1⅝ | National Lead pf. | 1½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs pf. | 1½ | N. J. Central | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco | ¾ | Nor. & West. pf. | ½ |
| Canada Southern | ½ | Ore. R. R. & Nav. | 3 |
| Chi. & Northwest | ⅝ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & Iron | ⅝ | Pullman | 1 |
| Consolidated Gas | 3 | Reading 1st pf. | 1¾ |
| Consolidated Ice | ¾ | Rome, Wat. & Og. | ½ |
| Del. & Hudson | ¾ | St. L. & S. F. | ½ |
| Ft. Worth & D. C. | 1½ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Iowa Central pf. | 1 | St. Paul & Omaha | ½ |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 1 | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 1 |
| Manhattan Cons. | ⅜ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | ⅝ |
| Met. Street Railway | 2½ | West Chi. St. Ry. | 1⅜ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi. Gt. West. pf., B. | ⅜ | Lake Shore | 1 |
| Lake Erie & W. pf. | ½ | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. | ⅝ |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cent. of Ga. 1st inc. | 1 | Ohio Southern 1st | 1 |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911 | 1 | Omaha & St. L. 1st | 1½ |
| K. C., F. S. & G. 1st | 1 | | |

There were no declines.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,242,257; balances, $9,898,975; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $817,066.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

### BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,000.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from Jan. 1 to date | $13,420,645 |
| Exports in the same period | 28,919,207 |
| Net exports | $15,498,562 |
| Net imports, 1896 | 28,104,032 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 47,988,011 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 66,377,541 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 11,207,107 |

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .12@.10. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,300 shares of Croesus sold at .01, 500 shares of Crown Point at .20, 100 shares of Cresde and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .05, 200 shares of Mexican at .42, 500 shares of Mollie Gibson at .20, 500 shares of Mount Rosa at .00, 400 shares of Work at .03. On the Mining Exchange, 500 shares of Annetta sold at .44½, 2,100 shares of Gold Magnet at .02⅜@.02⅝, 500 shares of Miami at .38, 3,500 shares of Rocky Mountain at .12@.11⅝@.12, 4,500 shares of Waldorf at .11⅛@.11⅜@.11¼@.11⅜, 18,500 shares of Alamo at .02⅞@.03, 1,200 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08⅞@.09⅜, 14,000 shares of Cannon Ball at .003@.002¾, 3,900 shares of Garfield Gr. at .04¼@.04½, 1,100 shares of Golden Fleece at .00@.00¾, 14,000 shares of Jefferson at .03@.05⅛, 37,000 shares of Justine at .003⅝@.003@.003¼, 1,000 shares of Pharmacist at .08, 19,000 shares of Sentinel at .002@.002⅝@.002@.002½, 2,000 shares of Work at .03⅝.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 104; St. Paul, ⅝, to 95¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56⅝; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83½; Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅞. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 100, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅜. Erie sold at 15⅛ and Pennsylvania at 56⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 113⅛ for money and 113¼ for the account. American eagles were quoted at 76s 7d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.50 and in Rome at 105.17. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 07½c.

## HIGHER PRICES AHEAD.

Mr. Jules S. Bache, head of the Stock Exchange house of J. S. Bache & Co., talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the stock market outlook. Mr. Bache is confidently bullish, believing that the market has registered the lowest price that will be seen for some time and that on the advance, which in his opinion is certain to soon develop, higher quotations than any which the Street has known for years will be made. Mr. Bache said:

"In my opinion we have seen the lowest prices of this reaction—if it can be called such. I do not mean to predict that the market is going to start up immediately and give us great activity here in Wall Street and bring about high prices at once, but I do feel confident the market has turned for the better and that the general tendency from now on will be toward higher prices.

"The uncertainties which have been keeping back Wall Street improvement and making both professionals and outsiders timid, are gradually disappearing. Within a short time now we are to know the attitude of the Administration toward the Cuban matter, and we are also to get some intimation of the disposition which Congress will show toward that question. Many of the other minor bearish factors have already been disposed of. And not the least important of all recent developments is the fact that this slump in the market has put securities into very much stronger hands than they were a few months ago. There has been a general shaking out. Not only have pyramids been tumbled down, but the weak holders of stocks have been forced to let go. Speaking from a purely technical standpoint, the market is in a very much stronger position to-day than it has been for months.

"While I feel most bullish on the market, however, I do not expect to see any very rapid advances—for some time, at least. We are now getting so close to the day of the coming together of Congress that I am afraid people will hold off until they know what sort of a factor that body is going to be. In fact, I do not look for much activity here in the Street for several weeks. Nor have I seen as yet any indication that the larger operators and financial interests are trying to advance their stocks. Until some such impetus is given the market, progress will necessarily be slow and the public will not be disposed to do very much in the way of speculation.

"General conditions, however, must sooner or later have their influence upon security values. With the great improvement that is going on throughout the country, stock-market quotations must advance. With our railroads and industrial corporations active and prosperous, their securities must certainly show some appreciation in value. Throughout the weakness of the market general conditions have gone on improving, but that improvement has been disregarded in the Street. And when stocks do start to advance, the general betterment will have to be caught up with. On the next rise I feel sure that we will see higher prices here in Wall Street than we have known for years."

## LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of November to-day will cover fifty roads, and will show 19.53 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Gt. Southern | $39,803 | $6,732 | .... |
| Ann Arbor | 23,183 | 1,366 | .... |
| Balt. & Ohio Southw. | 124,236 | 13,066 | .... |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 88,615 | 13,172 | .... |
| Canadian Pacific | 632,000 | 156,000 | .... |
| Central of Georgia | 131,071 | 17,762 | .... |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 214,278 | 5,110 | .... |
| Chicago & East. Ill. | 91,787 | 7,351 | .... |
| Chic. Great Western | 109,469 | 30,842 | .... |
| Chic., Ind. & St. Louis | 67,444 | 10,896 | .... |
| Chic., Mill. & St. Paul | 785,620 | 147,105 | .... |
| Chic. Term. Transfer | 22,756 | 2,797 | .... |
| Cleve., Akron & Chest. | 43,082 | 11,327 | .... |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 178,900 | 41,400 | .... |
| Evans. & Indianapolis | 7,002 | 1,387 | .... |
| Evans. & Tere Haute | 22,269 | 1,707 | .... |
| Flint & Pere Marq. | 55,124 | 12,012 | .... |
| Ft. Worth & Rio G. | 15,120 | 4,708 | .... |
| Grand Rapids & Ind. | 42,430 | 10,089 | .... |
| Cin., R. & Ft. W. | 8,424 | 1,977 | .... |
| Traverse City | 784 | 277 | .... |
| Musk., G. R. & Ind. | 2,135 | 267 | .... |
| International & Gt. N. | 98,077 | 11,572 | .... |
| Iowa Central | 39,262 | 6,220 | .... |
| Kanawha & Mich. | 12,031 | 4,140 | .... |
| Kan. City, Pitts. & G. | 67,474 | 45,573 | .... |
| Kansas City Sub. Belt. | 9,036 | 3,983 | .... |
| Lake Erie & Western | 62,708 | 2,701 | .... |
| Louisville & Nashville | 433,410 | .... | 3,975 |
| Mexican Central | 238,490 | 36,755 | .... |
| Mexican National | 121,600 | 22,066 | .... |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis | 47,355 | 5,538 | .... |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas | 360,315 | 70,025 | .... |
| Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt. | 546,000 | 115,000 | .... |
| Central Branch | 23,000 | 5,000 | .... |
| N. Y., Ont. & West. | 82,351 | 1,845 | .... |
| Ohio River | 20,020 | 2,784 | .... |
| Peoria, Dec. & Evansv. | 17,510 | 570 | .... |
| Rio Grande Southern | 8,520 | .... | 344 |
| Rio Grande Western | 64,600 | 11,840 | .... |
| St. Joseph & Gd. Island | 21,200 | 4,200 | .... |
| St. Joseph & San Fran. | 143,000 | 26,886 | .... |
| St. Louis Southwestern | 136,900 | 26,100 | .... |
| Southern Railway | 442,044 | 30,000 | .... |
| Texas & Pacific | 220,589 | 52,515 | .... |
| Toledo & Ohio Cent. | 48,633 | 2,393 | .... |
| Tol., St. L. & Kan. C. | 50,274 | 2,056 | .... |
| Wabash | 254,544 | 30,080 | .... |
| Wheel. & Lake Erie | 35,196 | 10,721 | .... |
| Wisconsin Central | 99,113 | 18,221 | .... |
| Total (50 roads) | $6,389,128 | $1,048,238 | $4,319 |
| Net increase (19.53 p.c.) | .... | 1,043,939 | .... |

## WAITING FOR CONGRESS.

A belief that the stock market will be somewhat unsteady from now until after the reassembling of Congress is manifest in many quarters. The present course of the market is presenting to the observer no feature of interest, but confidence of better prices is the general expression. Mr. E. P. Alling of the Stock Exchange firm of Alling, Secor & Co. is a believer in higher values, and thinks that a bull market will follow the announcement that Congress intends to pursue a conservative policy in regard to the questions to come before it. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Alling said yesterday:

"The course of the stock market, it seems to me, will depend entirely on Congress. Nothing else is in the situation to cause discouragement, and I can readily assume that Congress intends to do the proper thing and stand by the Administration as a working force. If it should do this, nothing will happen to disturb the improving tendency, which even in its dullness the market has steadily exhibited. Higher prices will undoubtedly come then. In the meantime it is probable that we will have an up-and-down market.

"The outlook for business throughout the country is of a most encouraging character. Large increases continue to be reported in the earnings of railroads, and the evidences still gather to convince the doubter that the wave of prosperity which some people regarded as only temporary is really permanent. Those in the mercantile line with whom I come in contact speak of the existence of good, profitable trade, with collections better than they have been in some years.

"Although the stock market may for the moment be devoid of any special feature, it must be apparent to every one that a steady absorption of stocks is going on. Men are making their purchases and putting the stocks away, being perfectly willing to trust in the future and take their chances. When so many instances of this come under our attention it cannot fail to inspire us with a like confident feeling.

"There is certainly nothing to be scared about. Conditions in every department of trade warrant confidence in continued improvement—in better times. The timid—those who allow themselves to be easily influenced—will, however, keep out of the market until some declaration of policy is made by Congress. Although I believe values are bound to go higher, I hardly expect an active market until Congress is heard from definitely."

### CONSOLIDATED GAS ACTIVE.

Consolidated Gas was the feature of yesterday's market. The stock was erratic, selling up to 193½, eight points above Thursday's closing, in the early trading, and thereafter fluctuating nervously below that figure and closing at 188½, with a net gain of three points. It was more active than on any day of late, over 13,000 shares changing hands. The early buying came from both traders and brokers supposed to be acting for inside interests, and was explained by the report that arrangements for the purchase of the Standard Gas stock held by Mr. Russell Sage had been practically completed. Later in the day it was rumored that Mr. Sage had withdrawn his offer of Thursday, and on this the traders who bought the stock Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning turned sellers, bringing about the weakness shown at the close.

### LOCAL RAILWAYS STRONG.

Both Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway stocks were notably strong yesterday. Manhattan sold up to within a fraction of par, while Metropolitan advanced to 107¼, where it closed, showing a net gain of over two points for the day.

In explanation of the strength of the latter stock, it was said that the buying came from political interests having knowledge of intimate relations existing between the company and the powers who are to control municipal legislation after Jan. 1. In quarters where accurate information is more likely to be found, however, it was intimated that the strength of both Metropolitan and Manhattan was due to the recent return of Mr. Whitney and to views of his expressed within the past few days.

### ROCK ISLAND'S REFUNDING.

Although the report of the Rock Island Refunding Committee will not be made until toward the close of the month, the presence in New York of President Cable and other Rock Island interests will probably lead to the giving out of some information as to the details of the refunding scheme more definite than the Street has yet been able to obtain. Wall Street men close to the Rock Island management declare that the refunding of the company's maturing debts will be a great success, and that it will clear the way for very large increases in the net earnings of the road. Insiders were buyers of Rock Island again yesterday.

### THE DUTCH SUGAR DECISION.

Sugar Trust was far and away the most active stock on the list yesterday, about 50,000 shares of it being traded in. It was one of the notably strong features of the market, selling up to 133½ and holding its gain until the last hour, when the traders, aided by Washington dispatches, were able to break it somewhat. As it was, however, Sugar gained a full point for the day. Its early strength came largely from covering by scared shorts. The recent firmness of the stock has made these Sugar bears very anxious, and it was a concerted rush to cover yesterday that made the stock jump. The later Washington dispatches of which the traders made use reported that Treasury authorities had stated positively that no decision on the Dutch sugar question would be given out for at least two weeks.

### SENATOR HANNA'S ASSURANCES.

Senator M. A. Hanna is in town, and his Wall Street friends who have talked with him since his arrival are confident that neither the Administration nor Congress will take any action in the Cuban matter, nor in any question which may arise during the session, that will be adverse to the business interests of the country. Senator Hanna has assured his friends that it is the intention of the Administration to do all in its power to prevent any serious Cuban scares.

### CONFIDENCE IN ALL SECTIONS.

It is a noteworthy fact that business men from all parts of the country who have recently been in New York and who have been questioned closely as to the general outlook in their sections have expressed the utmost confidence in continued improvement and business activity. As men of importance in their various localities and through their varied interests, such men are in a position to speak understandingly. Unanimously they report confidence and prosperity; they talk of money in plenty and brighter prospects for business than they have seen in many years.

## WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

***

Positive statement by the Treasury that Netherlands sugar case will not be decided for two weeks yet.

Denial of reports of demoralized condition of anthracite coal trade.

Pacific aspect of Cuban situation emphasized at Cabinet meeting.

First big shipment of coal from Pittsburg to the South since last Summer. Nearly 8,000,000 bushels sent to that section yesterday.

Decrease of nearly $300,000 in value of dry goods imported during week as compared with previous week. Falling off of nearly $84,000 in value of amount marketed.

Exports of 695,000 ounces of silver and 100,000 Mexican dollars to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list Mexican Central Railway's 5 per cent. equipment and collateral gold bonds.

Notice by the Wisconsin Central of an open cut in passenger rates from Chicago to St. Paul.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf bonds and stock replaced on the Stock Exchange by Trust Company's certificates. The former will no longer be dealt in.

Likelihood of People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago issuing quarterly statements of earnings and expenses at about the dividend periods.

Declaration of regular dividend 2½ per cent. on preferred stock of Laclede Gas Light Company and extra 1 per cent. on deferred dividend payments.

Meeting in Boston of the New England Railroad Association, Trunk Line Association, and Central Traffic Association. Many important matters discussed.

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 340 | Market & Fulton | 215 |
| American Exchange | 170 | Mechanics' | 198 |
| Broadway | 235 | Mechanics & T'ders' | 112 |
| Central National | 160 | Mercantile | 167 |
| Chase National | 500 | Merchants' | 145 |
| Chatham | 200 | Merchants' Ex. | 120 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Metropolis | 440 |
| City | 620 | Nassau | 150 |
| Citizens' | 125 | National Union | 205 |
| Columbia | 150 | New Amsterdam | 230 |
| Commerce | 200 | New York | 235 |
| Continental | 130 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 80 |
| Corn Exchange | 290 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 135 |
| East River | 135 | Pacific | 175 |
| Fifth Avenue | 2800 | Park | 262 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | People's | 200 |
| Fourth National | 193 | Republic | 150 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Seaboard National | 172 |
| Garfield National | 550 | Second National | 450 |
| German American | 112 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Germania | 300 | Shoe & Leather | 94 |
| Greenwich | 160 | State of N. Y. | 112 |
| Hanover | 350 | Third National | 10 |
| Hudson River | 155 | Tradesmen's | 102 |
| Importers & T'ders' | 525 | U. S. National | 200 |
| Irving | 145 | West Side | 215 |
| Leather Manuf'rers' | 160 | Western National | 123 |
| Manhattan | 230 | | |

There were sales of 24 shares of American Exchange at 171, 30 Broadway at 212, 30 Chatham at 208, 30 Citizens' at 132, and 200 Mechanics' at 195.


FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

We Offer for Sale at 95 Per Centum and Accrued Interest $1,315,000 of

The Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Company

OF AKRON, OHIO,

ISSUE OF

$1,500,000 Five Per Cent. 30-Year First Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds.

DATED JAN. 1ST, 1896, INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

$185,000 are retained by the Manhattan Trust Company as trustee to pay off an underlying mortgage, covering 11 miles of track.

These bonds cover all the franchises, real estate, tracks, and equipment, and lighting plants of the Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Co. and Akron and Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co., covering 47 miles of track, irrespective of the franchises, which are conservatively estimated at $1,500,000.

POPULATION SUPPLIED DIRECTLY WITH LIGHTING AND TRANSPORTATION CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED AT 60,000, AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH AKRON, BEDFORD, CLEVELAND ROAD WITH CLEVELAND COVERS A POPULATION OF 500,000.

The mortgages have been passed upon by MESS. STRONG & CADWALADER, 40 Wall St., New York; MESS. ALLEN & COBBS, Akron, Ohio; DAVID WALLERSTEIN, ESQ., Phila., Pa.

The physical condition of the road has been passed upon by the following parties: MR. RALPH BEACH of the General Electric Co., and F. W. CHILD, Electric Railway Engineer.

The Audit Co. of New York certify that the following accounts are accurate statements from the books of the Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Co.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Permanent Property | $1,177,799 96 | |
| Current Assets | 31,826 31 | |
| | | $1,209,626 27 |
| Absolute Earnings of Akron St. Railway Ill. Co. for 1896 | $210,246 59 | |
| Operating Expenses | 123,769 51 | |
| Net Earnings for 1896 | $86,477 08 | |
| Mr. L. H. Conant, C. P. A., certifies that the following accounts are accurate statements from the books of the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co.: | | |
| Permanent Property | | $399,561 28 |
| Absolute Earnings of Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co. for 1896 | $68,650 42 | |
| Operating expenses | 42,986 57 | |
| Net Earnings for 1896 | $25,663 85 | |
| Add to these figures the estimated value of the franchises | | $1,500,000 00 |
| and we have a grand total covered by this mortgage | | $3,109,187 55 |
| NET EARNINGS FROM THE CERTIFICATES OF THE AUDIT CO. OF NEW YORK AND L. H. CONANT, C. P. A. | | $112,140 93 |
| Deduct 5% on entire bond issue, including Treasury bonds | | 76,850 00 |
| Total Net Surplus operating roads independently | | $35,290 93 |
| THE MANAGEMENT ESTIMATES THAT THESE EARNINGS WILL BE INCREASED AS RESULT OF THE FOLLOWING CHANGES NOW UNDER WAY: | | |
| Consolidation of power-houses in Akron | $12,000 00 | |
| Abandonment of two power-houses operated by the Rapid Transit Company | 10,000 00 | |
| Earnings Ravenna Extension | 30,000 00 | |
| Savings in general operation | 6,000 00 | |
| | | 58,000 00 |
| Making total conservatively estimated net surplus under one ownership | | $93,290 93 |

The above estimate is considered by those in authority as very conservative, and does not take into account the natural increase in the business, which is steadily growing.

The company is wholly free from floating debt, excepting only its current monthly bills.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

The management of the property is in the hands of strong local men, the Directors and Officers being as follows:

PRES., SAMUEL THOMAS, 80 Broadway, New York City.
V.-PRES., HON. GEO. W. CROUSE, Akron, Ohio, Pres. of Aultman, Miller & Co., Pres. of City National Bank of Akron, Ohio.
TREAS., A. O. BEEBE, 80 Broadway, New York City.
ASS'T TREAS., AARON WAGONER, Akron, Ohio, Cashier of the Akron Savings Bank.
J. F. SEIBERLING, Vice-Pres. of the India Rubber Co., IRA M. MILLER, Sec'ty, Aultman, Miller & Co.,
J. A. LONG, Pres. of the Falls Rivet and Machine Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 3 P. M. NOV. 22.

Copy of mortgage and all documents and any information can be had on application to undersigned.

Payments to be made, 10 per cent. on application and balance on allotment.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription and to make allotment of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription books shall be closed.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Sutro, Scholle & Co., H. F. Bachman & Co.,

JOHNSTON BUILDING, 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. DREXEL BUILDING, 119 & 121 S. 5TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 18, 1897. MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES.

CITY OF NEW YORK
3½ Per Cent.
Gold Bonds.

MATURING 1916 TO 1927.

Exempt from Taxation.

FOR SALE BY

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,

Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

To the Income Bondholders of the BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).

All holders of the income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) are hereby notified to deposit on or before January 1, 1898, their bonds with The Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, for redemption upon the following terms:

The Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) will pay $1.000 for each income bond so deposited, provided that nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) out of the total issue of two thousand (2,000) bonds are deposited on or before January 1, proximo.

The Bay State Gas Company (Delaware) does not bind itself to redeem any bonds which may be so deposited unless a total of nineteen hundred and fifty (1,950) bonds is deposited on or before January 1st proximo, but the company reserve the right to accept or reject such smaller number as may be deposited.

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY (Delaware).
By its Treasurer, W. H. MILLER.
Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8th, 1897.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24th,

at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of The State Trust Co., Administrator.
$2,000 Lehigh & Hudson R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$2,300 Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburg, N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds.
62 shs. Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburg, N. Y.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1914.
22 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
50 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
7 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
$2,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Co. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$2,000 Oregon Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. Certf.)
$2,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$3,000 Chic. & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$1,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. Refunding Bds., 1937.
50 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 1st Prefd.
$1,500 New England Loan & Trust Co. of Des Moines 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
By order of The State Trust Co., Trustee.
$7,000 United States 4 p. c. Bonds, 1907.
By order of Trustees.
$15,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. 8 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1903.
By order of Executors.
$1,500 Mingo Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
15 shs. Mingo Coal Co.
1,000 shs. Julian Gold Mining Co.
$1,000 Long Island Ins. Co., scrip.
For account of whom it may concern.
$2,000 Union Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., dated Novr., 1894.
$45,000 Penn. Cordage Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
683 shs. Penn. Cordage Co. common, (Hypd.)
393 shs. Penn. Cordage Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
4 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
145 shs. Bowery Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. Lee Arms Co. of Bridgeport, Conn.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
17 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$1,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos. 4 p. c. Bd., 1929.
$250 Crescent Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
80 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
118 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. Prefd.
188 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. common.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 11, 1897.—Notice to stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY will be held at the office

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 19, 1897.

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 300 | American Cotton Oil.. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 73⅞ | 74¼ | 310 | Am. Cotton Oil pf.... | 74 | 74½ | 74 | 74½ | + ⅛ |
| 118 | 119 | 100 | American Express.... | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | 118⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 132½ | 132¾ | 55,370 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co.... | 131½ | 133½ | 132¼ | 132¾ | + 2⅝ |
| 111½ | 112¼ | 300 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | + 1½ |
| 91½ | 92 | 12 | Am. Tel. & Cable Co.. | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | + 1½ |
| 81⅛ | 81½ | 3,060 | American Tobacco .... | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 13 | 50 | At., T. & S. F..... | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 81⅞ | 82 | + ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 27½ | 2,285 | At., T. & S. F. pf.... | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 12⅛ | 12¾ | 80 | Baltimore & Ohio..... | 27½ | 27⅞ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 6 | 1,575 | Bay State Gas ..... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ¼ |
| 31⅜ | 32 | 150 | Brooklyn Rapid Trans. | 6 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 118½ | 119½ | 394 | Brooklyn Union Gas... | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 31½ | 190 | Canada Southern ..... | 119 | 119 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 150 | ... | 1,350 | Chesapeake & Ohio... | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | + ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 122 | Chicago & Alton .... | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | + ¼ |
| ... | ... | 410 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | + ¼ |
| 98⅛ | 98⅝ | 14,820 | C., B. & Q., ex div.... | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | 94⅝ | 94⅞ | |
| 13 | 13¼ | 2,550 | Chicago Great West... | 93¼ | 94 | 93¼ | 94 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 26 | 100 | Chi., Gr. West. pf., B. | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13 | 13 | − ⅛ |
| 26 | 28 | 100 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | − ⅛ |
| 92⅝ | 92½ | 12,830 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.. | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | − ¾ |
| 140 | 140½ | 470 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.. | 92½ | 92⅝ | 92⅜ | 92½ | + ⅛ |
| 87 | 87½ | 2,445 | Chi. & Northw..... | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| 82¾ | 83¼ | 10,135 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 120⅜ | 121½ | 120⅜ | 140 | |
| 21 | 21¼ | 325 | C., C., C. & St. L.... | 87⅛ | 87⅝ | 87 | 87 | + ⅛ |
| 188 | 189 | 370 | Colorado Fuel & Iron.. | 32¼ | 33¼ | 32¼ | 33¼ | + ⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 32¼ | 13,613 | Consolidated Gas .... | 20⅞ | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 111 | 300 | Consolidated Ice .... | 185 | 103½ | 188 | 188½ | + ⅝ |
| 154 | 155 | 350 | Delaware & Hudson.... | 31½ | 32 | 31½ | 32 | +3 |
| 122 | 125 | 37 | Del., Lack. & West.... | 110 | 110⅝ | 110 | 110⅝ | + ¾ |
| 85½ | 36¾ | 200 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 154⅝ | 155 | 154⅝ | 155 | + ¾ |
| 19¼ | 19⅝ | 20 | Erie 1st pf..... | 125 | 125 | 123½ | 123½ | ..... |
| 17 | 19 | 202 | Erie 2d pf..... | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | ..... |
| 32½ | 32⅝ | 300 | Ft. Worth & D. C.... | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ¼ |
| 96½ | 98 | 252 | General Electric .... | 32⅞ | 17 | 16 | 17 | ..... |
| 100½ | 101 | 200 | H. B. Claflin Co.... | 96 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32⅝ | + 1½ |
| 43 | 45 | 102 | Illinois Central..... | 100¼ | 96 | 95 | 96 | + ⅛ |
| 81 | 82 | 400 | Illinois Steel Co..... | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | ..... |
| 90 | 94 | 100 | Iowa Central pf..... | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | ..... |
| 69¼ | 70 | 100 | Laclede Gas pf..... | 31 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | + ¼ |
| 169 | 171 | 450 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | + 1 |
| 55 | 55¼ | 4,420 | Lake Shore ..... | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | + 1 |
| 98⅜ | 99 | 7,375 | Louisville & Nashville. | 170½ | 171 | 170 | 170 | − ½ |
| 107 | 107½ | 8,600 | Manhattan Con ..... | 55 | 55⅝ | 54⅞ | 55 | − 1 |
| 102½ | 103¼ | 5 | Metropolitan St. Ry... | 98 | 99⅜ | 98 | 98⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 62 | 63½ | 100 | Michigan Central..... | 105 | 107¼ | 105 | 107¼ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 33⅜ | 1,275 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. | 103¼ | 103¾ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | + 2⅛ |
| 28¾ | 28⅞ | 5,620 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.. | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | ..... |
| 24 | 26½ | 15 | Missouri Pacific .... | 34 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | ..... |
| 33¾ | 34 | 1,305 | Mobile & Ohio..... | 29 | 29¾ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | ..... |
| 104 | 104½ | 176 | National Lead Co.... | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | ..... |
| 17 | 17½ | 300 | National Lead Co. pf.. | 34½ | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34 | ..... |
| 86¼ | 86⅝ | 1,880 | National Linseed Oil.. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ⅛ |
| 106 | 106¼ | 1,285 | New Jersey Central .. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 100 | New York Central .... | 86½ | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 34½ | 200 | N. Y., Lack. & West.. | 106 | 106¾ | 106 | 106¼ | + ¼ |
| 43 | 43⅝ | 400 | N. Y., Sus. & W. pf... | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| 4 | 4½ | 100 | Norfolk & West. pf.... | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | ..... |
| 18 | 18½ | 844 | North American ..... | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | − ⅛ |
| 52½ | 52⅝ | 1,542 | Northern Pacific .... | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | ... | 50 | Northern Pacific pf... | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 38 | 122 | Ontario Mining ..... | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 305⅜ | 307⅜ | 1,700 | Or. R. & Nav..... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 110 | 110¼ | 2,530 | Pacific Mail ..... | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 93⅞ | 94 | 13,940 | Pennsylvania R. R.... | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| ... | ... | ... | Peo. Gas L. & Coke of Chicago ..... | 110 | 110⅜ | 110 | 110 | + ⅛ |
| 33½ | 34 | 900 | P., C., C. & St. Louis. | 93⅝ | 94⅝ | 93⅝ | 94 | + ⅝ |
| 160 | 171 | 560 | Pull. Pal. Car Co.... | 33 | 34 | 33 | 33⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 21 | 21¼ | 430 | Reading ..... | 170 | 170½ | 170 | 170½ | + ⅛ |
| 46¼ | 47 | 1,100 | Reading 1st pf..... | 46 | 47 | 46 | 47 | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 27½ | 400 | Reading 2d pf..... | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ⅛ |
| 120 | ... | 100 | Rome, W. & Ogdens... | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 46 | 28 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.... | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| 6¾ | 7 | 361 | St. L. & San Fran.... | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 54 | 54½ | 653 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.. | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | |
| 20⅝ | 21⅜ | 954 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf... | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | |
| 10 | 10½ | 100 | St. Louis Southw. pf.. | 54 | 53½ | 54 | 54 | |
| 77¼ | 77½ | 4,905 | St. Paul & Omaha .... | 20⅞ | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | |
| 145 | 146 | 100 | St. Paul & Omaha pf.. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 19½ | 20 | 200 | Southern Pacific .... | 76½ | 78 | 76½ | 77¼ | |
| 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 300 | Southern Railway.... | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | |
| 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 2,056 | Southern Railway pf.. | 19⅞ | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | |
| 4½ | 4⅞ | 100 | Standard R. & T..... | 9 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 25¼ | 25½ | 670 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 29⅝ | 30¼ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 11½ | 1,250 | Texas Pacific ..... | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 146 | 150 | 15 | Third Avenue ..... | 25 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | |
| 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 3,082 | U. P., 2d in. pd..... | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| 7 | 7¼ | 300 | U. P., D. & G. t. rc.... | 149 | 149 | 141 | 149 | |
| 63 | 63½ | 1,080 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 19⅜ | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 15¼ | 16 | 326 | United States Rubber.. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 63 | 64½ | 18 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 62¼ | 63¼ | 62⅝ | 63¼ | |
| 7 | 7¼ | 100 | Wabash ..... | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 950 | Wabash pf..... | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 102⅞ | 103⅞ | 865 | West Chicago Street... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 86½ | 86⅞ | 2,046 | Western Union Tel.... | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 2 | 2¼ | 25 | Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass. paid. | 101 | 102⅜ | 101 | 102⅜ | + 1⅝ |
| | | | | 86⅞ | 87⅛ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | − ¼ |
| Sales..... | | 198,657 | | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s 3,000..... 116¾
Am Tobacco Co scrip 5,000..... 75
At. T & S F gen 4s 12,000..... 86¼
At. T & S F adjust 4s 15,000..... 54½
5,000..... 54⅝
20,000..... 54⅝
25,000..... 54⅝
2,000..... 54¼
10,000..... 54⅜
5,000..... 54½
35,000..... 54¼
Balt. Belt 1st gtd 4,000..... 70½
B & O S W 1st 8,000..... 99
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 5,000..... 120½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 2,000..... 110¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 14,000..... 99
Canada So 1st gtd 19,000..... 110⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 2,000..... 37⅝
8,000..... 38
5,000..... 38¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 6,000..... 112⅝
Registered 2,000..... 109¾
Cent Pac G 6s, 1898 1,000..... 102⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 6,000..... 78¾
12,000..... 79
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000..... 110¾
Ches & Ohio, 1911 1,000..... 119
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s 8,000..... 91
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 2,000..... 94⅜
2,000..... 94¾
5,000..... 94¼
5,000..... 94½
Chi & N W ext 4s 1,000..... 105
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000..... 106¾
54,000..... 107
C, St P, M & O cons 3,000..... 134¾
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 6,000..... 43¾
5,000..... 44
Com Cable 4s reg 10,000..... 105¼
Den & Rio Grande 1st 2,000..... 108
Detroit Gas Co 5s 1,000..... 91
Dul & Iron Range 1st 1,000..... 103½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000..... 100¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s 2,000..... 70⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds 5,000..... 90
Ft W & R G 1st 3,000..... 57½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000..... 91
Iowa Central 1st 5s 10,000..... 66⅝
Lehigh & N Y 1st 2,000..... 99½
Total sales..... 90

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 98½ | |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112⅞ | 113⅜ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113¾ | 114⅛ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 127⅜ | 128¼ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 127⅜ | 128¼ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 114⅛ | 114⅝ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 102⅝ | |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 106 | |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 103 | |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 103 | |
| Adams Express | 156 | 163 |
| Alb. & Sus | 180 | |
| Alt. & T. H | 60 | |
| Am. Coal | 120 | |
| Am. Sp. Mfg | 9 | 9¾ |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf | 20¾ | 21½ |
| Am. Tobacco pf | 109½ | 113 |
| Ann Arbor | 10½ | 13 |
| Ann Arbor pf | 29 | 31 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf., new | 5 | 6 |
| Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid | 38¾ | 43 |
| Buff., R. & P | 20 | 22½ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf | 57 | 60 |
| Bur., C. R. & N | 68 | |
| Canadian Pacific | 81 | 82 |
| Capital Traction | 57 | |
| Central Pacific | 11¾ | 12¾ |
| Chi. & Alton pf | 175 | |
| Chi. & E. Ill | 52½ | 55 |
| Chi. & E. I. pf | 95 | 100 |
| Chi., Ind. & L | 8½ | 9 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf | 163½ | 165 |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., A | 38 | 38 |
| C., C. & St. L. pf | 78 | 83¼ |
| Consol. Ice pf | 85 | 90 |
| Dev., L. & W. pf | 42 | 50 |
| Eleve. & Pitts | 167¾ | |
| Col. C. & I. Dev | ½ | 1 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. pf | 3 | 5 |
| Col. F. & I. pf | ... | 80 |
| Col. & H. Coal, all | | |
| In. paid | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| Col., H. V. & T | 5½ | 6 |
| C., H. V. & T. pf | 18 | 19 |
| Com. Cable | 175 | |
| Consol Coal | 158 | |
| Den. & R. G | 11 | 12 |
| Den. & R. G. pf | 44 | 45 |
| D. M. & Ft. D | 70 | |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | | 10 |
| Dul., S. S. & A | 2¾ | 4 |
| D., S. S. & A. pf | 5¾ | 7¼ |
| Norfolk So | 65 | |
| Nor. & West | 13½ | 14¾ |
| Northwest. Tel | 110 | |
| Ont. Mining | 28 | 48 |
| Ore. R. & N | 68 | 70 |
| Oregon S. L | 18½ | 19 |
| Penn. Coal | 335 | 376 |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev | ⅞ | 1 |
| Peo. & Eastern | 4 | 7 |
| P. C., C. & St. L. pf | 66 | 67 |
| P., Ft. W. & C | 169¾ | |
| Pitts. & West. pf | 6 | 7 |
| Quicksilver | 3 | 4 |
| Quicksilver pf | 1 | 3 |
| Rens. & Saratoga | 182 | |
| Rio G. W. pf | 52 | 54 |
| St. J. & G. I | 6 | 7 |
| St. J. & G. I. 2d pf | | |
| St. L. S. W | 14 | 15 |
| St. L. S. W. pf | 4⅞ | 5 |
| St. P. & Duluth | 21 | 23 |
| St. P. & D. pf | 81 | 84 |
| St. P., M. & M | 120 | 124 |
| Sil. bullion certfs. | 58 | 59 |
| Sixth Avenue | 190 | 200 |
| U. S. Express | 38 | 45 |
| U. S. Leather | 7⅛ | 7¾ |
| West. Union Beef. | 6¾ | 8 |
| W. & L. E | 1⅛ | 3 |
| W. & L. E. pf., 1st pf | 8 | 11 |
| Wis. Cent | 1½ | 3½ |
| Wis. Cent. pf | 4 | 8 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf | 22 | 28 |
| New Cent. C | 4 | 8 |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 18 | 20 |
| N. Y. & N. H | 178 | 182 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L | 13½ | 14 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf | 73 | 80 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf | 31½ | 34½ |
| N. Y., O. & W | 15⅞ | 15½ |
| N. Y., S. & W | 17 | 18 |
| Norfolk & W. pf | 85 | 87 |
| Peo. Gas L. & C | 93¼ | 94 |
| Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 15,000 | 110½ | |
| Pitts, Shen & L E 2d, Class C 500 | 114¼ | |
| Pitts & West 1st 5,000 | 96¾ | |
| Reading Co gen 4s 25,000 | 84½ | |
| 12,000 | 84⅝ | |
| Rio Grande West 1st 2,000 | 81½ | |
| St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 6,000 | 85¼ | |
| 4,000 | 85 | |
| St L & S F 2d, Class C 2,000 | 81½ | |
| St L & S F 4s 2,000 | 72 | |
| St L & S F gen 6s 10,000 | 72¼ | |
| 21,000 | 72¾ | |
| 10,000 | 72½ | |
| St L & S F G M 5s 21,000 | 102 | |
| 3,000b10F | 102⅛ | |
| 5,000b10F | 102⅛ | |
| St L & S F gen 6s 2,000s20F | 116¼ | |
| 2,000 | 116¼ | |
| 4,000 | 116¼ | |
| St L S W 1st 1,000 | 116½ | |
| St Paul & Duluth 2d 5,000 | 72⅝ | |
| San An & Ar Pass 4s 3,000 | 104½ | |
| 11,000 | 59¼ | |
| 83,000 | 59⅝ | |
| 4,000 | 60 | |
| 10,000 | 60¼ | |
| 2,000 | 60 | |
| 10,000 | 60¼ | |
| 1,000 | 60¼ | |
| 1,000 | 60 | |
| Southern Ry 1st 5s 25,000 | 60¼ | |
| Standard R & T 6s 1,000 | 92 | |
| Standard R & T inc 5,000 | 60 | |
| Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000 | 13 | |
| Tex & Pac 2d inc 19,000 | 13½ | |
| Tex & Pac 2d inc 45,000 | 96 | |
| 5,000 | 28 | |
| 10,000 | 28¼ | |
| 7,000 | 28⅛ | |
| 10,000 | 28⅜ | |
| 15,000 | 28⅛ | |
| U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 | 47¾ | |
| 13,000 | 47⅝ | |
| 2,000 | 48 | |
| 3,000 | 48¼ | |
| Wabash 1st 5s 15,000 | 48⅝ | |
| Det. & Chi ext 3,000c | 105¼ | |
| West Shore gtd 4s 2,000 | 97½ | |
| 3,000 | 110⅜ | |
| West Union col tr 5s 25,000 | 109½ | |
| Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000 | 34 | |
| | $1,309,300 | |

## DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say:

"All markets and all industries are working toward the period of Thanksgiving, of stock taking, and of holidays. Colder weather has done much to accelerate retail trade, so greatly delayed in many lines by unusually mild and open weather. In spite of this delay, and the idea that it may render prices more favorable to buyers, dispatches from all parts of the West and South show a large vol me of business, and, though fever at the South hinders and stock speculation here does not swell clearings as it did five years ago, the payments through Clearing Houses are for the month only 1.5 per cent. less than in 1892, and for the week outside New York 1.2 per cent. larger. The producing force increases on the whole, and many manufacturers are unable to take all the orders offered, while others are committed as far ahead as they are willing to be. The output in several great industries is considerably the largest ever known, and confidence in yet greater business next year is unabated. Hesitation in speculative markets is in part because an immense capital has been turned from them to investment in productive enterprises.

"Iron products have changed but slightly in price, with ore nails and rods a shade lower, and while the consumption of pig is the largest ever known, works in some branches are receiving orders equal to their output, while others have orders so far ahead that they are unable or unwilling to take more. There is less activity in bars at the East, but a healthy demand at the West for manufacturing, car building, and other uses, and rails are in larger demand there, while some Eastern works have recently taken orders for months ahead. Sheets are less active, and competition reduces the price of tin plates a little further. Grey Forge is slightly lower, with Eastern and Chicago prices of pig unchanged, notwithstanding the great output, and stocks are being further reduced. The coke output was 150,587 tons for the week, with furnace selling at $1.75 for the rest of this year. Anthracite coal continues weak, with sales at $4 net here, the production in October having been 5,120,000 tons. Tin is sustained by large consumption, lead is a little lower at 3.75 cents, and a break in spelter has reduced the price at Pittsburg to 4.06.

"The boot and shoe manufacture, notwithstanding extreme narrowness of orders for Spring, is so busy meeting immediate demands that shipments from Boston in November have been a third larger than in 1892, and total shipments this year have now surpassed those of any previous year to date, those of 1892 by about 10 per cent. While the buying is restricted to needs of dealers, the distribution to consumers must have far exceeded expectations. Considering the curtailment of dealings with the South the movement of products is remarkable. Holders of leather still confidently hold prices, and quotations average slightly higher this week, as do hides at Chicago.

"The woolen market is embarrassed by the delay of Winter weather, which retards orders from clothiers, although most works have enough for some time ahead, and while cold weather and active retail trade would quickly bring a change, prices of wool are so high that some mills have stopped pare of their looms. Cases are mentioned of mills which could realize a profit of $200,000 to $300,000 by selling the wool they hold, but can expect none by manufacturing at current prices. Wool markets have become stagnant and sales are almost wholly to realize speculative profits, amounting to three chief markets to only 4,213,000 pounds for the week. Cotton goods continue weak as raw material declines, and goods are rather lower."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"There is a moderate improvement in staple prices and in distribution of woolen goods, shoes, hats, and hardware in the region tributary to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. In South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana jobbers report a moderate revival in demand from interior merchants, which represents some of the business delayed by yellow fever quarantines. Trade reports from Georgia, Texas are quite irregular. Some cotton planters are compelled to sell cotton at a loss to meet advances made earlier in the season, and have little or no surplus with which to buy merchandise. Others, notably in Texas, continue to hold cotton, which delays mercantile collections and in some sections has an unfavorable influence. Colder weather Northwest and in the Central Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys has helped retail trade. Manufacturers of iron, steels, agricultural implements, stoves, railway cars, and woolen goods report an active demand and large output, although the appearance of speculative steel has resulted in weakening the price of billets and a like tendency on the part of Bessemer pig iron.

"Bank clearings for six business days ending with Nov. 18 amount to $1,278,000,000, a decrease of 5 per cent. compared with last week, but an increase of nearly 4 per cent. compared with the like week last year, 15 per cent. more than in 1895, nearly 26 per cent. more than in the second week of November, 1894, 26 per cent. more than in 1893, and 2 per cent. more than in the like period in 1891. The week's total, however, is 4 per cent. smaller than in 1892, and 10 per cent. less than in the corresponding period in 1890.

"There are 235 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 273 last week, 301 in the three years ago, and as compared with 358 week a year ago, 323 two years ago, 295 in the like week of 1893.

"Favorable gross railway earnings in the third quarter foreshadowed more satisfactory net returns. Reports of 126 railroad companies, comprising nearly 70 per cent. of the railroad earning capacity of the country, show better net returns than gross, pointing to the effect of long-continued economies by railroad managers. Total gross earnings for nine months aggregate $665,434,055, and net earnings $202,253,758, a gain in gross of less than 4 per cent., but an increase in net of nearly 11 per cent. The gain the first half of 1897 over 1896 was but one-tenth of 1 per cent. in gross and only 4.8 per cent. in net, so that the favorable nature in operations in the third quarter may be inferred. Gains in gross and net over last year follow gains in 1896 over 1895 of 1.6 per cent. and three-tenths of 1 per cent. in gross and net, respectively, for 1894. Evidently the railroads have showed a steady return to more profitable conditions. Only one group—the coalers—show a decrease in gross earnings from the total for nine months a year ago, but a gain of 1 per cent. in net. In every other group of American roads the position is materially better than last year, heaviest gains in net being shown by the Pacific granger and Southern companies in the order named.

"Wheat exports show heavy increase alike over last week and last year, and, with one exception, that of the second week in September, is the largest single week's total on record. The total exports of wheat (flour as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week aggregate 6,653,792 bushels, against 5,445,542 bushels last week, 3,937,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,910,000 bushels in 1895, 3,312,675 bushels in 1894, and 2,764,080 bushels in 1893. The total exports in the second week of September, 1891, were 6,974,000 bushels. Corn exports also show a gain, aggregating 3,209,790 bushels for the week, against 2,975,721 bushels last year, 1,745,000 bushels in 1895, and 189,000 bushels in 1894."

### COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"We have still to report a waiting iron market. The mills are generally busy, with at least a month's work ahead, but every one seems to hesitate about making contracts for next year. Furnacemen are still uncertain about prices of ore and coke and cannot bind themselves until they have some assurances with regard to those important matters. Meantime every one seems to be anticipating a heavy business for next year. If that is the case buyers will be rather at a disadvantage when contracts come to be made.

"The heavy production of pig iron does not seem to affect the market, and we are assured that stocks are not accumulating. The demand for foundry iron is increasing everywhere.

"Prices have not risen, but are fairly well maintained, except in steel billets, which have shown some weakness. This is chiefly due to some reselling of billets contracted for some time ago at very low prices.

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"We have had a few cold days again this week, which have brought out several good-sized orders, but the anthracite trade is still rather quiet. Stocks of coal at tidewater are extremely large, while in the interior they are only moderate. One of the reasons for this is that dealers have hesitated about laying in supplies, expecting that prices would fall to a lower level, and as consumers were also pretty well informed on this matter, they were not in a hurry to fill their cellars. The Western markets are taking considerable quantities of egg, stove, and chestnut, and there, as well as in the East, broken coal is a drug with dealers. In the East also there is a fairly good demand for the steam sizes, but even this purchasing is limited.

"In referring to the matter of production, we would say that, while there is no definite agreement relative to a restriction of the output, the majority of the companies have practically signified their willingness to come to an understanding on the subject. The plan as it stands at present provides for an output of 12,000,000 tons for the last three months of the year; the October output having been slightly in excess of 5,000,000 tons, the remaining 7,000,000 tons will be mined on a basis of 4,000,000 tons for November and 3,000,000 for December. Several of the interests are already mining on the four-million-ton basis, and the belief is expressed that the coal trade, so far as the producing companies are concerned, will work harmoniously during the remainder of the year. The only obstacle in the immediate adoption of this plan is the desire on the part of certain companies to hurry forward to the West as large a tonnage as possible before the close of lake navigation. The reports that some of the prominent companies had refused to go into the agreement is not true. In the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, any refusal to go into a definite agreement is no criterion of the general sentiment on the subject, as the company has in past years steadfastly declined to be bound by any plan or scheme in any way interfering with the untrammeled conduct of its own business, but at the same time it has never taken any action contrary to what the majority of the companies believed to be for the best interests of the trade. If the other anthracite interests agree to any plan for the amelioration of the trade, it is safe to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be found to show no disposition to disturb the market by overproduction.

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"The Eastern seaboard soft coal trade continues dull; new business is difficult to get, and what there is of it is of small proportions. The salesmen report on the trade a lack of desire to put in further coal, the general idea being that consumers have sufficient stock on hand in their storage bins to see them through the best part of the Winter, if not all of it. The Eastern railroads are the only consumers that are pushing for coal, this being the period of the year when they ask for heavy shipments for their Winter uses. Their demand for prompt shipment at this time has been one of the most prominent causes of an advance in ocean freights in the last few weeks. The vessel supply is still the chief cause of trouble in the trade. All the shipping ports report no vessels; however, a few are beginning to be released at the unloading ports and are on the way back. There must be some arrivals before long, and this will be a relief to everybody in the trade. The fleet that will probably follow will make the market easy. It is quite possible that the late arrivals will go begging for business."

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

### Traction Quotations.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 206 | 200 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 117 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 192½ | 195 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int. | 71 | 72 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 77½ | 79 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. 1st consols | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 173 | 177 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 113 | 117 |
| Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s | 47 | 48 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 94 | 95 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av | 320 | 325 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 39 | 40 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 116 | 117 |
| Kings County Elevated | 70 | 73 |
| Kings County Traction | 2½ | 3½ |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 40 | |
| New Orleans Traction common | 96¼ | |
| New Orleans Traction pf | 47½ | |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 19 | |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 180 | |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 114 | |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 108½ | |
| Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend | 145 | |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 106 | |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 17 | |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf | 92 | |

### Ferry Securities.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 89 | 91 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 105 | 107 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 97 | 100 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 82 | 85 |
| Union Ferry | 67 | 68 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 104 | 106 |

### Natural Gas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 81 | 85 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int. | 92 | 94 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 122 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int. | 104 | 108 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 91 | 93 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 86 | 88 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s | 59 | 61 |
| Ohio & Indiana Stock | 76 | 78 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 53 | 54 |
| | 70½ | 72½ |

### Illuminating Gas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) subs | 99 | 100 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 99½ | 100½ |
| Columbus Gas | 90 | 93 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 79 | 82 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 18 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock, ex dividends | 70 | 76 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 104 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div. | 72 | 75 |
| Mutual Gas Company of N. Y. | 320 | 330 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 59 | 61 |
| New Amsterdam pf., when issued | 77 | 81 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 111 | 114 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas Company con | 105 | 106 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s | 36 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 98 | 100 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 39 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 86 | 88 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 45 | 50 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 75 | 80 |
| Standard Gas, New York pf | 135 | 140 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 144 | 150 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 114 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s | 19 | 20 |
| Western Gas Company | 94 | 97 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest | 83 | 85 |
| | 101 | 103 |

### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 42 | 44 |
| American Typefounders | 30 | 33 |
| Barney & Smith common | 16 | 18 |
| Barney & Smith pf | 55 | 62 |
| Chicago Shipyard stock | 34 | 35 |
| Glucose common | 90 | 91 |
| Glucose preferred, ex dividend | 1 | 2 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 10 | 15 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred | 65 | 69 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 95 | 117 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 114 | 76 |
| Lorillard Company pf | 24½ | 25½ |
| Malt common | 74 | 76 |
| Malt preferred | 10 | 15 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 90 | 91 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 340 | 353 |
| New York Biscuit Company | 3 | 5 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 10 | 14 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 190 | 198

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

**Yesterday's Dealings Among the Brokers—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction—Leases and Other Items.**

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Cheeseman estate to a client, the lot northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for H. Blum for about $80,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 17 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

John N. Golding has sold for Collis P. Huntington to Oliver G. Jennings the lot on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Edward P. Steers to James L. O'Brien for $4,500 the one-story store 2,050 Lexington Avenue. It is situated on the west side of the avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and is a peculiar piece of property. Its frontage is about 33 feet. For a distance of 20 feet from its northerly end it has a depth of 7 feet 5 inches, running thence to a point at its southerly end. Its total area is less than 200 square feet.

It is reported that Thomas Hastings of Carrere & Hastings has purchased the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, 25.6 by 64.7.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for a Mrs. Lebkuchner the three-story dwelling 128 East Forty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 45 by 70.

Clarkson & Edgar have sold for Mrs. E. N. Crosby to Lowenfeld & Prager 87 and 87½ Catharine Street.

Wood & Miller have sold for James Carlew to Miss Margaret Marshall the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 321 West Eighty-eighth Street.

William P. Jones & Son have sold for Robert Martin to Bernard H. Foss the five-story flat, with two-story building at rear, 452 Ninth Avenue, 24.6 by 100. This property was purchased by Mr. Martin about a year ago for $23,000. The price in the present transaction is said to be $26,150.

The store and first loft of the building 35 East Twelfth Street, extending through to 48 and 50 East Thirteenth Street, 40 by 200, have been leased for a term of years at an annual rental of $9,000.

Smith & Stewart have rented for R. Monell to Oliver Harriman, Jr., the dwelling 24 East Thirty-second Street for five years at an annual rental of $4,500.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James McClenahan, for $9,558, the four-story brick tenement, with two-story brick stable at rear, 536 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice H. Donat, for $17,360, the five-story stone-front tenement 214 East Twelfth Street, 20 by 106.6.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

**List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.**

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25.11 by 95 and 25 by 85.8; S. W. B. Smith of 323 Lenox Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 56 by 70; Charles McDonald of 150 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; A. H. Taylor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Walnut Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for a two-story frame factory, 30 by 200; Perrin & Payson, owners; Pool & Lunn of 70 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Butler Place, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings and a two-and-a-half-story frame stable, 20 by 43.6; Mrs. N. E. Shelby of 136 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; B. P. Smith, architect; cost, $8,800.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 174.1 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.8 by 51.2; Thomas O. Simons of 995 Forest Avenue, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Henry E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Van Haren Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 62; John M. Dermott, owner; B. M. Coco of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.9 by 60; Thomas H. Reed of 556 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Melrose Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 50 by 25; John Bruchner of 608 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,500.

**Alterations.**

No. 54 Marion Street, to a four-story brick business building; Bradley estate, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 50 Broadway, to an eleven-story brick and iron office building, 21.6 by 159.2; B. L. Gilbert of 50 Broadway, owner; J. N. Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

**Recorded Real Estate Transfers.**

Friday, Nov. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Johanna Herschberg to S. B. Hamburger ..... $1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 105th St, 50x105; John Casey and wife to Louise Schwegler ..... 100

ELM AV, s w s, Lots 21 to 23, map of South Belmont, 150x100; G. Adam Metzger to George Metzger and wife ..... 5

ELM AV, s w s, Lots 21 and 23, map of South Belmont, 150x100; Sophia Metzger and another to G. Adam Metzger ..... 5

FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 225 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Eugenia T. Faunce to Carrie Steinfeld ..... 1

FRICE AV, w s, 250 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.6; Henry White to Fred Bailey and another ..... 3,000

FOREST AV, w s, 239 ft s of 166th St, 2x87.6; Eugene M. Bowman and wife to Fred Bailey and another ..... 3,000

GOERCK ST, 6, 25x100; Isidore Jackson and wife to Simon Jacobs ..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 440 to 444 East; Gabriel Moses to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 1

JANE ST, n s, 56.5 ft e of Washington St, 23x49.10x22.11x49.10; John H. K. Blauvelt, as executor, to John H. Cooper ..... 8,000

KOSSUTH AV, s w s, lot 31, map of South Washingtonville; Elizabeth H. Sutton to Eric E. Jacobsen ..... 4,000

LEROY ST, s s, 225 ft w of Bleecker St, 18.9x80; Henry C. Henderson, referee, to Albert G. Church ..... 7,000

LOT 8, map of Oak Tree Plot, 24th Ward; John Schlellinger and wife to Kate McGrath ..... 1,500

LOT 1, map of Oak Tree Plot, 24th Ward; John Schlellinger and wife to Agnes Organ ..... 1

LOT 58, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to John J. Fredericks ..... 350

LOT 78, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William H. Douglas ..... 500

LOT 18, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Adolph Wurzburger ..... 4,700

LOT 19, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to C. M. Prowler

LOT 390, Block L, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Evalene I. O'Leary ..... 1,200

LOT 262, Block G, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Domincangelo De Marlo ..... 500

LOT 363, Block K, map of amended Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert B. Steinhauser and wife ..... 450

LOTS 37 and 38, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to John J. Fredericks ..... 500

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to John J. Fredericks ..... 500

LOTS 28 to 34, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William H. Douglas ..... 2,400

LOTS 51 to 54, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Anthony W. Miller ..... 13,900

LOTS 56 to 57, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to M. S. Maurice ..... 2,200

LOTS 1, 2, 3, and 4, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Charles H. Scholerman ..... 900

LOTS 21 to 27, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to P. A. Cassidy ..... 9,600

LOTS 43, 44, and 45, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William Hayes ..... 14,850

LOTS 35 and 36, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to J. A. Patterson ..... 1,350

LOTS 64 and 74, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Luis Mooney ..... 800

LUDLOW ST, 78, 19.1x75; Simon Jacobs and wife to Isidore Jackson ..... 3,400

POTTER PLACE, s s, 566.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 80x43.8; Sarah C. Miller to Henry Muskat ..... 1

PRIVATE STREET WEST OF THE Boulevard Lafayette, 207.8 ft s of s boundary line of Fort Washington Park, 26.11x70.8x irregular; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William Rankin ..... 1,000

PRIVATE STREET WEST OF THE Boulevard Lafayette, 674.11 ft s of the boundary line of Fort Washington Park, 400x irregular; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William Rankin ..... 750

RYER AV, e s, 282.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.6x25x98.4; Margaret A. Howe to Michael Nolan ..... 6,000

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 201.4 ft n of 175th St, 76.7x127.4x58x126; Julia R. Foley and another to Catharine Cox ..... 1,800

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 300 ft w of Prospect Av, 100x125x101.3x125; Galen C. Spencer to Joseph B. Bolton ..... 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, n s, 300 ft w of Prospect Av, 100x125x101.3x125; Joseph B. Bolton and wife to Mary Vosburgh ..... 9,500

WASHINGTON PLACE, 77; Richard Van Cott and wife to William J. McDermott ..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,080, w s; Adam Weiffenbach to Electa Weiffenbach ..... 1

57TH AV, n e corner of 12th St, Lot 141, map of Wakefield, 114x105; Sarah M. McNeil and another to Frank Gass ..... 1

7TH ST, s s, w one-half of Lot 212, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Jacob Ludemann and wife to Thomas McCauley ..... 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4 x108.9x177.7x15.9; Leopold Kahn Company to Leopold Kahn ..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x 100; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Leopold Kahn ..... 10

18TH AV, n s, Lots 228 and 262, map of Wakefield, 114x200; also 18th Av, n s, 120x—x100x114; William J. Marshall and others to H. D. Meyer ..... 1

21ST ST, s s, 420 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Frances S. Ogden to Anne G. T. Duval.. 42,000

25TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 15x98.9; Matilda Jackson to S. P. Flannery ..... 16,100

50TH ST, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 17x100.5; B. G. Carleton and Sarah E. Carleton ..... 1

62D ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Minnie T. Shelton ..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Clara J. Brown to Theodore G. Jacough ..... 1

65TH ST, 103 East, 20x80; Oscar Kaufmann to Bertha Gardner ..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; William H. Picken to Annie Ode ..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; Samuel G. Stewart to N. D. Stilwell ..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of the Boulevard, 125x100.11; William D. Manning and wife to Frank E. Wise ..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of the Boulevard, 125x100.11; Frank E. Wise and wife to William D. Manning ..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 21x 100.11; Charles S. Jackson, referee, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another ..... 21,500

117TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x—; Andrew M. Arcularius and others, individually and as administrators, to Philip E. Arcularius ..... 1

123D ST, 236 East, 25x86.3x32x7x100.11; C. N. Flint, Jr., referee, to Mary Lyons ..... 2,350

127TH ST, 19 West, 18.9x90.11; Warren Pond to Margaret H. Pond ..... 10

136TH ST, n s, 950 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Louise Howes to William H. Lake ..... 6,100

137TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 27x100; Herman N. Meyer and wife to William J. Marshall and another ..... 23,500

138TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; John H. Lavelle and others to A. C. Campbell ..... 28,000

144TH ST, n s, Lot A, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, 110x 125; Arthur Simonson to Henry L. Morris ..... 3,400

147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Catherine Rapelyea to Isaac L. Smith ..... 1

149TH ST, s e corner of Wales Av, 100x 75; Louis Fessler and wife to Caroline Fritz ..... 1

152D ST, 559 West, 16x88.11; Ward Wheeler and wife to Louis A. Wagner.. 15,000

157TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x101.6; Uraine Lefevre to Herman Luessen ..... 1

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 125x 99.11; Carrie Steinfeld to Eugenia T. Faunce ..... ....

163D ST, 548 East, s s; Adam Weiffenbach and wife to Adam Weiffenbach, Jr ..... 1

**Recorded Leases.**

APPELL, Jacob, to Samuel Merritt; 938 8th Av, 4½ years ..... $2,200 to $2,500

CHILDS, S. S., and another to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency; 130 Broadway, Rooms 36 to 37, 4 4-12 years ..... 1,800

ELLIOTT, Kate P., to Charles L. Rosenthal; 6th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 5 years ..... 5,500

ELSENBEIN, Abraham, to Jacob Brownerwein; 151 Orchard St, 5 years ..... 504

GOODMAN, Augusta, to Rebecca Greenbaum; 53 East 107th St 1 year ..... 600

JACOBS, Solomon, to Max Sprung; 462 Grand St, store, &c., 3 years ..... $720 to 1,020

POHL, Adolph, to Karl Bahr; 113-24 Av, hotel, 5½ years ..... 3,360

**Recorded Mortgages.**

BAILEY, Pauline M., Fred, and Jane, to Thomas C. Lyman; w s of Forest Av, 239 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ..... $4,500

BAILEY, Pauline M., Fred, and Jane, to Thomas C. Lyman, w s of Forest Av, 259 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ..... 4,500

BELLINGER, William H., to Robert S. Minturn and others, as trustees, &c., of Eliza T. Minturn; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 4 years ..... 23,000

BAUER, Emma, to Theresa Loesel; s s of 180th St, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years ..... 5,000

BRUTON, Simon, and wife to John and Matthias Haffen; s s of 145th St, 150 ft e of Whitlock Av, 3 years ..... 2,000

BRADWAY, Jean A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 405 West 50th St, 2 years ..... 10,500

BRIGGS, Arthur E., to Susan A. Berrian; e s of Creston Av, 200 ft s of Irving St, 3 years ..... 1,500

BURGESS, Mary A., to C. August Franc; s s of 80th St, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year ..... 8,000

COHN, Therese, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e s of Rivington St, 44.5 ft n w of Essex St, 1 year.. 1,500

CASSIDY, Peter A., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 42.11 ft s of s boundary line of Fort Washington Park, &c., 3 years.. 8,910

CHURCH, Albert G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24 Leroy St, 3 years 5,000

COOPER, John H., to John H. K. Blauvelt, executor, &c.; n s of Jane St, 56.5 ft e of Washington St, demand ..... 4,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to George G. Breer; s s of 100th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand ..... 8,000

CROSS, Mary A. A., to Catharine A. McGuire; n w s of Fordham Av, 660 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 2 years ..... 1,500

COOPER, John H., and wife to Samuel K. Jackson; 93 Jane St, 5 years ..... 4,000

CARPENTER, William H., and wife to Mitchell Valentine; 22 East Broadway, 1 year ..... 15,000

CARLEY, James, to Louis Polchinski and another; Lot 214, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years ..... 1,200

FREDERICKS, John J., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 276.4 ft s from a boundary line of Fort Washington Park, &c., 3 years. 1,920

FAUNCE, Eugenia T., to Carrie Steinfeld; n s of 158th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year ..... 5,000

FERRIS, Eliza A., and John P. Sass, receiver, &c.; s s of 54th St, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, installments ..... 400

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Adele Kneeland, executor, &c.; 244 West 25th St, 3 years ..... 9,500

FLANNERY, Simon P., and wife to Robert F. Tysen; s s of 25th St, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ year ..... 3,000

FRIEDLANDER, Henrietta, to Louis Tobias and others, executors, &c., of Henry Harris; 114 East 90th St, 5 years ..... 16,000

GARDNER, Bertha, to Peter J. Kahler; 103 East 65th St, 1½ years ..... 2,500

HOVEN, Emma S., to Annie F. Dreyfus, as guardian, &c.; s s of 181st St, 107.6 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years ..... 5,000

HANLON, Annie M., to Union Dime Savings Institution; e s of Cauldwell Av, 178.5 ft n of Clifton, or 161st, St, 3 years ..... 2,500

HERZBERG, Aaron, and wife to Edith B. Ollive; 39 and 41 Bowery, 2 years ..... 8,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson; 6 Goerck St, 1 year ..... 3,500

KAHN, Leopold, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 7th Av and 115th St, 3 years ..... 160,000

KLENICKE, Theodore A., and wife to Lambert Suydam, n s of 103d St, 125 ft w of 7th Av, (widened,) ½ year ..... 5,600

KAHN, Leopold, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n w corner of 7th Av and 137th St, 1½ years ..... 43,125

LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; lot 611, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years ..... 2,500

LAKE, William H., to Louise Howes; n s of 136th St, 950 ft w of Home Av, ½ year ..... 5,000

LAURICE, Matilda S., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; w s of private street, w of Boulevard, 241.11 ft and 597.11 ft s of s boundary line of Fort Washington Park, &c., 3 years ..... 540

MOONEY, Edmund L., to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; w s of Fort Washington Av, 175.7 ft s of 170th St, 3 years.. 2,040

MUHLKER, Arthur G., and Robert L. Askey and wife to Charles A. Stadler; n s of 115th St, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years ..... 22,000

MUHLKER, Arthur G., and Robert L. Askey and wife to John B. Hasslocher; s s of 115th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years ..... 22,000

METZLER, John H., and wife to Harry Overington; s e s of Clinton Av, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, 3 months ..... 2,000

MUSKAT, Henry, to Sarah C. Miller; s s of Potter Place, 566.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 5 months ..... 500

MOORE, James V. and Stephen H. V., to the North River Insurance Company; w s of Macdougal St, adjoining lot of James Fowler, 8th Ward, 1 year ..... 4,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 181 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 17,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 163 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 17,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 233 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 16,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 199 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 16,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 216 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 16,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 118th St, 144 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 18,000

MANNING, William D., and wife to John A. Stewart and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 113th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years ..... 18,000

METZGER, Sophia, and husband to Isaac N. Hebberd; Lots 21, 22, and 23, map of South Belmont, 2 years ..... 8,800

McDERMOTT, William J., to Francis S. Bangs; 77 Washington Place, 5 years.... 15,000

O'BRIEN, Jeremiah and Rebecca, to Emma B. Levin; s s of Jennings St, 105.2 ft e of Union Av, 5 years ..... 3,100

PATTESON, James A., to Abraham Van Santvoord; private street, e s, 226.1 ft s from s boundary line of Fort Washington Park, 3 years ..... 480

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to George F. Brown; w s of Jackson Av, 196 ft n of 165th St, demand ..... 4,000

PURDY, or PARDY, John, and wife to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; 321 West 26th St, 1 year ..... 2,000

REINHART, Agatha, and others to George Ehret; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St, 1 year ..... 2,000

SCHWARTZ, Marie and Joseph, to Lillie B. Lillienthal; 1,626 3d Av, 3 years ..... 18,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Herz; e s of Columbus Av, 50.7 ft n of 108th St, 1 year ..... 4,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William Herz; e s of Columbus Av, 75.10 ft n of 108th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages ..... 6,500

SCHWEGLER, Louise, to the German Savings Bank of New York; s w corner of Columbus Av and 106th St, 1 year.... 105,000

SQUIRES, De Witt C., and wife to Mabel O. Larremore; interior lot, 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, and 240 ft n of 175th St, 3 years ..... 2,500

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF North New York to the Congregational Church Extension Society of New York and Brooklyn; n s of 143d St, 90.1 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years ..... 2,000

TOPPING, Elias A., and wife to Marcus Nathan; s s of 159th St, 400 ft e of Boulevard, installments ..... 3,000

VOSBURGH, Mary, to Galen C. Spencer; n s of Washington Place, 300 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years ..... 4,000

VON GRABERG, Amanda and Ferdinand, to Henry Bischoff, Jr.; Lots 412 to 417, 484 to 490, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 3 years ..... 1,000

WEIGHT, Samuel, and wife to Edward J. O'Brien; e s of Jerome Av, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 1 year ..... 1,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 175th St, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year ..... 1,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to James Conway; s s of 175th St, 73 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year ..... 1,000

**Assignments of Mortgages.**

ANTHES, Catharine, as administratrix, &c., and others to Catharine Anthes.... $1,007

ANTHES, Catharine, as administratrix, &c., and others to Catharine Anthes.... 12,025

ANTHES, Catharine, as administratrix, &c., and others to August W. and Adolph Anthes ..... 8,140

ANTHES, Catharine, as administratrix, &c., and others to Adolph Anthes ..... 3,670

BIBBY, Andrew J., to Ralph O. Ives, as trustee, &c ..... 13,500

BARNARD, Lucy G., and another to Henry H. Barnard ..... 12,000

COFFIN, Julia A., to O. B. Smith, as trustee ..... 5,100

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ..... 24,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Frederick G. Potter. 1,300

LEGER, Josephine A., to Aleda T. Keenan ..... 20,000

LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Henry P. Mendes and another, as executors ..... 1,000

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to Frederick A. Snow ..... Nom.

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and others, as executors, &c., to Samuel Heidelsheimer. 11,026

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to M. Adele Smith and another, executors, &c ..... 18,095

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Andrew M. Smith and another, executors, &c.. 18,095

NICOLL, William G., individually and as administrator, to C. A. Franc ..... 17,000

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ..... 28,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Mary Brenneman ..... 2,000

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company to William G. Nicoll and another, individually and as administrators, &c ..... 17,000

TRITTLER, Herman, and Thomas J. and Timothy J. McLaughlin ..... Nom

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK to Robert H. Coleman, as trustee, &c ..... Nom

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Union Trust Company of New York ..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Leo Dinkelspiel and another, trustees, &c ..... 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henrietta Cohn ..... 5,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to August Eimer ..... 6,000

**Mechanics' Liens.**

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Columbia St, 43.10x100x50x100; Chesebro, Whitman & Co. against Morris Jacobson and Barney Isaacs, owners; Diehl & Edelman, contractors ..... $143

LEROY ST, 55 and 57; Richard Gerling against Max Danziger, owner; Bruno Eschenbach, contractor ..... 68

PRINCE ST, n e corner of Sullivan St, 25x95.6; A. & P. Roberts Company against Mary Gregory, owner; Hornum & Holly, contractors ..... 336

STEBBINS AV, 940, 942, and 946 to 954; Hayman Eckman against Louis E. Jessurun, owner and contractor ..... 435

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary F. Ward, owner; William Aitken, contractor ..... 772

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; John Lanzer against Mary Ward, owner; William Aitken, contractor ..... 400

WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 26.6x102; Thomas Potter Company against Abraham and Mary Boehm, owners; Hornum & Holly, contractors ..... 152

WOODRUFF ST, n s, 176 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; Harry B. Sawin against John Buzzussi, owner; William H. Van Dusen, contractor ..... 93

2D ST, 138; Rody McDermott against Philip T. Lyendecker, owner and contractor ..... 486

5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100x100; William M. Crane & Co. against A. P. Bachman, owner and contractor ..... 268

7TH AV, 602 to 610, n w corner of 42d St, 100.5x100; Charles Burkelman against John H. Stahn, owner; Seaman & Co., contractors ..... 175

9TH ST, 608 East; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Cecelia Haft, owner; Alexander Haft, contractor ..... 480

9TH ST, 608 East; Eugene Munsell & Co. against Cecelia Haft, owner; Alexander Haft, contractor ..... 396

9TH ST, s s, 198.8 ft w of Broadway, 50x 93; Phoenix Iron Company against Louis Korn, owner; Thomas J. Brady and Hornum & Holly, contractors ..... 1,500

16TH ST, 33 West; Alvina Menton against Caroline E. Marshall, owner; Vincent Zolnowski, contractor ..... 4,000

54TH ST, 15 West; Phoenix Iron Company against M. Allen Starr, owner; Richard Deeves & Son, contractors ..... 284

110TH ST, 249 East; H. Klein against Emma Wienecke, owner and contractor. 93

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897. 32

118TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Lambert Suydam with Paul J. Exner and Charles A. Gross, 10 payments ..... $20,000

GOERCK ST, 6; Isidore Jackson with Simon Jacobs, 9 payments ..... 10,000

ORDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; William Hiken on Mrs. M. F. Ward to Charles Edel & Son ..... $100

**Lis Pendens.**

PARK AV, e s, 51.3 ft s of 119th St, 24.10x80; Tarrant Putnum against George Brettell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Skidmore.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 127.6 ft n of 138th St, 25x 222.5 to Mott Haven Canal x75x irregular; Hibernia C. Bogert against Lewis Z. Bach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. L. Bogert.

48TH ST, 340 East; Fishel Grossman and another against Nathan and Rebecca Ginsberg, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, H. W. Taft.

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x 100.5; Mary H. Lawrence, as executrix, &c., against Samuel Sweeting and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

106TH ST, 62 West; Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., against Lucy E. and William C. Turner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Almira J. Brown against Carrie A. Lancaster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

121ST ST, s s, 345 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Augusta F. Schneider against George St. J. Schneider and another, (partition;) attorney, E. B. Barnum.

123D ST, 36 West; Peter Miller, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., against Frank J. Bell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

122D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Morris Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

1ST AV, 1,059; Bernhard Baruch against Lena and Hyman Rinaldo, (action to set aside satisfaction of mortgage, &c.;) attorney, M. Goodman.

# DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

**STATE COURTS.**

**Court of Appeals.**

Calendar for Monday.—Nos. 1137, 1140, 1144, 1145, 1119, 1123, 1124, 1150, 1163, 1166, 1156, 1157, 1154, 1158, 1155, 1161, 1162, 1167, 1168.

**Appellate Division Decisions.**

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city announced the following decisions yesterday:

In the matter of The Health Department of the City of New York, respondent, vs. Henry De Forest Weekes, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Paul Casper, appellant, vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. William Rogers, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered.

John V. McMahon, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Raynor, appellant, vs. Dennis Trolan and James Cunningham, respondents.—As to defendant Cunningham, judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. As to defendant Trolan, judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of Whittlesey D. Searls.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John F. Kaughran, as assignee, respondent, vs. the H. B. Claflin Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Clarence Andrews, plaintiff, vs. Robert W. De Forest et al., defendants.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted, with costs to the defendants to abide event.

John M. Layman, appellant, vs. John Anderson & Co., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondents to abide event.

Mary Rogan, respondent, vs. Denis Mullins et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Goodman, appellant, vs. Samuel Shapiro, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event.

James F. Guilfoyle, respondent, vs. Catherine B. Pierce, appellant.—Order, so far as appealed from, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. John Fallon, respondent, vs. Robert J. Wright, Commissioner, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Mary Harris, respondent, vs. Charles E. Taylor et al. and William C. Lester, appellants.—Order reversed, and order appointing receiver modified by striking out the provision requiring him to pay over the rents to the respondent, without costs.

People ex rel. Bronx Gas and Electric Co., appellant, vs. Edward P. Barker et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with costs, and case remitted to Special Term.

People ex rel. Keppler & Schwarzmann, appellants, vs. Edward P. Barker et al.—Order reversed and reassessment directed in accordance with opinion, with costs to relator.

William M. Mayer vs. Edward M. Stern in re Henry J. Weixelbaum, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and matter remitted to the court below for rehearing.

American Surety Company, respondent, vs. Rowland N. Hazard et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and case remitted to Special Term for a hearing upon the questions raised by the answer of the appellant.

Sigmund Phillip, appellant, vs. Emil J. Stake and another.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Joseph Harris, respondent, vs. Frederick Schmidt, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

George W. Gallinger, respondent, vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

In the matter of George Sladovich.—Motion denied.

Pasquale Trotta vs. Gabriele Valente.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Bridget Kenny vs. Jerome Sykes.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Catherine F. Wetmore vs. Indiana V. Stromeyer. —Motion granted upon payment of $50.

In the matter of The Mayor, &c., in re East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.—Reargument ordered.

Charles Becker, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jacob M. Newman et al., respondents, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing award for fee damage to $1,000, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Russell Johnson and another, appellants, vs. Walter D. Haws, et al., respondents.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

John L. Melcher, appellant, vs. Samuel Kreder, respondent.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

William D. King et al., respondents, vs. Eugenia A. W. Ross, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph J. Lyon, appellant, vs. Solomon A. Hamburger, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Caroline Carpenter, respondent, vs. Alfred C. Carpenter, appellant.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

William A. Crawford vs. Isabella McCarthy.—Motion dismissed.

Roderick W. Cameron vs. Ammi W. Wright.—Extra allowance of $850 granted.

**New York Calendars—This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth V. Arcularius. John F. Sullivan.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimmons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

**CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | .99¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .34¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .26½ |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $5.20 |
| Cotton, middling | .05⅞ |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06⅝ |
| Sugar, granulated | .05 |
| Molasses, O. K. prime | .27 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 |
|

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

# NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

## THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4.45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5.03 P. M., Toronto 8.25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

**9.30** A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8.40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9.30 P. M., Chicago 9.00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

**1.00** P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY EXPRESS, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7.15 A. M., Toledo, 10.45 A. M., Chicago 4.00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10.15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

**7.30** P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Hancock, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

**12.10** Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

**9:06** A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Pittsfield, all points via Harlem Division.

**9:15** A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 642 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 1 and 1851 3d Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

# WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 16m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

**10:15 A. M.** Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

**6:00** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

**7:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**8:15** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 6 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

# LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.), for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

## "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrive Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. daily, Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

*4.55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. Note but two running-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50, *10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

# DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED LIMITED PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Gladstone, Netcong, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

**8:00 A. M.**—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

**10:00 A. M.** (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

**1:00 P. M.**—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

**4:00 P. M.**—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

**7:00 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

**8:30 A. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

**9:30 P. M.** (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

# BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., and *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., 12:25 P. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) ‡8:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and ‡12:15 night.

NORFOLK, ‡11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper,)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 117, 172, 261, 432, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

**7:55 A. M.** FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

**8:55 A. M.** FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

**9:55 A. M.** PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

**1:55 P. M.** CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

**3:55 P. M.** WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

**7:40 P. M.** SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

**7:55 P. M.** (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:00 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

**7:55 P. M.** PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

## WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:35 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 10:55, (Limited), 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON. J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

# Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

# ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE for week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:46, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:35, 6:10, 6:25, 6:35, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 9:10, 9:35, 10:55, 12:10 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Through parlor cars on all trains.

Ticket Office, Pennsylvania Avenue and foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 155 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

# Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

# Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

# MEDITERRANEAN TOURS,

Including EGYPT, the NILE, PALESTINE, etc., Jan. 5 and 12, by the S. NORMANNIA; March 5, by S. S. SAALE. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and camping arrangements.

Also **Special Tour** to **Italy and South of France**, Paris, London, etc., by **Auguste Victorin**, Dec. 11 and later dates.

Descriptive programmes free from

**THOS. COOK & SON,** 261 & 1225 B'way, N. Y.

# FRENCH LINE.

**Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.**

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)

Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

La Champagne...Nov. 27 | La Gascogne....Dec. 18
La Touraine.....Dec. 4 | La Normandie....Dec. 25
La Bretagne....Dec. 11 | La Champagne....Jan 1

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards. Gen'l Agency for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.; Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

# JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

# NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., Nov.30,9 AM|Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 PM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14,9 AM|Trave, Tu., Jan. 11,9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21,9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 12 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

# GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

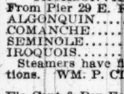
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W. II., Dec. 30, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



# HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98. Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Palatia, Nov 20, 2 P.M. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

# AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15
PARIS.....Dec. 1 NEW YORK.....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8 ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29

# Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM | Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM
Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon | Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

# Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

**S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA**

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at reduced rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer **COLUMBIA**, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

**Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.**

# CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 12 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon
Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon

**No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.**

Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

## CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN.....Saturday, Nov. 20
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Nov. 24
SEMINOLE.....Thursday, Nov. 25
IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Nov. 27

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

## OLD DOMINION LINE.

NEW YORK AND NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 20 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

## HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.**

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

**FALL AND WINTER RESORTS.**

Also information and rates of

# APARTMENTS,

in Hotels below, call or address (stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

# Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

**Albany,** N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
**Atlantic City,** N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
**Baltimore,** Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
**Brooklyn,** N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
**Chicago,** Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
**Cincinnati,** O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
**Key West, Key West**....A. P. Open all year. Leon H. Cilley, Mgr.
**Miami, Royal Palm**.....A. P. Opens Jan. 12. H. W. Merrill, Mgr.
**Miami, Biscayne Hotel**..A. P. Opens Dec. 1. H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
**Palm Beach,** Royal Poinciana, AP. Opens Jan. 15. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
**Palm Beach,** Palm Beach Inn, AP. Opens Dec. 25. Fred Sterry, Mgr.
**Ormond, The Ormond**...A. P. Opens Jn. 8. Anderson & Price, Mgrs
**St. Augustine,** Ponce de Leon, AP. Opens Jan. 19. Robert Murray, Mgr
**St. Augustine,** Alcazar, A. P. Opens Nov. 10. Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr
**Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel...A. P. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
**Winter Park,** Seminole.....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
**Kissimmee**...Kissimmee, A. P. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
**Ocala, Ocala House**.....A. P. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
**Belleair, Belleview**.....A. P. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
**Gt. Barrington,** Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
**London,** Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
**London** (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
**Louisville,** Ky. Galt House, ap, $3-5, rooms, $5 up
**Naples,** Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
**New Orleans,** La., New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
**New York**.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.). Gilsey House, e. p., $2 up
do (5th Av. & 46 St.). The Windsor, ap, $4 up, ep, 1.50 up
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (38th St. & Mad. Av.). Madison Av. Htl., ap, $3 up
do (L'n'x Av. & 113th). Balmoral Htl, suites, ep, 1.50 up
do (Chambers & W. B'y.). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1 up
**Philadelphia,** Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
**Richmond,** Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
**Schenectady,** N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
**St. George,** Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
**St. Louis,** Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
**Syracuse,** N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
**Troy,** N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
**Utica,** N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
**Washington,** D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 3up

## MEDICAL.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM.—Scientific, skillful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St.; hours, 9 to 9.

DR. F. GRAY BLINN'S SANITARIUM, 177 West 47th, near Broadway.—Consultation, 9-9. Tel., 2,749-38th. Female attendant.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIA

# NATIONAL BANK ABSORBED

## Western National Purchases Nine-tenths of the Stock of the United States Bank.

## PRICE 225 PER SHARE

**The United States Will Retire in Absolute Financial Prosperity—Western Officials Regard Their Acquisition as an Excellent Stroke of Business.**

The Western National Bank, of which John E. Searles, Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, is President, has bought out and paid for nine-tenths of the stock of the United States National Bank, of which Dr. James H. Parker is President. The United States will retire from business by liquidation in absolute financial prosperity. Its business will be absorbed by the Western, and few, if any, of its customers are likely to transfer their accounts to any but the bank which absorbs the United States.

The transaction is not exactly a consolidation, nor is it like that by which the National City Bank amalgamated the Third National. As the officers of the Western put it, it is a good stroke of business, a promising and fully warranted acquisition obtained under exceptionally fortuitous circumstances. President Parker and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, a Director of the United States, have been added to the Board of Directors of the Western. A new Board of Directors has been elected for the United States to facilitate and supervise liquidation. One-tenth of the stock of the United States, not purchased by the Western, can be sold to the purchasers of the nine-tenths at the price paid for the majority block.

This official announcement was made yesterday afternoon by President Parker and Cashier Henry C. Hopkins of the United States, and concurred in by President Searles and Cashier H. A. Smith of the Western bank. All parties to the transactions appeared to be entirely satisfied. Official notices have been sent to their customers by both banks.

The terms of the acquisition of the nine-tenths of the stock of the United States, $450,000 par, by the Western were 225 per share. The Stock Exchange quotation last evening was 220, against 123 for Western. The block of stock purchased was owned by Directors Thomas E. Stillman and Gen. Hubbard of Stillman & Hubbard, about 3,000 shares, and Dr. Parker, 1,500 shares. As has been stated, the holdings outside of the block, 500 shares, can be disposed of at 225 a share. The clerical staff of the United States cannot be taken by the Western. A few members may be useful to the absorbing bank, but the majority will seek engagements. The Western has a staff ample for the transaction of its old and acquired business. The liquidation may not be completed until the end of next February.

The United States National Bank was established in 1881, and its charter number was 2,507. It did business in large and well-appointed offices at 41 and 43 Wall Street, and until 1895 owned this property. Its capital was then reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000. Yesterday it had about 1,100 customers—570 banks and about 550 firms and individuals. Its old Board of Directors were James H. Parker, Thomas H. Hubbard, Thomas E. Stillman, E. H. Harriman, Collis P. Huntington, and Lucius A. Cole. Mr. Stillman was its Vice President. The bank's last statement shows resources of $11,408,597.35. Its capital stock paid in was $500,000; surplus fund, $500,000; individual deposits subject to check, $8,170,777.29.

The Western National Bank does business in its superb new building at Pine and Nassau Streets, the site of the old Clearing House. It was established in 1887, and its charter number is 3,700. Its first President was Daniel Manning, and succeeding him have been Conrad N. Jordan, Brayton Ives, and John E. Searles. Its Directors are Charles J. Canda, Juan F. Cebellos, William N. Coler, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marcellus Hartley, Henry B. Hyde, Brayton Ives, John Howard Latham, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, John E. Searles, Valentine P. Snyder, Sidney F. Tyler, and Dr. James H. Parker. Mr. Snyder is the bank's Vice President.

The condition of the Western at the close of business last Monday was:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discounts and time loans | | $8,368,729.55 |
| Overdrafts | | 1,582.90 |
| United States bonds on hand | | 550,000.00 |
| United States bonds, account of circulation | | 1,000,000.00 |
| United States bonds, account of deposits | | 200,000.00 |
| Other stocks and bonds | | 878,710.03 |
| Premium account | | 334,774.14 |
| Real estate | | 652,014.59 |
| Specie | $1,886,109.27 | |
| Legal tender and bank notes | 3,512,949.00 | |
| Due from Treasurer of United States | 88,000.00 | |
| Exchanges | 1,625,176.33 | |
| Due from banks | 780,060.72 | |
| Demand loans | 5,012,525.71 | 12,910,821.03 |
| Total | | $24,896,582.33 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | $2,100,000.00 |
| Surplus | | 50,000.00 |
| Profits, less expenses and taxes paid | | 506,542.22 |
| Circulation | | 885,250.00 |
| Deposits, banks | $9,706,421.42 | |
| Deposits, individuals | 11,449,735.18 | |
| Deposits, United States | 100,633.51 | 21,354,790.11 |
| Total | | $24,896,582.33 |

As was the case when the National City Bank absorbed the Third National, rumor was busy in regard to like dealings between other banks. None of these stories was traced to a responsible source.

## HEALTH BOARD'S REPORT.

**2,578,448 Pounds of Food Condemned During the Summer Months.**

The Health Department has made a report to Mayor Strong concerning its work during the three Summer months. The report, among other things, says that 2,578,448 pounds of milk, fruit, foods, meat, and fish were seized and condemned during those months. Of these, 1,012,145 pounds were bananas. There were also condemned 89,906 pounds of apples, 2,120 pounds of eggs, 320,105 pounds of watermelons, 50 pounds of onions, 275,285 pounds of fish, and 437,850 pounds of meat of all kinds. Seven thousand seven hundred and thirty pounds of cucumbers and 1,850 pounds of pickles were seized.

Among the 768 analyses made by the board's chemists there were 5 of beer, 1 of buttermilk, 11 of candy, 1 of cigarettes, 7 of hokey-pokey, 1 of ice cream, 203 of milk, 5 of opium, 83 of water, and 22 of whisky.

The death rate during the Summer was less than it had been since 1892, being 20.96 in a thousand. The death rates for other Summers were: 1896, 24.25; 1895, 24.73; 1894, 22.18; 1893, 23.83.

**No Alimony for Mrs. Engelhardt.**

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Elizabeth Engelhardt for $500 counsel fees and $25 a week alimony pending the action she has brought against her husband for a separation. In his decision the Justice says that he cannot determine from the application what alimony and counsel fees the defendant can pay and advises the plaintiff to apply to a City Magistrate for an order compelling her husband to provide for her.

**New Post Office Sub-Stations.**

Postmaster Van Cott has arranged for the opening of two additional sub-stations in this city. One, to be known as No. 90, will be situated at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and will be opened on Monday next. The other will be situated at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and will bear the number 91. It will be opened Dec. 15.

**To Protect Niagara Falls.**

Andrew H. Green, President of the Board of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, has been authorized to take steps to secure by international agreement the protection of the Falls and upper river. This measure is taken in view of the proposed diversion of large quantities of the waters of the upper river on the Canadian side.

## WARDEN FALLON REINSTATED.

**Appellate Division Renders a Decision Censuring Commissioner Wright for Failing to Obey the Court's Order.**

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the decision of the Special Term, adjudging Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright to be in contempt for disobeying the order requiring him to reinstate John Fallon in his position of Warden of the City Prison. In January, 1896, Fallon was suspended, and after a trial was found guilty upon charges and removed from his position. That action was reversed by the Appellate Division on a writ of certiorari, and the decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Then Mr. Wright reinstated Fallon as one of the Wardens and assigned him for night duty, retaining John E. Van de Carr, who had been appointed in his place, for day duty.

Justice Patterson, in giving the opinion of the Court, which is concurred in by all the other Justices, says that Commissioner Wright, "presumably a man of intelligence, the incumbent of an important official position in the Municipal Government, willfully and flagrantly disobeyed the command of the Court and attempted to evade it upon a shallow pretext which has not even the merit of plausibility. He was required to reinstate the relator in the position or office from which he had been unlawfully removed, with the rights, powers, and privileges pertaining to that position. What those rights, powers, and privileges were was fully understood. The relator had been the sole Warden of the City Prison; he was in the exclusive exercise of the functions or powers of that office; he was exclusively entitled to the rights and privileges of it as well as exclusively burdened with its responsibilities. It was the imperative command of the Court that he should be reinstated so that he would reoccupy the position from which he was removed precisely as he had occupied it at the time of his removal."

"The Court holds that the continuing of Van de Carr as Day Warden as a mere subterfuge to retain the ad interim incumbent, and to evade the performance of the positive command of the Court, was painfully apparent.

## RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

**Maps Approved and Signed by the Board of Street Openings.**

The maps for the extension of Riverside Drive to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street over a viaduct were yesterday approved and signed by the Board of Street Openings and Improvement. The board also voted to establish the grade of and lay out One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street so as to carry the drive over to the Boulevard.

Mayor Strong remarked that he was not at all satisfied with the extension as planned above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, particularly the plan to circle the lower end of Trinity Cemetery. He said he was not prepared to vote for any plan above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and was in favor of a new bill and an entirely new plan. He declared that he would like to see the whole area west of the Boulevard and north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Spuyten Duyvil turned into the Riverside Park.

The board decided to widen One Hundred and Tenth Street, from Fifth to Eighth Avenue, by taking 30 feet more on the north side. They also decided to take 50 feet from the west side of Lenox Avenue to made a wider entrance to Central Park.

## BOYS' INDUSTRIAL COLONY.

**Chauncey M. Depew to Speak at a Meeting in Carnegie Lyceum.**

A meeting in the interest of the Industrial Colony Association will be held in Carnegie Lyceum, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on Tuesday evening next, at which Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner, will preside. Among the speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Frederic T. Steele, the Secretary of the association, who has had wide experience in dealing with the slum boys of the city.

Mr. Steele will describe the Boys' Industrial Colony at Gardiner, a small community, in which the boys govern themselves. They elect their own rulers, who make the laws and appoint officers to enforce them. Nothing is done which would tend to encourage pauperism. The lads are given absolutely nothing except in return for labor done. The money earned pays for their meals, lodging, and clothing, and the little luxuries which the colony store offers. If a boy does not work and has no money he is unable to pay for his meals and must go hungry. Experience has proved that seldom a boy will miss more than one meal, and that as soon as he becomes hungry he will develop a remarkably industrious tendency.

While the colony has more citizens during the Summer than at other seasons, it is kept open the year round. At the present time the citizens attend the colony school, which differs from other schools in paying the boys for the work they do, so that each boy has a special incentive to do his best.

## FRESH AIR CHARITIES' WORK.

**Reports for the Year Read at the Closing Meeting of the Council.**

The Council of Fresh-Air Charities held its closing meeting of the year yesterday in the library of the United Charities Building, corner of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The meeting also marked the end of the council's first year of existence. Eleven reports were made from as many societies, representing nearly a fourth of the total membership of the council. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to be $145 and the expenditures $128.65, leaving a balance of $18.45.

William S. Ufford, Ph. D., whose "Study of Fresh-Air Charities in the United States" prompted the formation of the council, gave some interesting statistics of its work during the past Summer. He showed that a total of forty-eight societies and churches had registered with the council, and probably 25,000 children were benefited.

President Crampton followed with a paper, written as Chairman of the Department of Hygiene of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. It showed the result of the fresh-air work of that society at its Seaside Home on Coney Island. A refuge, he said, had been established for feeble, convalescent, or crippled children from hospitals and tenements, with a capacity for fifty persons. The number of beneficiaries during the year was 357, and the average length of stay was 11.5 days. The average gain in weight of the children at the home during their stay was 1 pound 4 ounces.

Sister Hannah and Sister Eliza of the Church of the Holy Communion gave a report of the work of their society, and others who reported were Mrs. Browning of Rethmore House, Tenafly, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Robbins of the College Settlement, Miss E. C. Smith of the Little Mothers' Association, the Rev. Dr. Lewis, vicar of the Church of the Reconciliation; Edward T. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, Emil W. Kohn of the Society for Ethical Culture, C. D. Kellogg, representing the Edgewater Crèche, and E. L. Fox of the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Wants Order of Arrest Vacated.**

Application has been made to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, to vacate the order of arrest in the case of Edmund Huerstal, who was arrested some time ago on the complaint of Taylor & Mayer, brokers, of 11 Wall Street. In July the firm executed orders for Huerstal, and he lost $1,400. On his representation that he had property in New Jersey, the firm carried Huerstal's account until Sept. 14, when he owed them $4,008.31. Huerstal says that, under an alleged contract with the firm, he is not criminally liable. Decision was reserved.

**Charged with Passing a Bad Check.**

John Allen of 488 Third Avenue, who said he was a friend of Congressman Quigg and during the recent campaign had worked as clerk at the Republican headquarters, was held for trial in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Deuel, at the Yorkville Court, on the charge of passing a worthless check for $26 on Hugh Wallace, a saloon keeper at 245 Third Avenue. The check, drawn on the Second National Bank, bore the signature of George Kendall, who, Allen said, is associated with Congressman Quigg. Allen said he received the check in payment for campaign work.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

## ACCUSED JUROR OF FLIRTING

**Assistant District Attorney Lloyd Said Mr. Chandler Smiled at May Kellard.**

**A PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE**

**Objection Raised After the Twelve Talesmen Had Been Selected—Trial for Alleged Forgery to Continue on Monday.**

William H. Chandler, who was the fifth juror secured to try May Kellard for forgery in the General Sessions, was yesterday challenged peremptorily by Assistant District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd, after twelve talesmen had been accepted. The reason given by Mr. Lloyd was that he had seen Mr. Chandler exchanging smiles with the defendant. Mr. Chandler denies this.

The day was devoted to the work of securing the jury, and of the time expended Col. Robert J. Haire took up the greater part in closely questioning the talesmen. He wanted to know whether they had ever had any business dealings with the complainant, Mary D. Spencer, or Mrs. Virginia Wood, and whether they were in any way prejudiced against the defendant by anything they had read in the newspapers. The defendant herself prompted her attorney many times and seldom took her eyes off the men when they were giving their answers. When she did it was to scrutinize the accepted talesmen.

The jury as first secured comprised William H. Schilling, butcher of 175 First Avenue; Gebhard Ratz, liquors, 108 Western Boulevard; George J. Berbert, plumber, 724 One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; Charles Bradley, retired grocer, 60 Lewis Street; William H. Chandler, chief clerk, 317 Broadway; Michael Burns, shipping clerk, 833 Broadway; Eugene Blum, plumbers' supplies, 194 Waverley Place; Charles J. Vogue, electrician, 6 Patchin Place; Thomas Carondi, retired merchant, 576 Sixth Avenue; Matthew Leipziger, tailor, 223 West Fourteenth Street; David W. Knapp, electrician, 47 Bond Street, and Matthew Tyrell, Bedford Park.

No sooner had the last man been secured than Mr. Lloyd arose and said to Judge McMahon:

"Your Honor, I challenge peremptorily Juror No. 5."

There was a stir in the courtroom at this, and even Miss Kellard flashed her eyes upon the District Attorney in surprise. Mr. Chandler, who is a young man of medium height, with a smooth face and wears glasses, left the jury box at once, and afterward Max Weller, watchmaker, of 5 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, took his place. The court thereupon adjourned until Monday morning.

"I challenged Juror No. 5 for smiling and flirting with the defendant," said Mr. Lloyd immediately after the court adjourned. "I saw him exchanging smiling glances with May Kellard, and several other persons saw him at different times do the same thing."

William H. Chandler, who is chief clerk in the office of the General Eastern Agent of the Savannah Line of the Ocean Steamship Company, at 317 Broadway, denied that he smiled at the defendant, but said that on one occasion during the day he and another juror had smiled at an answer made by a talesman.

## WOODWARD BLACKMAIL TRIAL.

**Offer of the Defense to Produce "Va Banque" Promptly Refused.**

William Carroll Woodward, the man of many aliases, appeared in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday at the opening of the third day of his trial for attempting to blackmail S. W. Bridgham, cool and smiling. Thomas Atchison, his counsel, immediately arose and asked Assistant District Attorney Carpenter whether the people would guarantee immunity if the writer of the "Va Banque" letter appeared in court and disclosed his identity.

"We have already ascertained his identity," answered Mr. Carpenter. "He's at the bar now." Woodward then jumped up, his face distorted with rage, but he did not speak, for an officer forced him back in his seat.

Detective Robert McNaught testified to the offer of settlement in the case of Ward vs. Bridgham made by Lawyer Brown to Mr. Bartlett, John A. Halligan, the law partner of Ambrose H. Purdy, testified to a visit made to him by the defendant and a woman purporting to be Mrs. Ward.

Samuel W. Bridgham followed soon after and swore that he did not know Mrs. Eugenia Ward, nor had he ever visited the Ward apartments at 167 West Twenty-third Street. Justice Fursman adjourned the case at this point until Monday at 10:30 o'clock.

## HENRY GEORGE MEMORIAL FUND

**Committee Has $7,000 and Is Assured of $50,000 from Contributors.**

The Henry George Memorial Fund Committee, which is acting with the consent of the family of the deceased writer, met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office at the City Hall. Only Charles Stewart Smith, Thomas G. Shearman, August Lewis, and Tom L. Johnson were present, and they were not in number sufficient to constitute a quorum, the Mayor, Seth Low, Isidor Straus, C. T. Christensen, George Foster Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, and William Lloyd Garrison of Boston all being absent. An organization was effected, Mayor Strong being chosen Chairman, and George Foster Peabody of 27 Pine Street Secretary and Treasurer. The selection of members of an exeecutive committee was discussed, but was deferred until a quorum of the members shall be present.

Letters were read informing the committee of the co-operation of other committees in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and elsewhere. The committee authorized the announcement that it expects to raise considerably more than $50,000, having already been assured of contributions to that amount. It has actually received $7,000, mostly in large sums. The list of the contributors, however, has not yet been prepared for publication.

An address to the general public has been adopted, a modified form of one formerly published, inviting subscriptions. Another meeting of the committee will be held next week.

**Knights of Labor Delegates Back.**

The delegates from District Assemblies 49, 253, 75, 220, and 197 of New York and vicinity, who attended the twenty-first annual convention of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor that has just been held in Louisville, Ky., returned yesterday, over the New York Central Railroad, and Henry A. Hicks, the new General Master Workman, was with the delegation. The delegates were met at the station by committees from their respective district assemblies. One of the delegates, in speaking about the rumored resignations of Messrs. Sovereign and T. B. McGuire, the General Master Workman and General Worthy Foreman of the order, whose terms of office were not to have expired for another year, said that at the opening of the session the General Assembly declared both those offices vacant, and also the offices of Messrs. Martin and Brown of the General Executive Board. Assemblyman-elect John F. Maher, who had gone to the convention from District Assembly 63, composed of coach and other vehicle drivers, was refused admission to the General Assembly and the charter of his organization was revoked.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a cold when in nine cases out of ten you can break it up with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

## ART IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

**Work Accomplished by the Education Association Described at Its Annual Meeting.**

**IMPORTANCE OF PICTURES**

**President Hubbell Comments Upon Their Value as an Incentive to Learning—Seven Schoolrooms Appropriately Painted and Decorated.**

The Public Education Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The President, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, presided, and the meeting was addressed by James C. Carter and President Hubbell of the Board of Education. There was a very large attendance.

Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, Secretary, reported that during the past year the association had painted appropriately and decorated with pictures seven school rooms, and that the conditions in 121 of the 151 schools in the Borough of Manhattan had been investigated.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer reported that art in the public school and physical and manual training would be the subjects for discussion by the association during the coming year. The Art Committee had received $2,240, and expended it in the decoration of public school rooms. She said that $20,000 could be spent to advantage in similar work this year, and appealed for $8,000 for School No. 1, and $3,000 for the new school to be opened next Spring at Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

Mayor Strong was expected to be one of the speakers, but he sent word that he could not be present. His place on the programme was taken by James C. Carter.

Mr. Carter protested that he could not take Mayor Strong's place in any sense. "The Mayor has endeared himself to all the people of this city by his quick sympathy with every good cause," he said, "and I only hope that his successor may equal him in this respect."

There was, he continued, abundance of money to pay for everything needed for public teaching except a body of competent and devoted teachers. Such a body was difficult to procure and difficult to maintain. To get the best out of public instructors, they must be watched. "I have always found," he said, "that I could not do my best unless I knew that the persons for whom I worked were watching me and were sympathizing with me. If this is not the case with our public officers, we shall not get their best services."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in introducing President Hubbell, said that some one had remarked that Mayor Strong's chief honor would be that he would be known as our Public School Mayor. The present Board of Education would also be known as "our first Public School Board."

Mr. Hubbell acknowledged the beneficial results of work done in the schools by the association. He said it is frequently the case that a boy becomes interested in Longfellow or Emerson, or some other of our men of letters, from seeing pictures of them, and wishes to learn more of them and of their work. He thus becomes a torchbearer, and carries into his home in some dark quarter of the east side the light of our civilization and culture.

Commenting upon the fact that during the next twelve months twenty new schoolhouses will be thrown open in this city, he said that New York is the only city in the world that provides free instruction to its children from the kindergarten to the academic grade.

The association will move into new quarters as soon as suitable rooms can be found.

## GARVEY WILL CONTEST.

**The Widow Gets an Allowance of $5,000 for One Year.**

Surrogate Arnold yesterday issued an order granting Mrs. Helena Blanche Garvey, widow of Andrew Jeffries Garvey, who recently died in London and left a large estate, an allowance of $5,000 for one year, pending the contest of her husband's will by a number of relatives. Counsel for Mrs. Garvey asked for a permanent allowance of $5,000 a year until the suit was decided, but the Surrogate held that he could not make such an order.

Counsel for the contestants consented to the granting of the allowance.

## CASHIER SCOTT ACQUITTED.

**He Was Charged with Robbing a Dennett Till.**

William Scott, formerly a cashier in Dennett's Fourteenth Street restaurant, was acquitted yesterday, in Special Sessions, of the charge of larceny made by his former employers. They alleged that there was a difference of $5.95 between the amount of his checks and the registered cash. Lawyer Nathaniel Levy said yesterday after the acquittal of his client that the corporation which operates the tract-decorated restaurants had been suffering from the depredations on its various cash drawers, and made an effort to ruin Scott for several reasons. He claimed that after Scott had sent in his checks for the receipts of the night of Oct. 29 they had been changed so as to make it appear that he had robbed his employers. Scott had been given employment by Dennett himself, and was in a fair way to gain promotion. Lawyer Levy claims that his superiors feared that he would climb over their shoulders, and were jealous of him. An effort was made to subpoena Dennett, but he was elusive, and the summons was never served.

In the trial of Scott yesterday an employe of one of Dennett's restaurants testified that a proposition had been made to him for the purpose of fixing one of the cash registers so that the company could be mulcted.

**To Encourage Patriotic Studies.**

The Committee on Patriotism of the Grand Army of the Republic visited the Normal School, at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, and an impromptu entertainment was given in their honor. President Thomas Hunter called the 2,400 girls in the school together in the large hall, and addresses on the need of patriotic studies were delivered by Chairman Joseph A. Goulden of the committee and Commander in Chief J. P. S. Gobin. Patriotic songs were then sung. The committee, composed of thirty members, is making a tour of the public schools of this city for the purpose of arousing interest in patriotic exercises.

**Steamboat Delayed by Attachment.**

The steamboat Mary Patten of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company was delayed over an hour and a half yesterday in consequence of an attachment obtained by Alfred Sands & Son, plumbers, of 134 Beekman Street, for $349.75, alleged to be due for services rendered. The passengers and shippers of freight on the boat were much annoyed, and demanded a transfer to another boat, but the Deputy Sheriff serving the attachment finally received instructions from the attorney for the attaching firm to allow the boat to clear and accompany her on the trip. Later the attachment was vacated on payment of the claim.

**Tombs Prisoner Becomes Insane.**

Nathan Nathans, who has been a prisoner in the Tombs for some time, awaiting trial for petit larceny, has lost his reason. He imagines he is employed by a contractor to help remove the building, and was found eating the plaster in his cell. A lunacy commission has been appointed and will pass upon his case early next week.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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Everything in Overcoatdom—from $12 to $50—is here.

Is it a Box Coat? We have it: Just boxy enough to be good style and not bad taste; $25, $30, $32, $35, $40 and $50.

Is it a Frock Overcoat? We have it: Cut on new lines and very shapey.

Is it a Top Coat? We have it: Cut and tailored as only our clothes are; $12 to $30.

No matter what your Overcoat notion may be: Be it tight or loose, long or short, smooth or rough, thick or thin, light or dark, high or low priced, we have it.

*BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.*

## LEGAL NOTES.

THE WEEKS DEFALCATION.—A judgment rendered some time ago in favor of Clarence Andrews for about $14,000, in his suit against Robert W. De Forest and others, who were law partners in the firm of De Forest & Weeks until December, 1886, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Mr. Andrews, in 1888, after returning from Europe, where he had been for five years, called upon Francis H. Weeks, who had been a member of the firm and had acted for Mr. Andrews as attorney in fact, having general charge of his property while he was absent, and employed him to take charge of the purchase of a house. There were two mortgages of $13,500 each upon the property, and moneys were given to Weeks to pay off the incumbrances. Weeks paid one of the mortgages and pretended to have paid the other, but instead converted the money to his own use. Andrews only learned of this in 1893, when Weeks, as an embezzler, had absconded. Mr. Andrews claimed that he supposed that De Forest & Weeks were still partners, and that the firm of De Forest & Weeks were retained by him not only to examine the title of this property, but to receive the money to pay off the incumbrances upon the property. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says that upon the undisputed facts the plaintiff failed in his effort to show that the firm of De Forest & Weeks, as such, were liable upon their retainer to receive and pay out this money, or that the retainer included any such duty on their part. Admitting that they were retained as a firm, for the purpose of examining the title, it did not follow that they were retained for the purpose of completing the purchase. A fraud committed by a partner while acting on his own separate account was not imputable to the firm, although had he not been connected with the firm he would not have been in the position to commit the fraud.

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SEARLES IN CONTEMPT.—Whitlesey D. Searles, having upon the advice of counsel refused to answer certain questions put to him as a witness before a commissioner appointed to take testimony to be used in a suit pending in Cook County, Illinois, was adjudged guilty of contempt by a Justice of the Supreme Court, under Section 856, of the Code. That decision was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Rumsey. It was contended on behalf of Searles that a similar decision proviously made by the Court was erroneous, and a reconsideration was asked for. The Court now reaffirms its former ruling, that where a witness in such a case refuses to answer questions put to him, the Judge who issued the subpoena has power to imprison him until he does answer the questions which were put to him. The Court holds that the remedy provided for refusal is exclusive in its nature, rests solely in the Judge of the Court, and no power is given to the Court, acting as such, to enforce it.

***

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.—On the trial of William Rogers in the Court of Sessions last April for grand larceny in the second degree as the second offense, the only testimony against him was given by a detective and a policeman, and was to the effect that on the 17th of March last, in going through a crowd in Fifth Avenue, at Forty-ninth Street, he "bunked" against a man, and the man's chain dropped, and then a watch was picked up out of the gutter by the policeman. The conviction of Rogers was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, the court holding, by Justice Rumsey, that the evidence was clearly insufficient to warrant a conviction. "There was nothing to show that the defendant touched the man whose watch was said to have been taken, or that any watch whatever was taken or that any effort was made by the defendant to do anything of the kind."

***

BASIS FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST ELEVATED RAILROADS.—The Emigrant Mission Committee of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, at the City of New York, sought to restrain the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company from operating its elevated railroad in Broadway, in front of its premises, the main grievance being that the railroad, which owns land adjoining the plaintiff's premises on both sides and in the rear, without special legislative authority to do so, located its yard and dumping ground there, from which ashes and cinders flew into the plaintiff's windows when they were open. Judgment given in plaintiff's favor for past damages has been sustained by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Bradley, that recovery is allowable in such case as past and rental damages only, but not as fee damage; but plaintiff, as abutting owner, was also entitled to relief by injunction for the invasion of its easement of light, air, and access to the premises from the street.

**Exhibition of Old Instruments.**

A violin valued at $5,000 is the feature of an exhibition of old instruments now on view at the Everett House, in this city. It is one of the few high-priced violins in this country, and comes from Lyon & Healy. J. C. Freeman is in charge of the exhibition, which is open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**De La Piechardiere Gets $1,500.**

A verdict for $1,500 damages was returned by a jury before Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in favor of Andrie De La Piechardiere, who sued Charles H. Ropes, a broker, to recover $5,000 damages for assault. The assault occurred at the broker's home, where the plaintiff had gone to deliver a dress made by his wife for Mrs. Ropes.

**Paul Bauer Indicted for Robbery.**

Paul Bauer, alias George Duval, who was arrested last week charged with robbing a number of women, was yesterday indicted by the Grand Jury for robbery in the first degree and for carrying "knock-out drops" about with him.

**Misled by Trinity Clock.**

Many who do business in the Wall Street district, and who set their watches by Trinity Church clock, believed that they were seven minutes late when they consulted it yesterday morning. The clock, not they, lagged the seven minutes.

**Ex-Gov. Flower's Oriental Trip.**

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower will, if the arrangements are not changed, start on a trip to the Orient with a party of friends Jan. 4, on the steamship Normannia.

The Horse Show is on its "last legs"; our show is at its best.

Overcoats warm enough for to-day and any day ahead.

Overcoats, long double-breasted; short single-breasted; reefer length; surtouts; ulsters; Inverness and opera capes.

Suits to match, $15 to $30.

$5 tan shoes?

Why I bought a pair last year, they're as good as ever—only resoled.

You know we guarantee our shoes not to break before the first sole wears out; the $2.50 or $5 kind—men's or boys'.

At most stores your drawers are taken from the same box, no matter if you're long or short legged.

We fit your legs as well as your waist. $1.50 does it—the best value we ever offered.

Both cheaper and higher priced underwear.

Every dealer claims to have the best in boys' clothing; how can you prove it?

Your money back if you want it, is the proof here.

Everything your boy wears, day or night.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

## LEE WAS HIGH-HANDED.

**Poundmaster, Sent to Jail for Intoxication, Said to Have Illegally Seized Wealthy Astoria Woman's Horses.**

Judge Duffy, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday committed "Corkey" Lee, the official poundmaster of Long Island City, to one day in jail, and at the examination testimony showing the unbusinesslike method with which "Corkey" does business came out.

Mrs. Catharine Woolsey lives on the Shore Road in Astoria, and is very wealthy. She is in the South at present, but has left servants in charge of her home. Mrs. Woolsey has a fine stable, and on Thursday her coachman allowed two of the horses to pasture on the Woolsey grounds. It is alleged that Lee was without funds, and that there were no animals in the pound waiting to be redeemed. He and some of his assistants decided to seize the Woolsey horses, on the ground that they were pasturing on public property. The animals were taken to the pound, and when the coachman demanded them, Lee said that his expenses of $6, or $3 a horse, would have to be paid. The coachman, rather than have trouble during the absence of Mrs. Woolsey, paid the $6. He arrived at the pound with a rig, and when he secured possession of the horses, tied them with halters to the rear of his carriage. On his way back to Astoria the coachman, it is alleged, met some of Lee's assistants. They promptly cut the halters and made the horses prisoners again. Lee, it is said, demanded an additional $6 ransom for the horses. Then the coachman complained to Mayor Gleason. The latter threatened to issue a warrant for the arrest of Lee. The poundmaster was appointed by the Mayor, and Lee thought the Mayor would sustain him. When he found his mistake he quickly released the horses.

The coachman wanted revenge, however, and he charged the poundmaster with intoxication, for which he was arrested and sent to jail.

**Decrease in Dry Goods Imports.**

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week were $1,002,281, against $1,384,563 last week and $1,464,344 in the corresponding week of last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-d'y 2.
FRANK DANIELS—THE IDOL'S EYE.
Regular Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 50 cents.
TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 21ST.
VICTOR HERBERT And His Famous 22d Reg. Band. Eminent Soloists.
Prices, $1.00, 75, 50, 35.

WALLACK'S Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day.
MISS JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN,
in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play.
A LADY OF QUALITY.
Xtra Matinée Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving.)

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Special Mat. THANKSGIVING. MATINEE TO-DAY.
"Hear the Frog Song."—Town Talk.
MAY IRWIN.
LAUGH ALL THE TIME.
"SWELL MISS FITZWELL."

Daly's THE GEISHA.
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST DAY—DENMAN THOMPSON.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Last Mat. To-day at 2. Eve., 8:15.
NEXT WEEK,
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Seats now on sale.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, 34th St. & 5th Ave.
GARRETT P. SERVISS
Illustrated Lecture,
CLIMBS IN THE HIGH ALPS
December 2, 8:15 P. M.
Tickets $1, $2. Boxes (seating 4 to 8) $10, $15, $20.
On sale at Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Ave. Hotel, 120 Broadway, and Chandler's Brooklyn.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....Begins 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
SOTHERN'S FAREWELL.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-NIGHT.
.....LORD CHUMLEY.....
.....LORD CHUMLEY.....
Next Tues. at 8, The Princess and the Butterfly.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c.
ANNA HELD Nightly at 11:04 P. M. Matinée To-day.
Marie Lloyd at 10:13 P. M. Alice Atherton at 10:39 P. M. Faust Ballet and other foreign stars.

EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX.
New To-Day MARTIN THORN. AUGUSTA NACK.
Grand Concerts Aft. and Eve.
CINEMATOGRAPH.

CASINO! MATINEE TO-DAY! "1999"
The New Comic Opera!

From all points of view our $16 Overcoat has no rival.

Gentlemen's Overcoats, cut full back, from heavy black and Oxford Cheviots, wide stitched seams and edges, velvet collar, double warp Italian lined. Natty and durable—$16.

Do not think because we speak so strongly of the great value in our $16 overcoats, that we have not corresponding value at $20 & $25.

Our Tailoring Department equals the exclusive tailor in all but price—⅓ in your favor.

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HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

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GRAND EXHIBITION O

# The New York Times

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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## CONTENTS.


**Editorial Topics.**

Lord Ashburnham.
Gilbert White's Manuscripts.
Collectors' Treasures at Auction
Oglethorpe in Georgia.
Paragraphs.

**Special Articles.**

Restoration of the Longfellow Wayside Inn.
Men of Genius Who Never Married.
Marie Antoinette's Last Days.
Where Balzac Lived.
Recent Auction Prices in New York and London.
The Ionophiles of New York.
Coquelin and Some Others Again. Reminiscences. By Mrs. Sherwood.
What There Is to See in an Inkstand.
Autograph Letter of Whittier.
Maupassant's Monument and His Mother.
Burke's Centenary Commemorated by Irishmen.
Removal of the Y. M. C. A. Library.
The Return of the Native, III. By Charles de Kay.

**Reviews.**

John Fiske's "Old Virginia."
P. S. Hamerton's "Quest of Happiness."
A. S. Bradley's "Sketches from Old Virginia."
Mrs. Cruger's "Eat Not Thy Heart."
Miss Gilder's "Taken by Siege."
"They That Sit in Darkness."
Col. Inman's "Old Santa Fé Trail."
John La Farge's "Letter from Japan."
Haines Mann's "Clerical Types."
Col. Waring's "Whip and Spur."
Mrs. Burnett's "His Grace of Osmonde."
Stanley Waterloo's "Story of Ab."

**Authors at Home, III.**

Rudolf Virchow in Berlin. By One Who Knows Him.

**The Week in the Art World.**

**Letter from Paris.**

M. Henri de Regnier's New Book. By Rowland Strong.

**Books and Authors.**

**Comment in Letters to the Editor.**

The Teachers of Massachusetts—Appreciation from Ireland and Elsewhere.

**Books Received.**



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### Lord Ashburnham.

The sale of the second part of the late Lord Ashburnham's library will take place in London during the second week of December. The sale of the first part took place in June during the jubilee festivities. The men who conduct these sales take care that they shall be held while the buying public are in London. They avoid the Long Vacation. They improve seasons when the well-to-do are in town prepared to spend their money.

For the first part of this collection the sum of over $150,000 was realized. For the second, which carries the titles down to Petrarch, considerably less is expected, one cause being the absence of a Gutenberg Bible; for this work alone the first part returned the sum of $20,000. The entire collection is said on authority to have cost the late Earl something under £60,000. One-half of this sum has already been secured for the first part, which carries the alphabet down only to Gadbury.

Lord Ashburnham was a late survivor of those noblemen who, in the early years of this century, strove with each other in the book shops and the auction rooms. Dibdin chronicled their exploits, Dr. Ferriar sang their praises, and Ferriar voiced the delights their pastime afforded. Chief among their combats at auction was the sale of the Valdarfer "Boccaccio," and another event in their history was the founding of the Roxburghe Club. A relic of that club that still survives is the binding to which the club gave a name. Great among the greatest of those mighty book hunters was Lord Spencer. All their passions for books, all their tastes and judgment, were inherited by Lord Ashburnham.

Lord Ashburnham collected books throughout his life. The passion was born in him while a boy at school. It lasted until he died. Not in any fine additions to his ancient home, not in pictures gathered, not in political leadership, not in aristocratic sport, was fame sought, or the duty of his rank observed; but in collecting books. It is common testimony that he brought to this pursuit sound judgment, unerring taste, and unwearied patience—that greatest, as it is the rarest, quality in any collector—whether of books or money. All his life he had sought in vain for a perfect and clean copy of the Wycliffe Bible in manuscript, and one of the very last books he bought was a copy of that work. Never in all his life had been better satisfied in him that "wild desire" which besets the man stricken with the book disease.

Anecdotes of his conquests have multiplied since his death. Once he bought at a Pall Mall shop for £600 three books which afterward were disposed of for great sums. One was sold privately for £3,000, another at auction for £1,500, and the third at auction for £1,000—in all, $27,500 for books that cost him $3,000.

Lord Ashburnham, once he had given an order to an agent to buy a certain book, meant that no limit was imposed; the book was to be bought whatever the price. His wrath was certain to descend upon the head of the man who failed to remember this fact. He once gave a commission to buy a second folio Shakespeare, a clean copy in the original binding—a book not then in much demand and estimated in value at about £15 only. The agent kept bidding until the price ran to £60, when he dared not go any further and lost the book, to the Earl's lasting displeasure. Years afterward this incident was recalled in proof of the Earl's foresight in book values. That copy of the second folio sold in 1864 for £146, and again in 1896 for £540.

But fashions change in books as in most other things—in fact, in all things that are products of men's hands. It is only in primitive nature that they do not change—the blue sky, the vast forest, the winding river, the ocean's shore. These remain, and with them forever their charm. It is when men cultivate the products of nature that fashions come in. In one age it is the tulip that fashion exalts; in another the orchid, in another some particular rose.

And so with books. The fancies of one age are not the fancies of another. Dibdin's heroes and the mighty men revered of Burton pursued prizes which the collectors of to-day neglect. More and more have first editions of English authors advanced in esteem while specimens of printing and the classics of antiquity have declined. This is probably more true in this country than in England; but the change is making its sure way over there also.

Lord Ashburnham's books are bringing great prices and will return profits on his investment. But here we are to remember that not only the value of books, but all values have enormously advanced since his time; that his are among the rarest of all books, and that no library of first editions, proportionately so extensive and choice, has yet come to that pulpit over which sways the hammer of the auctioneer.

### Gilbert White's Manuscripts.

Some interesting manuscripts of Gilbert White of Selborne are about to come into the auction room in London. About two and a half years ago the original autograph manuscript of White's famous book was sold for £294, and now purchasers are to have an opportunity to acquire the original letters which White sent to Thomas Pennant.

When White undertook to write his book these letters, which were to form the basis of it, were returned to him by Pennant. White drew up from them the manuscript of the book sold two and a half years ago. The letters have peculiar interest because of the changes, omissions, and additions made in them while White was incorporating them in his book.

Their history since White died has been uneventful. Passing into the hands of his brother Benjamin, the bookseller, who issued the first edition of "The Natural History of Selborne," they have ever since remained in the possession of the family.

Another relic of White to be offered at the same sale is his "Garden Kalendar," (1751 to 1787,) written in his own hand, and filling 424 pages, only a very small part of which has ever been published. Here we have a diary consecutive in form, and giving White's almost daily doings in his own hand, with the results of his experiments in hot-house work.

The existence of this diary seems not to have been known outside the White family, in whose possession it has remained since White died. It is reasonable to expect now that, after the sale, (on Nov. 25,) it will get published.

The fame of White and his book illustrates as do few other men or books of White's time the uncertain fortunes of authors. Many men famous in that day are now quite unread, their names familiar only to the curious. White in his lifetime was an obscure curate, devoting his years to his garden and the fields round about Selborne. There was nothing in Selborne any more than there was in scores of other English villages that should have made it a place to write a book about. Remote from all great towns, it was a town unknown. White himself was even less known. His own townsmen had small acquaintance with him. To the most of them he was an incomprehensible man—with his strange, silent, industrious ways, doing work that promised no reward, the most unworldly of men.

And yet it is White who has done for Selborne what no other man has done for a small village by writing about its natural history—made it famous, and made himself its only son to whom a statue might be raised. Stratford, Ecclefechan, Alloway, Concord—these are villages which have renown, because great writers were born in them or lived in them. Selborne's renown is due not to a great writer born or living there, (for White could not be called great as a writer,) but to Selborne's story, as a story of natural history, told by White with care, simplicity, and love.

### The Poetry of Book Auctions.

Should collectors bequeath their treasures to libraries, or should they leave behind them the request that they should be dispersed at public auction? Edmond de Goncourt, the novelist, was of the latter opinion, and at Bangs & Co.'s may be seen a framed extract from his will in which his desire is expressed. The extract, in French, is given in fac simile of Goncourt's handwriting, and below is a translation in English, made by Frederick Keppel, who last week presented the souvenir to F. H. Bangs. The extract reads as follows:

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, those things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall all be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes."

When Edmond de Goncourt wrote that, for the moment he ceased to be a novelist and became a poet. And if all frequenters of book auction rooms were only poets, his would be a beautiful sentiment. But, alas! some of them, whether they buy books in Paris, in London, or in New York, are not. They care nothing for the poetry of things and know nothing of it, though they are very familiar with the commercial value of certain editions. These unpoetical gentlemen will tell you that Edmond de Goncourt's was a good wish, because it was good for the auction market. But that to say "the acquiring of books gives pleasure" is folly. The chief pleasure they derive from gathering books comes from the fact that, because they know to buy shrewdly and at the proper times, they are aware their acquisitions can be sold any day for more than they cost. Poetry in a book auction room! It seems an anachronism.

The present number of The Review of Books and Art is a double number—sixteen pages instead of eight. It is the fifth number of this size that has been issued since The Review was started in October of last year. More and more have reading matter and publishers' announcements demanded space. The thirty-two columns of the original eight-page size have been found quite inadequate. Less than a month ago a sixteen page number was issued and now we publish another. With the busiest part of the holiday season still before us, these demands will increase still further. THE TIMES, however, will meet them in a proper spirit, and with proper space.

Has the art of writing the gay song, the chanson, died out in France—the land of lands for gay songs? Two years ago died M. Montariol, leaving the Academy 10,000 francs, the interest of which, besides the income yielded by a small piece of property, was to be awarded as a prize for a chanson. As the Academy has received no song which its committee thought worthy of a prize, it has returned the property to Montariol's heirs and annulled the foundation.

If France no longer makes or unmakes thrones, she manufactures them. The Emperor Menelek has ordered a throne, and it is to be built in Paris. The frame will be of solid oak, with gold encrusted gewgaws, and draped with silk. In fact, this throne is to be a first-class article, and quite as good as anybody else's throne.

Marie Corelli has had her portrait made, the artist being a Miss Donald-Smith. One might expect that Marie Corelli would appear as a flashing dream, dressed in black, with gores of crimson, but she does not. The artist has given Marie Corelli the guise of a golden-haired young person, clad in virginal white, walking down a staircase. London reporters say people may now look at Marie Corelli "for just one shilling." The reason these ungallant young gentlemen had for poking fun at the original of the picture was that the lady had most indignantly declined to have her photograph taken—and yet the man with the camera can, with his exceeding skill, construct a flattering print. Any woman may to-day be made lovely, photographically, for the reflection may become more engaging than the actual figure.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Australian statesman, counted Carlyle among the men who had influenced him. But his first meeting with the man of Chelsea did not promise such things. Parkes began life as a foundry lad in Birmingham, went out to Australia, rose to eminence through his own exertions, was self-taught and self-made, and in 1861, when sent to England to lecture in behalf of emigration to New South Wales, bore a letter to Carlyle. Of his first interview with Carlyle he wrote in the following year:

"I don't think I understand Carlyle. I have seen him twice, and had a long conversation with him each time, or, more accurately speaking, I listened to long, characteristic utterances from him. He spoke of the Young Ireland Party, of O'Connell, of English prisons and prison reformers, of colonization, of Tennyson and Browning, of Peel, Gladstone, Bright, and Spurgeon; of Australian democracy, and a hundred other things. He sat on the floor and smoked, and he laughed outright, with a terrible kind of full-heartedness, at his own grand sarcasms. But I confess I could almost as well explain the meaning of thunder and lightning as the meaning of what he said. Still, I was deeply charmed, and am treasuring up an invitation to spend another hour with him."

During the second hour Parkes became a convert, and in his later career as Prime Minister in the Antipodes he fully realized what Carlyle's writings had done for him. Of his second hour's interview in Cheyne Row he made this record:

"On the second occasion he did me the honor to say he had been thinking over my defense of our Australian democratic institutions and that he thought I was right, after all. It would never do to let the old fogies of officialism direct the energies of a young country."

### Restoration of the Longfellow Wayside Inn.

The Wayside Inn of Longfellow has to-day a more real existence than in the lifetime of the poet. At least when he wrote his famous tales the old tavern at Sudbury was no longer a public house, and it was merely the poet's imagination which brought mine host to life and endowed him and his guests with those fascinating story-telling powers. For thirty-five years the ancient house has been occupied simply as a dwelling, but last year it was bought by a Mr. Lemon, a gentleman of genuine antiquarian tastes, who has refitted it in the best style, until to-day it is a perfect reproduction of an eighteenth century house.

Sudbury is a town lying west of Cambridge and Watertown, and to the south of historic Concord. The Wayside Inn is in the southern part of the town, on the main road toward the west, and about twenty-three miles from Boston. A hundred years ago this was a leading stage coach route, and the inn was a busy place, frequented by all who made the journey to or from Boston. To-day it is a favorite resort for bicyclists, and besides those who go there for dinner or tea, not a few bicycle parties engage rooms for a day or two. I went up there myself this week for a couple of days, and I was not the only one of my party to

be quite carried away by the charm of the place.

The inn itself stands close to the road, rather severe of outline, with many small-paned windows—rumor says seventy-nine there are of them—and with an ample porch over the front door. The signboard swinging in front looks so ancient that it is a disappointment to learn that it is but a modern reproduction of the old Red Horse sign. Once inside, the ceilings are found to be so low that a six-foot man could hardly wear his hat with safety while walking under them unless willing to have the crown brush against the plaster. At the right of the door is the taproom. Across its centre is a heavy oak beam, perhaps a foot thick. Nine smaller beams cross it, although the chief support is at the corners. The wainscoting, painted a dark green, comes high up, and the wall above it is simply plastered. In one corner is the old bar, and suspended above it is a kind of wooden grating or portcullis, which at times formed a real bar between the landlord and his guests. On the narrow shelf behind the bar stands a row of pewter plates and some beer mugs. The andirons in the large open fireplace are of odd design, now so hard to pick up, representing Continental soldiers in uniform. Over the mantelpiece hang an old musket and swords, and a curious little wooden canteen. On the wall near by are some old lanterns and one or two old prints.

One of the most interesting in this room is Paul Revere's engraving of old Boston. Over a large and curiously carved desk at one side is an oil painting of the last landlord, Lyman How. The other works of art in this room include several silhouette portraits, engravings of Lafayette and Lord Chesterfield, old prints of the Boston massacre, and one or two other battle scenes, and an eighteenth century allegory of the "High Church Champion and His Seconds." A huge old spinning wheel and an antique safe, together with various splint-bottomed chairs complete the furnishings of this thoroughly old-fashioned room. The wall paper on the taproom off the bar, like all the others in the house, is of a quaint design, and that in the large hall is particularly remarkable, with its constantly repeated pattern showing a red-coated hunting party riding down a country road. The drawing room at the left is furnished in exquisite taste. Its yellowish paper and white wainscoting are a good background for the sofa and chairs in light brocade, the marquetry table, the desk, and the fine, old-fashioned clock. Over the mantle in this room there hangs the

"Coat of arms, well-framed and glazed,
Upon the wall in colors blazed,
He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field,
With three wolves' heads, and for the crest
A wyvern part-per-pale addressed
Upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads 'By the name of How.'"

The genealogists do not agree that the family had the right to all this gorgeous arms, it is certainly an interesting relic of the old day, and is morever a relic which Longfellow's words have immortalized. On each side of it hang two window panes taken from the house, containing

"The jovial rhymes, that still remain,
Writ near a century ago,
By the great great Major Molineaux,
Whom Hawthorne has immortal made."

As a matter of fact, Hawthorne's Major Molineaux is an imaginary person, and it was merely the poet's way of paying a compliment to introduce his name in this way. The panes of glass are real enough, and on them a sharp eye can read the verse:

"What do you think?
Here is good drink
Perhaps you may not know it,
If not in haste
Do stop and taste
You merry folks will show it."

This is on one pane, and on the other the signature,

Wm. Molineaux, Jr., Esq.,
June 24, 1774.

The marks made by the diamond are indistinct enough and the handwriting not the clearest in the world, but no visitor to the inn neglects to decipher it. The drawing room has altogether an air of elegance, with its claw-foot furniture, mirror in carved and gilded frame, and well-chosen pictures. Among the latter are several oil paintings, and two or three photographs of New England writers—Hawthorne, Fields, as well as Longfellow himself. But a mere category of the contents of the inn cannot convey the best idea of its charm. Attention to every detail has produced an eighteenth-century house, perfect in every detail. From roof to cellar there is nothing incongruous. The bedrooms, with their carved four-posters, claw-foot bureaus, brass-handled high boys, and harmonious wall paper, are extremely comfortable, and even the rugs and wall papers seem to belong to another century. One of the low-celled bedrooms was once occupied by Lafayette for a night, and its small-patterned bluebell paper is the same that met his eyes.

In an L at one end of the house is a hall for dancing. Down the centre of the ceiling is a long, narrow strip painted black, looking like a blackboard. Its purpose was hard to understand until the landlord explained that formerly the room was lit by oil lamps hung from the ceiling in the centre, and that this blackboard was to protect it from their smoke. Along the sides of the dance hall is a long bench for those who wished to rest or were waiting for partners, and at one end is a small dais for the musicians. A portrait and the copies of various two or three good old paintings hanging against the flowered background give the room a thoroughly dignified appearance. The dining room, with its walls and ceilings covered with dull-brown burlap, has an enormous great fireplace, and several small dining rooms are fitted up with the same kind of old-fashioned furniture which makes the rest of the house so attractive.

Much of the furniture in the Wayside Inn to-day was brought by its present landlord from his own birthplace, an old homestead at Andover. In its best days the inn probably never contained half as many pieces of fine mahogany, although its present furnishings are in perfect keeping with its general character.

It was in 1863 that Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" appeared, and the only visit which we know of his having paid to the old hostelry was in the preceding Autumn, when he records in his journal, Oct. 31, 1862: "Drive with Fields to the old Red Horse Tavern, alas! no longer an inn! A lovely valley, the winding road shaded by grand old oaks before the house. A rambling, tumble-down old building, 200 years old."

"Built in the old Colonial Day,
When men lived in a grander way,
With ampler hospitality;
A kind of old hobgoblin Hall,
Now somewhat fallen to decay,
With weather stains upon the wall,
And chimneys huge and tiled and tall."

He wrote his prelude to the tales, and the thoughts engendered by the sight of the ancient building so inspired him that he decided to weave his series of poetic tales around it. Historic truth obliges us to say that Longfellow, and Ole Bull,

"Every feature of his face
Revealing his Norwegian race,"

and Luigi Monti, the "young Sicilian," and Henry Ware Wales, the "student of old books and days," and Prof. Treadwell, "the theologian from the school of Cambridge," and Israel Edrehi, "the Spanish Jew from Alicant," and the poet, Dr. T. W. Parsons, probably never met at any one time at the inn. But all of them had undoubtedly been there at one time or another, and Prof. Parsons and Prof. Treadwell had spent several Summers there. What the poet represented as having happened might easily have taken place.

The proprietors of the old inn for more than a century were members of the same family. The first of the name was John How, a glover, who settled in Marlborough, where later he kept the White Horse Tavern. David How had a grant of land of 130 acres in the so-called new grant of Sudbury. Here he soon opened a tavern, which at first was called simply How's Tavern in Sudbury. It was opened in 1714, and was kept by David How until his death, thirty years later. His son and successor, Ezekiel How, was a man of considerable importance. He was the first to call it the "Red Horse," to distinguish it from the "Black Horse" of Marlborough. Ezekiel was a Lieutenant Colonel during the Revolution, and the inn itself was a favorite resting place for the militia marching east or west. When Ezekiel died, in 1796, he left a fortune of $10,000. His son Adam, who was the innkeeper until 1830, discovered the noble ancestry of the family, or composed it. The last landlord of all was Lyman How, who added to his duties as host various town offices, member of the School Committee, and Justice of the Peace. He was also leader of the choir, a position which, for a bachelor, could have been no sinecure. He was found dead in his bed in 1861, and after that the old house passed into unappreciative hands.

Like most of the New England inns, its best days came to an end with the decline of the stage coaches. But with the popularity of the bicycle, inns are reviving, for comfortable places of refreshment are in great demand by wheelmen and wheelwomen. Besides the history connected with the Wayside Inn, Sudbury possesses much that is of interest.

One of the most famous battles in King Philip's War took place within its borders. This well-known "Sudbury Fight" occurred April 21, 1676, when a band of upward of 600 Indians fell on the people of the town. The white men bravely defended themselves under the command of Capt. Wadsworth of Milton, who had brought with him from his own town perhaps nearly 100 men. Fighting as well as they could, they were finally driven to the high land, Green Hill. There they held their own against the enemy, although the Indians were ten to one. But at last the savages started fires on the hillside, and the burning forests put the white men at the mercy of the foe. As they fled down the hill to an old mill many were killed, among them Capt. Wadsworth. They were all buried in one grave a day or two later. After the departure of the Indians the surviving white men, disguised as Indians, crossed the river and collected the bodies. President Wadsworth of Harvard was a son of Capt. Wadsworth, and it was he who erected the first monument over the grave. About forty years ago a handsome pyramidal shaft was placed there by the town.

Sudbury, as might be expected from its nearness to Concord, had an important part in the battle of the 19th of April. One-fifth of the entire population of Sudbury was enrolled in the six companies of the town with their 302 men who took part in the Concord fight. Lieut. Col. How of the Red Horse was one of the number who marched to North Bridge.

When near Col. Barrett's house, at Concord, they saw the British at some distance setting fire to heaps of gun carriages which they had collected and piled together. Col. How was greatly excited. "If any blood has been shed," he exclaimed, "not one of the rascals shall escape." He hurried on ahead to learn the exact truth.

A region of repose, it seems,
A place of slumber and of dreams,
Remote among the wooded hills,
For there no noisy railway speeds
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds,

wrote Longfellow of the neighborhood of the Wayside Inn thirty years ago. Nor is it very different to-day. The oaks, of immense size, are still standing, which naturalists have estimated to be more than 1,000 years old, and indeed so well does Longfellow's description still fit every feature of the surrounding landscape as well as the inn itself that no admirer of the poet visiting Boston should leave it unseen.

## John Fiske's "Old Virginia."

The publication a week ago of Prof. John Fiske's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors" adds another link to the lengthening chain of his American chronicles, taking its place next to "The Discovery of America," but the book is something more than a record of events in Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia before the vision of a continental union became general. It contains historical criticism of Elizabeth's England, and of the gallant sea kings who ruled the ocean in the name of that most superb of viragoes; it finds place for close analysis of the first observations of the Indian; and, in a spirited chapter on piracy, it carefully distinguishes between the vulgar robbers and murderers of the Brethren of the Coast, French, Spanish or English, and the glorious achievements of Drake in the Golden Hind, matters too often confounded by would-be humorists and by those who stolidly insist that contemporary standards and infantile notions of morality apply alike to Moses, Mirabeau, and yesterday's murderer.

Mr. Fiske's training in metaphysics and science, in abstract and applied philosophy, has made him serious but not ponderous, tolerant but not lax of judgment, and hence he is able to sympathize in turn with the much-enduring Smith and with the gentlemen of the London Company, sitting at home, not exactly at ease, and trying to reconcile the latest news of the colonists and the savages, and their hopes of a return for good golden guineas invested. His eye is keen for touches of humor enlivening official correspondence; his ear is open to the brave ring of Bacon's defiance of Berkeley, and he rejoices in the splendor of Byrd of Westover, with his estate including the present site of Richmond, his princely library, and his irrepressible quaintness of phrase. He makes no sweeping generalizations as to the religion or social station of the settlers in any colony, and gives due credit—and discredit—to the Puritans of Maryland and of Virginia; he enumerates the causes by making North Carolina the least aristocratic of the Southern colonies, and giving South Carolina its unique city aristocracy; and he carefully traces the influence exercised in the South by those Lowland Scotch Presbyterians, very slightly Hibernicized in blood, who were driven to these shores from Ulster between 1719 and 1782.

This last and very important subject he leaves for further comment in his next volume, "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," saying that it is impossible to understand the drift which American history, social and political, has taken since the time of Andrew Jackson, without studying the early life of the Scotch-Irish population of the Alleghany regions, the pioneers of the American backwoods, the originators of the ideas which characterized Jacksonian democracy, and were propagated eastward from the frontier.

The studies necessary for Mr. Fiske's "Discovery of America" had singularly well equipped him for discussing the relations of the colonists and the "naturals" as the Rev. Richard Hakluyt styled the Indians in the instructions prepared in 1606 for Newport, Gosnold, and Radcliffe. Mr. Fiske quotes from this paper at length, and also from another in which Hakluyt, with the instinct of the true coloniser, divined the Indian character, and with all the calmness of Sheridan prescribed for its imperfections. "If gentle polishing will not serve," wrote he, "we shall not want hammerers and rough masons enow—I mean our old soldiers trained up in the Netherlands—to square and prepare them to our Preacher's hands." Wisdom not being equally distributed in the London Company, some of the later instructions were less sage, and those ordering that Powhatan should be regally robed and crowned, are declared by Mr. Fiske "worthy to have emanated from the teeming brain of James I. after a mickle noggin of Glenlivet."

Perhaps the best comment upon them is contained in the narrative of Anas Todkill, who, after assisting at the ceremony, wrote that as for the "coronation of Powhatan and his presents of basin and ewer, bed clothes and such costly nouelties, they had bin much better well spared than so fill spent; * * * for this stately kind of soliciting made him so much overvalue himselfe that he respected vs as much as nothing at all." "How or by whom they [these doings] were invented I know not," says the wrathful Anas, who had further been obliged to waste his time in searching for the Western Salt Sea which the London Company believed to lie just beyond the Blue Ridge. As to the Pocahontas story, Mr. Fiske admits its truth without question, explaining it as a simple case of tribal adoption.

Without entirely assenting to Mr. Moncure Conway's assertion that a true history

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of tobacco would be a history of English and American liberty, Mr. Fiske goes so far as to note the close connection of the plant with many great events, and shows that its cultivation on large plantations was the economic basis of the Virginian community. The destructive effect wrought upon crafts and in commerce by the employment of tobacco as currency, and especially by fluctuations arising from overproduction and unwise taxation, occupy many pages.

The tobacco question naturally leads to the topic of negro slavery, the most difficult offering itself to any historian of the United States, and here, as in the matter of the Indians, Mr. Fiske's freedom from sentimentalism serves him well. It hindered him from confounding the real Indian and the "noble savage"; it prevents him from mistaking the real negro for a stage saint in a melodrama. He marks the distinction between the patriarchal slavery of Virginia and the mercantile type prevalent on the South Carolina plantations, and shows that as late as 1756 London was not horrified by a Westminster goldsmith's advertisement that he "makes silver padlocks for Blacks' or Dogs' collars," and that a black boy was sold at Richmond, England, in 1771. He by no means suppresses the animadversions of Jefferson and his peers as to the effect of slavery upon the slaveholder; but he cites from The Boston Evening Post of Sept. 22, 1755, an account of the burning of a Cambridge negress for killing her master, and points to the burning of thirteen New York negroes at the stake in 1741, during the panic over an imaginary plot, as evidences that severe measures were not confined to the South. Incidentally, he contradicts the dearly beloved falsehood that witches were ever burned either in Princess Anne County, or in Salem, but these stories are invulnerable and immortal.

But howsoever interesting the figures in the background, howsoever fascinating the survey of the secret springs moving the colonies toward union, and united rebellion, what the ordinary reader chiefly seeks in a history of Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas, is description of the picturesque and romantic life in which Roundhead and Cavalier, Count Palatine, lord of the manor and royal Governor, factious and factious burgess, planter, farmer, and redemptioner, slowly molded the Englishman of Elizabeth and the Briton of the Stuarts into the American of the Revolution. He desires to hear of the dark-eyed Bacon and his struggle with fiery and foolish old Berkeley; he wishes to read of Herman Augustine, most fortunate of cartographers, who won Bohemia Manor from Baltimore in exchange for a map of Maryland and reigned in great splendor until his death. This reader finds pleasure in contemplating Governor Alexander Spotswood, who dissolved his house of burgesses because he perceived "that Heaven had not endowed them with the ordinary qualifications requisite to legislators;" quarreled with his council, and yet ruled well, and busied himself with Indian missions and Indian fights, setting up smelting furnaces, planting vineyards and making wine, and was beloved and respected.

Also the general reader cannot know too much of that typical Scottish minister, James Blair, who obtained the charter for William and Mary, the nursery of fifteen Senators and seventy Representatives, seventeen Governors and thirty-seven Judges, three Presidents, and the incomparable Marshall; and who at last fought Spotswood on the right of appointing pastors, and secured his removal. It pleases him, in these days of specializing, to read of George Mason with carpenters, coopers, sawyers, blacksmiths, tanners, curriers, shoemakers, spinners, weavers, knitters, and even a distiller among his slaves, he supervising all their work, besides rearing cattle and sheep and cultivating fruit, cotton, flax, and tobacco, and keeping no steward or clerk. Pictures of beaux, splendid in plush, embroidery, lace ruffles, and silver buttons and buckles, of ladies stately in satin and tabinet, powdered and jeweled and carrying immense fans, must be set before him, and in none of these details does Mr. Fiske disappoint him.

He has no memory, or else none of the shaping spirit of imagination, who lays down the two volumes without a clear vision of life and men in Virginia, between the day of Raleigh and that in which the "manly simplicity, love of home and family, breezy activity, disinterested public spirit, thorough wholesomeness and integrity" of Virginian society were made manifest in its "consummate flower, George Washington."

### Pictures from the National Gallery.

The house of Franz Hanfstaengl of Munich, London, and New York is bringing out a twelve-part work containing reproductions of some of the best pictures in the National Gallery of London. A prospectus of this work states: "From the National Gallery catalogue, of which almost every canvas is a masterpiece, one hundred of the choicest subjects for photogravure, and eighty for text pictures, have been culled for presentation in this work. The pictures will appear grouped under their respective schools, in proper chronological succession; the critical, historical, and descriptive text, which, besides the history of the gallery, gives a connected account of the various art epochs, forms a most valuable manual for the use of art students, and connoisseurs who hitherto have been obliged to fill out their handbooks of art with albums of heterogeneous photographs that seldom convey either the charm or the intention of the originals. The number of copies of this work secured for the American market is necessarily limited by the delicacy of the plates from which the photogravures are printed." Four parts have already been issued.

### Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "Quest of Happiness."*

An exasperating little Englishman now writing signed articles on literary matters, recently thanked his gods that the day of Philip Gilbert Hamerton had passed, and denied that its sun had ever been very brilliant. From him and his perfect self-satisfaction one turns with exquisite relief to the pages of "The Quest of Happiness," in which Hamerton was recording the spiritual result of a life of conscientious thinking when God's finger touched him and he slept.

The book is unfinished, partly in not having received the last revision, partly because the closing chapter, "The Influence of the Affections Upon Happiness," and an epilogue, "Unhappiness and the Possibilities of Deliverance," are wanting, but every reader will rejoice that Mrs. Hamerton was induced to consent to its publication, both because of its clear reflection of Hamerton's spirit and because of its irresistible influence upon his own mind. Had it been possible for the author to communicate his ideas to any other person, without giving them literary form, that person would have written a melancholy book, for he insists most strenuously upon the precariousness of perfect happiness, and upon its incompatibility with deep culture or wide vision, but from his pen this comes as a reassuring and even hopeful message. In its pervading but indefinable joyousness, too kindly for humor, too tender for wit, too placid for sprightliness, too lovely to bear so homely a name as cheerfulness, lies the clearest of proof that here was one who followed his own teaching, which is also St. Paul's, in "constant preference for higher thoughts over lower thoughts," in constant thinking "on the things which are lovely and of good report."

Has any other writer of our time shown this quality? Has any English writer of any time shown it so unvaryingly? Even More must turn his eyes from Utopia to vex himself with the unpleasantnesses of heretics, and Addison ceases to contemplate the spangled heavens while he casts a good-humored glance at the frivolities of the fair. Arnold? Mr. Birrell? An Inspector of Schools and a barrister who sits in Parliament and writes literary criticism must occasionally prefer the lower thoughts over the higher thoughts. An American writer of simple but beautiful fiction has nearly attained to his plane, and the exhilaration given by Miss Jewett's stories is very like that to be drawn from "The Quest of Happiness," both coming from the author's frame of mind, not from the opinions actually expressed.

Perhaps this may be made more clearly apparent by contrast with a writer of a different disposition. Speaking of the dual nature of happiness, one of his latest thoughts, Mr. Hamerton says that positive and negative happiness are "possible in one life at different stages. One may think of nothing but positive pleasures and enjoyments in his youth, while he may gradually begin to appreciate mere exemption from evil as he passes through middle life and value it more and more as he approaches the confines of old age." Emily Dickinson, with the same thought, wrote bitterly:

> "The heart asks pleasure first,
> And then, relief from pain;
> And then, those little anodynes
> That deaden suffering;
> And then, to go asleep;
> And then, if it should be
> The will of its Inquisitor,
> The liberty to die."

Here speak an almost savage discontent with things as they are and fierce resentment, only to be satisfied by calling their Disposer a bad name, and the reader, coming under an influence the reverse of Hamerton's, forgets not only the commonness of his grief but the ease with which mankind in general endure it.

Some one once called Mr. Hamerton a "cheery optimist," an epithet not to his taste, but apparently less disagreeable than "idealist" would have been. "The ideal is an entirely private exercise of the imagination," he says, and elsewhere, "The inevitable consequence of overindulgence in an ideal is to make the natural seem wrong." "The real is much richer in variety and in unexpected interest than the ideal, but it lacks artistic unity, an imperfection which the idealist never tolerates and invariably banishes from his dream." He plainly denied that he was either an optimist or a pessimist, and evidently he was not an idealist after his own definition.

The chapter entitled "The Sense of Reality," that is, "the power of seeing things as they are without being biased by the desire to have them as we think they ought to be," declares that "the habit of looking upon money as a part of unconscious nature is good evidence that one has acquired the sense of reality"; being a natural force it is inevitably unjust. Fortified by this conviction, many evils may be contemplated "without the pain and excitement of useless indignation. It is silly to vex our souls about the senseless forces of the world; it is prudent to take them as they are and make the best of them in our own interest." Upon the whole, his general recipe for happiness is "Accept the actual and the present, and adjusting yourself to them, and never expecting them to adjust themselves to you." It is hardly new, but his method of discovering it, his notation of the manifold compensations and infinite interest of every condition of life, his determination to prefer the higher thought, are inspiring.

Sufficient exercise of the faculties and necessary rest being the conditions of happiness, it follows that all but the listless and the stupid may lessen their unhappiness by conforming to law, that is, by accepting things as they are, and in his closing chapter, "Some Real Experiences," he gives some interesting cases ranging from perfect contentment to entire dissatisfaction, and thus states his own experience:

"Happiness enough, and much more than I had ever expected, but very various in character, and always very difficult to keep. I mean that the mere blind force of circumstances made it difficult to retain the particular kind of happiness that I enjoyed at a particular time and which (being very conservative by nature) I should have desired to retain much longer. It is true that the lost happiness has every time been replaced by another very different from it, and which I learned to value later, but the effect on me has been as if an interesting volume were snatched out of my hands when I was in the middle of it, and another substituted, quite as interesting, but not what I wanted at the time. I well know that all happiness must be imperfect, and this is the nature of its imperfection in my own case."

The writer of the introduction, Mr. R. F. Gilman, shows what manner of life it was which was thus reviewed. An exceptionally lonely childhood, darkened by the brutalities of a father who might have sat for one of Henry Kingsley's dark squires; a solitary career at a public school; a brief military episode; an unsuccessful venture in literature; years of fruitless, conscientious toil in trying to paint, and then the pecuniary losses which forced him to write, and gave him success in a field where he had no ambition! This gave him "happiness enough and more than he had ever expected." The reason is patent in every page that he ever wrote, but nowhere so vividly as in this book written in the shadow of death. Not only to Galahad and to Percival is the quest of the Holy Cup successful but to good Sir Bors, who deliberately prefers the higher thought, and evermore carries the vision in his heart, an ever-flowing source of joy.

*THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Post 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Roberts Brothers.

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Harper & Brothers, New York and London

## Men of Genius Who Never Married—and Why.

One of the most popular books of a few years ago was "How to be Happy Though Married." It was a noteworthy example of success, due in large part to a title. The author of it has since published "The Five Talents of Women," which secured a more modest success. He has now just issued through the Frederick A. Stokes Company a volume devoted to "The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men." The volume abounds in anecdotes and interesting facts. Not the least interesting chapter is the last, which deals with famous men who never married at all. Some of the facts are familiar to many readers. But this is a topic the interest of which is perennial. The chapter referred to is given below:

When Michael Angelo was asked why he did not marry, he replied, "I have espoused my art; and it occasions me sufficient domestic cares, for my works shall be my children. What would Bartholomeo Ghiberti have been, had he not made the gates of St. John? His children consumed his fortune, but his gates, worthy to be the gates of Paradise, remain."

There was a lady of the name of Western who would gladly have become the wife of Sir Joshua Reynolds; but the painter would not marry, for fear he might be withdrawn from his studies. Angelica Kauffman and he used to paint each other's portraits, and this was sufficient for society to couple their names together. He was also a great friend of Miss Burney, and of course given to her also by gossip, she never tired of marrying the bachelor.

So, too, the late Lord Leighton told the Princess of Wales, who, with the Prince, was inspecting the artist's pictures, that he had never married because he could not find sufficient leisure to devote to a wife.

The story goes that Sir Isaac Newton once went a wooing, and began to smoke, and in absence of mind attempted to use the forefinger of the lady as a pipe-stopper. This unfortunate act brought his courtship to an abrupt termination, and he never had another, or certainly not one that brought him to matrimony.

It was for a not less trifling reason, as most people would think, that Beau Brummell broke off the engagement to marry that was his nearest approach to that state of life. When asked why, "What could I do, my dear fellow," he replied, "but cut the connection? I discovered that Lady Mary actually ate cabbage."

Pope fell in love with a young lady of the name of Withenburgh, and in spite of his distortion and diminutiveness, she retured the compliment. Indeed, she did this so seriously that when her guardian, disapproving, removed her to the Continent and prevented all communication between the lovers, she killed herself.

The poet's celebrated friendship for Martha Blount began early in his life, and continued to his death on his part in spite of the fact that she heartlessly neglected him at the last. When sent for to see him she said to the messenger, "What, is he not dead yet?" He left to her nearly all his property.

During one part of his life the poet was desperately in love with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, but at the period to which the following story relates there existed between them the most rancorous hatred, covered with a flimsy veil of politeness. Lady Mary went one day to Lord Burlington's, in Piccadilly, and inquired if his lordship were at home. The servant replied that he was not, but that Mr. Pope was in one of the drawing-rooms. "Oh," said Lady Mary, "I wish to see him; show me the room.' The servant accordingly showed her upstairs, opened the drawing-room door, and having announced her name, retired. After a short time, however, hearing the drawing-room bell ring, he returned and met Lady Mary, who had just left the apartment. "You told me," said she, "that Mr. Pope was in the drawing-room; I saw nothing there but a great baboon asleep in an arm-chair." This story was told by the servant to Lord Burlington, and, in the usual course of such reports, was whispered by some good-natured friends to Pope himself. The indignant poet shortly afterward called in his carriage upon Lady Mary, whom he entreated to accompany him, in order, as he said, to show her the excellent effect produced by the substitution of iron rails for the dead brick wall which had intercepted from the road the view of Kensington Gardens. She accepted the invitation, and, notwithstanding the great imperfection of her sight, which she was extremely adverse to acknowledge, but which prevented her distinguishing objects at the distance of twenty feet, most politely acquiesced in all the extravagant praises lavished on the beautiful scenery which everywhere struck the view through the pretended iron rails. The exhibition ended, Pope took an early opportunity of communicating to his friends the success with which he had thus retorted on Lady Mary's satire on his personal defects.

Cowper loved his first cousin, Theodora Jane Cowper, and she loved him, but her father forbade marriage on account of the relationship. It is said that this disappointment was what first deranged the poet's mind. The lady remained constant to him, preserving with tender care all the love poems he had written to her under the name of Delia.

The house of Cowper was "a perfect seraglia of virtuous women," Mrs. Unwin, the "Mary" of his poems, devoted her life to wait on this man, with his dark soul, his fitful temper, and who had at times nothing to give her but a perverted hatred. By and by Lady Austin took her place, who was brilliant and fascinating until she became tiresome. Her tiresomeness consisted in this, that she loved Cowper a great deal more than she was loved by him, and she was always calling for those little demonstrations that women delight in. Southey thought that it was not probable that a lady would fall in love with Cowper at the age of fifty. Every one knows the poet's portrait, and his muslin nightcap, and his passion for hares. But Cowper had the faculty of flattering a woman by lifting the commonplaces of her life into sweetness and nobleness. His weakness, too, may have been attractive, for a woman likes nothing better than to have a good deal to do for the man she loves.

The "Jessamy Bride" (Miss Mary Horneck) was the friend, but not the sweetheart, of Goldsmith. He never married, though on one occasion he was with difficulty dissuaded from uniting himself to a needlewoman whom he wished to oblige.

That quaint divine John Berridge was not so good natured. Even to oblige a rich lady he would not enter the holy estate. She wrote to him that it had been revealed to her that she should marry him. Berridge replied that if this were the case the Lord would have made a similar revelation to him, and that, on the contrary, he had been distinctly warned not to take to himself a Jezebel.

Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," had not sufficient money to marry the Miss Young whom he celebrated as Amanda, so the lady was lost to poetry in all senses, and gained by the navy, for she married a Vice Admiral.

When Keats was a schoolboy he thought a fair woman a pure goddess, ethereal, above any man. Afterward he came to the conclusion that women were only equal to men, or if "great by comparison, very small." He became indifferent to and suspicious of their society, finding that it aroused in him evil thoughts, malice, spleen. All this was changed when he met a certain Fanny Brawne. At first the impression she made was not altogether favorable, as may be seen from the following description which he wrote to his brother: "Shall I give you Miss Brawne? She is about my height, with a fine style of countenance of the lengthened sort. She wants sentiment in every feature. She manages to make her hair look well; her nostrils are very fine, though a little painful; her mouth is bad and good; her profile is better than her full face, which is indeed not 'full,' but pale and thin, without showing any bone; her shape is very graceful, and so are her movements; her arms are good, her hands badish, her feet tolerable."

She improved so much upon further acquaintance that the poet became completely fascinated and engaged himself to her. But love-making was not to him a happy operation. He fretted if the lady's manner was not always the same, and tortured himself with all kinds of fancies about her. When, owing to his failing health, it was decided he should winter abroad the thought of leaving her was, "beyond everything, horrible." And when he became worse, and knew that death was fast approaching, he wrote, "I cannot bear to die and leave her. Oh, God! God! God! Everything that I have in my trunks that reminds me of her goes through me like a spear." Miss Brawne was unworthy of such love, for ten years after Keats's death she could write of him to a friend: "The kindest act would be to let him rest forever in the obscurity to which circumstances have condemned him."

Samuel Rogers did not marry, though he was fond of the society of ladies and a favorite with them. In his latter years he used to regret not having done so. "If I had a wife," he would say, "I should have somebody to care about me," to which Lady Jersey on one occasion replied, "How could you be sure that your wife would not care more about somebody else than about you?"

Rogers's "nearest approximation to the nuptial tie" was with a girl whom he thought the most beautiful he had ever seen. At the end of the London season she said to him at a ball, "I go to-morrow to Worthing. Are you coming there?" He did not go. Some months afterward, being at Ranelagh, he saw that the attention of every one was drawn toward a large party that had just entered, in the centre of which was a lady leaning on the arm of her husband. Stepping forward to see this wonderful beauty, he found it was his love. She merely said, "You never came to Worthing."

It is recorded of David Hume, the historian, that he once made an offer of marriage to a lady who refused him, but whose friends shortly afterward conveyed to him the intelligence that she had changed her mind.

"So have I," replied David, laconically, "so have I," and he lived and died in single blessedness.

Though by no means handsome, Hume was very successful with the fair sex. This was especially the case when he visited Paris, owing to his being introduced by the Comtesse de Boufflers, who had corresponded with him. The French beauties were amused when in a tableau vivant he was placed as a Sultan between two slaves, represented by the prettiest of them. He could find nothing to do except smite his stomach, and repeat for a quarter of an hour, "Eh bien, mesdemoiselles, eh bien, vous voilá donc!"

The friendship between the philosopher and the Countess lasted until the death of the former. In one of his letters to her he says: "Three months are elapsed since I left you; and it is impossible for me to assign a time when I can hope to join you. I still return to my wish, that I had never left Paris, and that I had kept out of the reach of all other duties except that which was so sweet and agreeable to fulfill—the cultivating your friendship and enjoying your society. Your obliging expressions revive this regret in the strongest degree."

On another occasion the philosopher assured her that she had "saved him from a total indifference toward everything in human life."

When living at Lausanne, in Switzerland, Gibbon, who narrated the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, fell in moderate love with Susanna Curchod, daughter of a Protestant pastor. She was "learned without pedantry; lively in conversation; pure in sentiment; elegant in manners." Nevertheless, the social position of the lady was objected to by the historian's father, who, as Carlyle expresses it, "kept a gig." At the time the lover lived upon a paternal allowance. So he "sighed as a lover and obeyed as a son." He left Lausanne, and his wound was healed by absence, time, and the habits of a new life, the cure being accelerated by a faithful report of the tranquillity and cheerfulness of the lady herself. She married Necker, a famous banker of Paris, and when Gibbon's love had subsided to friendship and esteem he paid her a visit. So conceited was he, however, about his power to fascinate, that he expressed surprise to a friend that M. Necker—whose public duties took him away in the course of the evening—"should care to leave them alone together."

Buckle, who wrote the "History of Civilization," missed himself the civilizing influence of matrimony. "I expect so much in my wife," he used to say, "that I cannot look for money," yet his ideas about education and other domestic matters were so exalted that he considered he would not be justified in marrying on less than £3,000 a year. At the age of seventeen he bestowed his affections on a cousin, but found that she was engaged to another cousin. The fortunate rival was challenged to a personal combat, but the girl's matrimonial prospects do not appear to have been altered thereby. He next fell in love with another cousin, above the common in understanding, with a very large fortune, and with a liking for him. The mothers of the young people prevented them from marrying because they were cousins.

In after years, Buckle was often rallied by his friends for not taking to himself a wife, and he went so far as to acknowledge his mistake, for he was alone in the world. "If at least my little nephew had lived," he said, "I should have had a friend in time; I would have made something of him. But what I love I lose; and now that I am nearly forty I am alone."

One morning Theodore Hook drove a friend home from a party in his cab between 4 and 5 o'clock. "Ah," said he, as the cool air blew freshly against his hot cheeks, "you may depend upon it, my dear fellow, that there is nothing more injurious to health than the night air. I was very ill some months ago, and my doctor gave me particular orders not to expose myself to it."

"I hope," observed his friend, "you attended to them."

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "strictly. I came up every day to Crockford's or some other place to dinner, and I made it a rule on no account to go home again till about this hour in the morning."

This reckless mode of living, which injured his health, would most likely have been avoided had he married in his youth, instead of forming in after life a connection that ruined him.

Though Hook knew his health was failing, and that death was not to be driven away by a cannonade of champagne corks, he made no provision for the poor girl whose virtue he had ruined, or for her five children, of whom he was the father.

It was not altogether his own fault that he did not marry. Once he proposed, but he was like the physician who ordered ice, and then said that perhaps it would be better to have it warmed. After sending to be posted the letter in which he made his proposal, suddenly repenting, he went in haste to the office, and on authenticating his writing and transmission of the epistle, it was returned to him. Notwithstanding this eccentric indecision, but for the intervention of death, which suddenly snatched the object of his affections away, it is not at all improbable that a match might have been finally made.

On being reminded one day in after years, when he had concluded a labored invective against matrimony, "that if a certain lady had been alive he would at that moment have been the slave of a woman!" he replied, "A woman! no, no; she was not a woman, but an angel!"

His friends tried to make him take a more genial view of the fair sex, and once a gentleman seriously advised him "to settle and take a wife." He replied in his dry, sarcastic manner, "With all my heart; and pray, whose wife would you advise me to take?"

In 1795 Charles Lamb was for six weeks in an asylum for some form of mental derangement. The immediate cause may have been a love disappointment. Certainly in a sonnet he distinctly reveals an attachment for a "gentle maid" named Anna, with whom "in happier days" he had held free converse, days which, however, "ne'er must come again." The girl's name was Simmons. With the heroism of a martyr, Lamb resisted all temptations to marry because he had devoted himself to his sister, who was always on the verge of insanity.

James Smith of the "Rejected Addresses" never married. "I have had a horrid dream," he wrote in his journal, "viz., that I was engaged to be married. Introduced to my bride, a simpering young woman with flaxen hair, in white gloves. Just going to declare off—coute que coute—when to my inexpressible relief I awoke."

Washington Irving always remained single because Matilda Hoffman, the beautiful girl to whom he was engaged, died of consumption in her seventeenth year. He says: "I was by her when she died, and was the last she ever looked upon." He took her Bible and Prayer Book away with him, sleeping with them under his pillow, and in


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all his subsequent travels they were his inseparable companions. Not until thirty years after her death did any one venture to speak of her to him. He was visiting her father, and one of her nieces, taking some music from a drawer, brought with it a piece of embroidery. "Washington," said Mr. Hoffman, "this was from Matilda's work." The effect was electric. He had been talking gayly the moment before, but became quite silent, and soon left the house. It was to Matilda that he alluded when he wrote in "Bracebridge Hall": "I have loved as I never again shall love in the world—I have been loved as I never again shall be loved"; and in a notebook: "She died in the beauty of her youth, and in my memory she will ever be young and beautiful."

The reason Pitt used to give for remaining single was that he was married to his country, and his opponents asserted that his country had made a bad match. It has been said that he did not care for women, but according to Lady Hester Stanhope, this was not the case, for "Mrs. B——s, of Devonshire, when she was Miss W——, was so pretty that Mr. Pitt drank out of her shoe. Nobody understood shape and beauty and dress better than he did." Lady Hester, who was the great statesman's niece, relates how one day when she was going out very nicely dressed, as she thought, Pitt called her back and suggested some slight changes in her toilet, which were just what were required to make it complete.

The story runs that Walpole tried to get up a match between Pitt and Necker's daughter—afterward the celebrated Mme. de Staël—the father of the latter promising to endow her with £14,000 a year. But his real love was probably Lady Eleanor Eden, a famous beauty, whom, we are told, he gave up with a hard struggle.

Horace Walpole never married, but he was always fond of female society, and the most faithful friends and correspondents of his later years were women. With the Countess of Ossory he had been on friendly terms from the time when gambling was his nightly occupation, and she was the "Duchess of Grafton and Loo." To her and Mary and Agnes Berry and several other ladies he gossipped on paper for many years of everyday chit-chat, politics, literature, and the scandal which was so dear to them all. People might say that he was in love with Mary and Agnes Berry, but he was too old to care what they said. He was proud of his "partiality for them. It was as much with both as with either. They are exceedingly sensible, unaffected, and able to talk on any subject. They are of pleasing figures; Mary, the elder, with fine dark eyes. Agnes is hardly handsome, but almost." When Mary was absent from London Walpole was inconsolable, or else anticipating her return with almost the ardor of a youthful lover.

With another woman very different from these, and one with whom it might have seemed he had nothing in common, Walpole corresponded for some twenty years. This was Hannah ("St. Hannah") More. This friendship in her earlier years, at any rate, was fully appreciated by Miss More, and Walpole took pleasure in her quickness and honesty, and in the freshness of her feelings. She presented her poem of "Bas Bleu" to him, and was invited to Strawberry Hill, an invitation which, as Mr. Walpole was said to be "a shy man," she considered "a great compliment."

The two friends frequently discussed serious subjects. "On one occasion," the lady writes, "we parted mutually unconvinced, he lamenting that I am fallen into the heresy of Puritanical strictness, and I lamenting that he is a person of fashion, for whom the Ten Commandments were not made." The "person of fashion," however, so much respected the lady "of Puritanical strictness" that he presented her with a magnificent Bible, adorned with an admiring inscription. Miss More showed her gratitude by remarking that she wished "he would himself study that blessed book."

## Mrs. Cruger's New Story.

The sensational title of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's new story has rather a repellent tendency. The courageous reader will be rewarded, however, by a delightful disappointment. The little tale is the most simple and natural Mrs. Cruger has yet written, and is so distinct a departure from her too often lurid romance, that it is not even a story of love.

A great English novelist pauses in one of her books to protest against love, and always love, as the subject of poems and of tales. "Eat Not Thy Heart," slight and unpretentious as the story is, demonstrates that another passion than love, even a petty and grotesque passion, is capable of filling well the principal rôle of a drama of human life.

The plot is original and is admirably developed. A crude girl of that American species "which troubles itself more with algebra than with grammar," marries a small farmer in a little village where social equality is as nearly a fact as it is possible on earth. But the doings of "the smart set," as recorded in The Sunday Herald, are the very breath of her nostrils, and when her husband, the stolid Joe, is offered the position of farmer upon Mr. Marston's magnificent Long Island estate, she pleads and prods him into acceptance. Mrs. Marston has been her ideal; she has read in The Herald of her marriage and of all her subsequent grandeur, and once established in the pretty farm house, the deluded farmer's wife expects to be invited to tea at the Grecian villa! Her social strivings and disappointments, her absurd imitations of gentle Mrs. Marston, the gradations with which envy rises into an insanity of destructive rage, are carefully studied and vividly depicted.

The Marstons' house party gives an opportunity for the brilliant dialogue, sparkling, satirical, spontaneous, in which Mrs. Cruger excels. The old artist is particularly good. Perceval Oakes, the Anarchist schoolmaster, seems to be unnecessary, and is certainly tiresome, although he gives Mrs. Marston the occasion for a finely felt protest: "The favored classes, as they are called, those who happen to have good clothes, and look to be amusing themselves, are often quite as unhappy as the rest. They cannot escape physical ills, or treachery, calumny, ingratitude, which make us distrustful and cynical, and in injuring our characters inflict upon us irreparable harm. It is folly to imagine that the lack of money is the only misfortune. Only that which hurts what is best in us is of consequence."

The story closes with a hint of a possible result of the ineffectual ambition transmuted into effectual fury that is even sadder than the ruined villa. It is a suggestion of the old story of the unending results of a single act.

To preach has never been Mrs. Cruger's vocation, and she would surely disclaim having written "Eat Not Thy Heart" with a moral. Nevertheless, one can scarcely lay it aside without a fresh realization of the dragon's teeth that the sensational newspapers, with their highly colored descriptions of the splendors of the few, are surely sowing. It is a book from which a thoughful reader may get more, we fancy, than the writer intended to put into it.

EAT NOT THY HEART. By Julien Gordon. Herbert B. Stone & Co., Chicago and New York. $1.25.

## Marie Antoinette's Last Days.

In studying the incidents of the French Revolution the reader of history reverts to Taine, and more particularly to the preface of his third volume, where he cites the words of Clement. The upshot of this is that the Egyptian god was a brute rolling about in a purple carpet." The dogma of 1780 had then for practical development the birth of a creature half tiger, half crocodile. The result was a cruel man-eating brute. What Taine insisted on was that crocodiles could not be philanthropists, and as a historian he scored Anarchists of today who declared that the demons of the Revolution "possessed genius," ate only the guilty, or that if it was even conceded that these tigers or crocodiles did occasionally gorge themselves, it was "in spite of themselves, through devotion and self-sacrifice for the common good."

In the November Century Miss Anna Bicknell, in the "Last Days of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette," presents an excellent account of the most dramatic and saddest of events in modern history. In the last Cosmopolis Mme. Arvède Barine, in "Marie Antoinette," treats particularly about the Queen of France during her imprisonment—the conclusion being a description of her execution. Giving the most recent authorities, M. G. Lenatre's "Marie Antoinette, la Captivité et la Mort," (1897) and his "Paris Revolutionnaire," and the works of Paul Galot, Emile Campardon, and Maxine de la Rocheterie are cited.

With the documents in hand, Mme. Barine believes that the absolute facts have, when passing from one man's pen to another's, been unwittingly changed. The writer of this interesting paper declares that she confines her recital to nothing else than official testimony, statements of eye witnesses, and in presenting these she says, "Neither the woman nor the Queen loses anything."

There is no divergence of opinion in regard to the education of the most unfortunate daughter of Marie Thérèse. She had no education. When she came to France in 1770 she was only fourteen. She could not spell; she had read nothing. She had a little smattering of Latin, but was without any power of application. Mme. Barine calls her a great baby, (grand bébé,) who liked best a game of romps with her pet dog. Mercy, who was Marie Antoinette's special confidant in Paris, wrote her mother that Marie Antoinette would have "to overcome her repugnance toward the consideration of serious subjects." There were innumerable Court intrigues. Her aunts by marriage endeavored to draw Marie Antoinette into their silly plots.

Queen of France in 1774, and but eighteen years old, it looks as if Marie Antoinette only cared for the frivolities of life. That she wasted a great deal of money seems evident. Then in the salons came the first cruel nickname—that of "Madame Deficit." And her husband? He was as unfit a King as ever lived. Good, certainly, was he, in its narrowest limitations, but a flabeless personage. The time soon came (1787) when with increasing unpopularity, the Lieutenant of the Police told the Queen that it was unsafe for her to show herself in Paris.

It was Aug. 10, 1792, when the Revolution had its own way, and it swept on to the Place du Carrousel. So far Marie Antoinette was a passive and apparently indifferent woman, showing scarce any but negative traits. Now at once, as if by magic, the victim showed a heroism which was unexampled. As the King and Queen saw the surging mob Marie Antoinette's courage rose; she spoke of resistance, but the King thought it better to let things run their course, and so they did. At 8:30 in the morning, an early time for royal personages to move, the King, the Queen, and the family passed from the Tuileries to the garden. The walks were strewn with dead leaves, and the little Dauphin was kicking them about, when the King said: "There are a great many leaves. They have fallen early this year." Prophetic speech! It must have struck the Queen, for she burst into tears.

Passing over the first imprisonment in the Feuillants, the conditions there being well known, it is of the incarceration in the Temple that Mme. Barine presents some new facts. With a false mockery, the Temple was illuminated on the arrival of the prisoners. So as to watch the King, eight of the members of the commune were selected to keep guard over him. Among them there was but one man who was an honest fellow, and he kept his peace. The other seven were brutes. Some days afterward, Garet, who had been an Inspector of Markets, was placed there by the commune as guard of the King. His instructions were to keep on his hat, and when he addressed the King he was to call him "M. Capet." Garet acknowledged later that he took no heed of these orders. To while away their time, the King and Mme. Elizabeth played checkers. Garet says he found a book, and tried to read it, but the room was so dark that he could not. Then the Queen, who had just entered, said to him, "Come nearer, Sir, for where we are the light is better." But Garet did not dare move from his place, because he knew that there was a spy whose eye was glued to the keyhole. The watch kept on the Queen never ceased. It was so constant that Marie Antoinette could not change her dress.

Daujon, a sculptor and an ardent republican, tells in a straightforward way how the rabble, having murdered the Princess de Lamballe, were determined that the Queen in her prison should kiss the bloody head of the victim. This act revolted Daujon, and he went out and harangued the mob. While he spoke, he says, "on the head of a pike was a human head which was thrust at me until it touched me; on my left another horrible creature held in his hands the entrails of the victim; behind me a charcoal dealer had hanging from his pike, just above my head, a chemise soaked in blood and mud." For a moment Daujon stopped these scoundrels, but his efforts would not have prevailed had not the guard inside prevented the prisoners approaching the window. Then the Queen, hearing that the head thrust into the window was that of the Princess de Lamballe, fainted. During seven hours this infernal torture lasted.

On the 9th of December, 1792, Lepitre, who was "a professor of belles lettres," was on guard in an ante-chamber which opened to the Queen's quarters. Lepitre had a companion who was musical. When the two were admitted to the room where the Queen was, there they found a clavecine very much out of tune. The man of musical tastes tried the instrument, and looking over some of the pieces which stood on the instrument, found that one of the scores had for title, "La Reine de France." "Tunes have changed," said Marie Antoinette, looking at the music.

Lepitre tells how one of the guards, Mercereau by name, who was a stone cutter, would stretch himself on a canopy, simply to show his idea of equality, and how a tailor, Lechenard, who generally was dead drunk, was the Queen's guard during the night. Petty spite was shown by the coarse inscriptions smeared on the walls, as "Madame Veto will dance," "Let us strangle these little wolves," "We will diet this great hog." Under a hangman's beam was written "Louis will take an air bath," and under a guillotine, "Louis will be spit into the sack."

Garet writes with surprise of the serenity of the prisoners. Evidently the King and Queen up to this time had never lost hope. Garet tells how the Queen showed him some tresses of hair which had belonged to her children. The Queen poured some perfume on her hands, "and she passed her hands before my face, so that I could smell the essence, and it had a most pleasant odor." But Garet says that after three months had passed the status of the prisoners had changed. There was more reserve. On the 11th of December Louis XVI. was summoned before the convention. In The Century article may be found a most accurate account of the departure of the King. On the 21st of Janu

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ary, 1793, the King of France was guillotined.

Garet, ever faithful to the Queen, on that same January the 21st asked that mourning garments should be sent to Mme. Antoinette, "La Veuve Capet." Had Garet the hope that by this method there might be some communication from the outside? The request was granted. The apparel sent is thus mentioned: "A mantle of black taffeta, a black kerchief, and a black petticoat; a pair of black silk gloves, two pairs of skin gloves, two head coverings of black taffeta." A pair of sheets and a bedspread had been asked for, but these were refused. On the 3d of July, 1793, came the horror of horrors, and the most ignoble work of these combined tigers and alligators. Six commissaries came and demanded the Dauphin. Then away went the resignation, the courtesy of the Queen. She was a woman now, a mother, who wanted to fight to the death so that she might save her child. "Kill me," she cried; "you shall not have my boy." The commissaries threatened that they would have the child alive or dead. They would massacre both of her children before her eyes, cried these brutes. At last she yielded. Then came the most despicable of human actions. The Dauphin was turned over to a brute, Simion, whose business it was to corrupt the child, and, alas! it is believed that he succeeded. Marie Antoinette was spared perhaps the knowledge of how her poor child had been changed. Once she saw a little boy wearing on his head a red cap, and showing the signs of not alone coarseness, but suffering. She recognized the Dauphin. The sight of him stunned her, for she fell fainting into the arms of Mme. Elizabeth. "We can now understand," writes Mme. Barine, "how it came about. Marie Antoinette mounted the scaffold with perfect indifference. Death to her was kind, after all she had endured."

After her condemnation on the 16th of October, "the penalty of death to be carried out within twenty-four hours," the Queen's shrift was but short. David, of ultra-classic taste, the painter of dandy Greeks and Romans, made a sketch of Marie Antoinette as she passed in the Rue St. Honoré in a tumbril on her way to the guillotine. He has drawn the Queen standing erect, but with half-closed eyes. Some have thought that the poor woman was in a comatose state. If this was the case God was merciful. Others think that the idea of astonishment on her part had obliterated all other feelings. Both conditions may amount to about the same thing. She may not have heard, then, the howl of the wolves who tracked her to her end. She seemed to wonder most at the flags which were flaunting in the air, but once she cast her eyes in the Garden of the Tuileries—then there came some slight gleam of consciousness. In the "Recits de Desessarts" it is recorded "that she changed color and her face was paler." The Vicomte Charles Desfosses tells us how she was dressed. "She wore over her breast a muslin handkerchief, and on her bonnet there was a bit of black ribbon." Her hair had turned gray; her eyes were bloodshot; the lids showed no movement. It was Sanson who bound her wrists and tied her arms behind her. May he have been gentle? Whether he hurt her or not is not known.

It was to add to the agony of her condition that her back was turned to the horse, so that the scum of the streets should see her better, and so mock her. An eye witness, de Rouy, says that she mounted "the scaffold with even greater tranquillity than when she left the prison."

Last dying words are hardly ever to be relied upon, but it is told that on her way to the fatal block Marie Antoinette trod on the executioner's foot, and that she said: "Monsieur, je vous demande pardon."

## Where Balzac Lived.

In the November The Parisian is an interesting paper, translated from the "Monde Moderne," relating to the Balzac habitations. Some time ago the Baroness Salomon de Rothschild set up a white marble slab on a wall in the Rue Balzac, with an inscription which told that here once stood the house where Balzac died, on the 18th of August, 1850. Mme. de Rothschild was desirous of keeping the old house which had once belonged to Balzac intact, but its dilapidated condition having been a source of dangers to the passer-by in the street, she was most reluctantly forced to have the place pulled down.

It is the story of the first house in which Balzac lived which is so particularly interesting. When he was twenty he persuaded his father "to let him try literature as a means of making his fortune," and it may be said that the author of "La Comédie Humaine" never made a fortune.

Balzac went to live at No. 9 Rue Lesdiguières. The room was a poor one, and Balzac had during the Winter to close up the cracks in the doors and windows with wads of paper. Here he wrote his one great failure, his tragedy of "Cromwell." He adopted various names for his early work, and called himself "Lord R'hoone" (perhaps that was the Frenchifying of Rooney) and also "Horace de Saint-Albin."

In 1825 he, who was the worst business man in the world in a practical way, though superb in theory, became a publisher, and, associated with a partner, began issuing an edition of the French classics. The idea was superb, only the public were not then prepared for such books. He was some few years in advance of the times. Then came a disastrous failure, and in the France of half a century ago mercantile bankruptcy was almost deemed a crime. It may be said that up to the day of his death Balzac suffered from this misfortune. It is curious to draw a parallel between Sir Walter Scott and Honoré de Balzac, both the victims of their publishing ventures. But Balzac was a younger man, and his misfortunes spurred him on to a renewed vigor, and he fought fortune all the time until he died, with his pen.

After the break down of the publishing and type founding business, Balzac, after a short stay in Brittany, came to Paris with but very little money. Perhaps his straitened means and his troubles gave the color to his wonderful book, the "Chouans," (1829.) Then the very greatest of all the writers of modern fiction signed his name to the book. This romance brought some little money, and Balzac, who had been living in the Rue de Tournon, moved to better quarters, in the Rue de Cassini, not far from the Observatory.

Whether it was "La Peau de Chagrin" or "La Physiologie du Mariage" that gave Balzac the stamp of celebrity, even such a critic as is Sainte-Beuve does not précise The "Physiologie" is special, and to be most appreciated by French people—"La Peau de Chagrin" belongs to all the world.

In 1836 Balzac occupied fairly handsome apartments, No. 15 Rue de Batailles, Chaillot. The rental, 800 francs, was considered a big one in the Paris of sixty-odd years ago, and Chaillot was in an out-of-the-way quarter.

Now there were many bad quarters of an hour (mauvais quart d'heure,) for Balzac in the Rue de Batailles. His publisher failed. Werdet had given Balzac promissory notes for copy, and the romance maker, having indorsed them, had had them discounted, and Balzac, when they were protested, was liable for the amounts. Balzac had to leave Paris, it is true, but essentially an honest man, in time he paid all his obligations. Then he built a modest little property, situated between Sèvres and Ville d'Avray, and its name was Les Jardies.

Balzac had all the senses save common sense. He spent more money than he could afford on Les Jardies, and in 1842 was obliged to sell it for 30,000 francs, having wasted over 100,000 francs in embellishing his little cardboard country house. It is worth mentioning that later Gambetta bought the Balzac house and grounds, and Gambetta died there on the last day of 1882.

Returning once more to Paris, Balzac lived in No. 19 Rue Basse at Passy. Here he wrote "La Cousine Bette," "Le Cousin Pons," "Les Paysans," "Les Petits Bourgeois," and "Mercadet le Faiseur." Next came that most romantic of all episodes, Honoré de Balzac's engagement to Mme. Hanska. That was in 1845.

There was a pavilion which had once been attached to a grand hotel built by a former financier, and the structure stood on the Rue Fortunée between the Faubourg Saint-Honoré and the Champs Elysées. How Balzac paid for this house is not known. Perhaps the lady who was to be his wife contributed the larger part of the money. Balzac called the place the Hotel Bilboquet. Mme. de Balzac and her husband followed the art idea of "Le Cousin Pons" and were eager collectors, and so the Hotel Bilboquet became a small museum. "As soon as he had money," Gabriel Ferry writes, "he began to buy furniture, hangings, and porcelains of past centuries."

Poor Balzac; he did not live long enough to enjoy his new home. Married in 1847, the year after he went to Russia—that was the time of the upsetting of Louis Philippe—and he did not return to Paris before it was all over in 1850. Then came cardiac troubles and finally hypertrophy of the heart, and on the 18th of August, 1850, he lay dead in his house, Rue Fortunée.

There are some few alive to-day who remember that house, and noted the hushed silence of the quarter when the emblems of death were set up. Balzac himself never conceived romance with more telling effects than the actual one of his own life. He was the man who knew everything. From the most abstruse problem of science he would descend to the making of a cake of soap; from the secrets of alchemy he would tell you how to manufacture vermicelli.

## An Australian Story.*

"The go-go burra—that is, the laughing jackass—is the bird which sings now and again in Mr. John Mackie's Australian story, "They That Sit in Darkness." The romance is one of adventure. Somebody has been murdered. An innocent man is suspected of the crime, and Farquharson is arrested. Daly is the rascal, who to hide his own villainy stops at nothing. The heroine, Norah Mackenzie, is a trump and an adept with a pistol. A fight with the blacks is described in a spirited manner, and the English stockmen attacked pump lead into the savages. Parker has all to do with the rescue of the party, who fight for their lives in a cave. In endeavoring to bring help to the besieged, Parker faces a terrible storm, and the lightning strikes him and blinds him. Then Norah tells him she loves him. Gradually Parker's sight is restored, and in England, as is shown in the final chapter, Mr. and Mrs. Parker lead happy lives.

*THEY THAT SIT IN DARKNESS. A story of the Australian Never-Never. By John Mackie. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

## Maupassant's Monument and His Mother.

A touching story has been published in Paris in connection with the unveiling in the Parc Monceau of the monument to Guy de Maupassant. It relates to the author's mother, and in connection with her a writer in The London Daily News, sending his communication from Paris, refers also to a woman whose literary vanity finds expression in the monument:

The Maupassant monument was unveiled to-day in the Parc Monceau. It is a monument I shall not say of feminine vanity, but to the vanity of a literary lady who took a deep interest in Maupassant. She largely subscribed to the fund for the monument and collected money for it, but on condition that her own full-length portrait should be brought in. Only Maupassant's bust, observe, is given. It is on a tall pedestal, at the foot of which the lady, in a dress of the now fashionable style, reclines on a sofa of the chaise-longue species. Her feet, stretched out, touch the ground. The front of the skirt is plain, but the back breadths form stiff, deep folds and are arranged as if by a femme de chambre. One sees the ruche trimming on the wrong side edge. The fore-arms are bare, the upper arms covered with puffed sleeves. One hand is thrown negligently forward on the back of the sofa, and the elbow of the other rests on a pillow, while the hand belonging to it supports the head. It is very unsculptural, and might well be the advertisement in marble of some leading dressmaker. The lady's hair is in the plain bands that came in last year. Maupassant's bust is a good likeness. The sculptor has not omitted the full veins in forehead and temples and the bull neck. The Figaro's interview with Maupassant's mother which M. Paul Alexis went to Mlle to obtain must be very unpleasant for two ladies of quality.

Mme. de Maupassant mère, who was wrapped up in her son, told his literary friend that Guy was to have spent Christmas with her at Nice. He wrote to her in the preceding July that the doctors told him he must rest from writing. He had cerebral anaemia from overwork, and yet he said that in writing "L'Angelus," which he left unfinished, he was as much at ease as in walking about his room. In November he went to Cannes to tackle "L'Angelus" again and to get up steam began an article for the Revue des Deux Mondes on Turguenieff. In order to finish this task quickly, he said to Mme. de Maupassant mère, "You will help me greatly, mamma, if you read Turguenieff's chief novels, and send me a summary of each in twenty or thirty lines. To reward you I shall come and 'reveillioner' at Christmas with you in the Villa des Ravenelles." He loved that sunny villa. It was he who chose it for his mother. She was waiting for him on Christmas Eve, but instead of Guy this telegram came: "Change of programme. Obliged to reveillioner in the Ile Sainte-Marguerite with Mmes. X. and Y., but I shall see out the old year and begin the new year with you." What passed at the Ile Sainte-Marguerite Mme. de Maupassant is still puzzled to think, but she says:

"It is certain that after that accursed reveillon, those two women, one married and the other a widow, ladies of quality both, and sisters, took the train to Paris without saying why, though on visiting terms with me. Then they have never since made a sign, not so much as a visiting card. After the catastrophe on New Year's Eve, Guy came. He embraced me with extraordinary effusion, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. However, there was nothing abnormal in his conversation throughout the afternoon, though I noticed he was a little 'exalted.' But when we sat down to dinner he talked wildly. In spite of my supplications he insisted on going to Cannes that night. Imagine my terror. I could not keep him nailed down. I was unable through illness to follow him. All I could do was to warn his servant to watch him closely. I have no idea whether Mme. X. and Mme. Y. are still alive."

The following night, New Year's night, the suicidal attempt was made. The first news of it was received from a local newspaper. What an awful situation for the poor mother! If any one had a right to figure on the monument it was surely this Mater Dolorosa, or a figure to symbolize her.

## Miss Gilder's Novel.*

This story was first printed anonymously, and one of its critics thought the author knew nothing about a newspaper office. Now that it has the sanction of Miss Gilder's name, it would be an unnecessary tribute to say that the author evidently does know a great deal about newspaper offices. But the truth and brightness of the local color are really what give the story its chief interest. If the young journalist meets with his just reward rather suddenly, his rate of advancement is not unknown in the annals of journalism.

And Miss Gilder has a pleasantly definite way of putting things. Her newspaper men, instead of receiving "princely" or "beggarly" salaries, have an exact income. One of them gets $45 a week. The hero himself begins with spacework, passes swiftly on to the post of foreign editor at $75 a week, and, before he is twenty-five, he has the management of The Dawn at $10,000 a year. This little quality of definiteness turns up all through the book. The characters are never "of uncertain age," never in "the freshness of youth" or "the ripeness of maturity." The heroine, when she first appears, is twenty-five, West Hastings is thirty, the owner of The Dawn is forty, and Rush Hurlstone, the hero, has his twenty-first birthday in the presence of the lady he loves.

He has himself a taste for statistics, and finding himself passionately admiring eyes that have looked five years longer on the world than his own, he begins to hunt up information concerning marriages in which the husband is younger than the wife. He finds a very happy instance in his own family, and saves it to produce as an argument when the moment of betrothal shall arrive. This moment turned out rather agitating, and Rush forgot his statistics, after all, in spite of the fact that "Helen stood pale as death before him, and in a voice scarcely audible said, 'It cannot be! It cannot be!'" Instead of collecting his wits at this point and rehearsing his little story of the grandmother who looked ten years younger than she was, Rush becomes alarmed and ejaculates: "My God, Helen, what do you mean? Do you love another man?" And when she explains that she would be an old woman while he was a young man, he can give her no better comfort than this singularly tactless outburst:

"'And would you let such a thing as that wreck a man's life? I couldn't love a woman younger than myself. A woman is not interesting to me until she is thirty, though I began to love you when you were twenty-five.' And he continues: 'Is this question of years the only obstacle in my way, Helen?'

"'It is insurmountable,' said Helen in a whisper, turning her head away. 'My darling!' Rush's strong arms were around her and her head was resting on his shoulder. The long shadows lay across the floor, but Rush saw only the glory of the departing sun as its rays fell upon the face of her whom he had won after years of patient waiting."

Thus did the journalist take by siege the heart of the prima donna.

*TAKEN BY SIEGE. A Novel. By Jeannette L. Gilder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. $1.25.

## Burke's Centenary Commemorated by Irishmen.

A large meeting of the Irish Literary Society of London was held two weeks ago in the rooms of the Society of Arts, and presided over by Frederic Harrison. The Rev. William Barry, D. D., delivered a lecture on "The Centenary of Edmund Burke."

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that no Englishman could have a deeper interest in the welfare and honor of Ireland as a country than he had, and no man could feel more perfectly at home with his Irish friends or have a more profound admiration for the great men of genius whom Ireland had furnished to the United Kingdom. The Irish Literary Society was remarkable for being able to bring Irishmen together irrespective of party or creed. They had been told lately that Letters had no party or sect, and that was a truth which he hoped would be exemplified that evening. About Burke he had always felt the deepest interest. Years and years ago he described him as "the mighty Burke, superior to our own Carlyle," though for Carlyle he felt the greatest respect and veneration.

Dr. Barry, in the course of his lecture, after sketching Burke's early life in Dublin and London and his trials and triumphs at Westminster, said that in the four high tragedies of his time—America, Ireland, India, and the French Revolution—Burke became a leading actor. He never forgot that he was an Irishman; nor had any one served his country with a more constant heart. He showed unquenchable zeal in taking away abuses, though not in love with Parliamentary reform. A strong party man, he remained all through—as Disraeli afterward—a stranger and mere "professional" among the ruling families. He was European, not insular; his master in political wisdom was Montesquieu, and therefore he detested Rousseau, set the world against the Jacobins, and could appeal to his own first principles constantly throughout his career. He changed his front, but never changed his ground. In upholding the Americans he was faithful to English history. Burke had an almost purely Celtic nature, and thus it was that he became the philosophic exponent of tradition as something more sacred and boastful than private judgment. When Burke was lost "every one felt that a prophet had lived and died in a world of commonplace."

The Chairman, in opening the discussion which followed the lecture, said that he most heartily sympathized with all that had fallen from Dr. Barry as to the character of Burke and his splendid powers as an orator, philosopher, thinker, and even as a politician. But whether he should follow the eloquent lecturer in the practical results of Burke's policy was another matter. The world in which Burke lived was a world of narrow prejudices, of party violence, of mean and ambitious spirits, amid whom Burke soared like a superior being. Mr. John Morley, in his eloquent biography of Burke, said that perhaps within the next twenty years—and Mr. Morley was writing twenty years ago—we might hear more of Burke than had been heard in the previous eighty years. That prophecy had been fulfilled, and the next twenty years, perhaps even the next hundred years, might do more full justice to Burke than was done by his contemporaries or by the generation which followed him. There was a famous, beautiful, and pathetic saying of Burke's on the sudden death of a well-known man: "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." Of all men, Burke was not

a shadow. He was essentially a permanent force of social philosophy—perhaps the greatest and most important social philosopher who had written in the English language. Burke saw to the heart of things. But, at the same time, Burke saw but one side of the whole case, though he stated it with a magnificent power and depth which perhaps no English writer or thinker on that side had ever surpassed. But Burke dealt with the conservative side of the great social organism—its traditional and mediaeval side, which was real and abiding, but which was not all. The political device to which he (Mr. Harrison) was entirely devoted was "order and progress," and as for progress he had always looked to other teachers than Burke. In those interesting letters of Gibbon which had recently been published this passage in reference to Burke occurred: "I admire his eloquence, I approve his politics, I adore his chivalry, and I can even forgive his superstition." He also admired Burke's eloquence; he approved of one side of his political philosophy, and though he would not say that he forgave his superstition, that which seemed to him so full of reaction, error, and prejudice he entirely passed over, while he admired the deep and splendid lessons which Burke had given us on the conservative side of the social organism.

## Autograph Letter of Whittier.

GIVES BRITISH ABOLITIONIST AMERICAN NEWS—SLAVES SEIZE THE SLAVESHIP CREOLE IN 1841.

An autograph letter from John G. Whittier in Boston to Joseph Sturge, the Quaker philanthropist in Birmingham, England, was picked up the other day at a sale of autographs in London by Mr. Louis I. Haber of New York. Its date is the 29th of Twelfth Month, 1841, when Great Britain and the United States were at loggerheads regarding the boundary of the British possessions to the north, and the abolitionists of both countries were moving heaven and earth to make freedom for the blacks under English rule effective and scotch slavery itself in America. Whittier was even then anxious about his health, and tells his friend that it is worse. "Well, whether a longer or a shorter period is allotted me, I will try to improve it for the welfare of humanity." The letter shows Whittier in the thick of the fight, notwithstanding an illness. He scorns Everett as a "pseudo abolitionist." The Secretary of the Navy whose report Whittier alludes to must have been Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, Secretary under "Tyler, too," on the death of "Tippecanoe" Harrison, soon after the latter's election to the Presidency.

Attention may be drawn to the quaint use of thee and thou, after the Quaker fashion, and the equally Quakerlike failure to carry the logical thou and thee out in all cases, as for instance "your" suffering population instead of "thy"; "your" government instead of "thy" government. Perhaps in such cases he regarded the plural as more correct, "your" government meaning the government belonging to Englishmen in general. Less defendable is the manuscript that "laid over" till the next steamer. Probably at that date Whittier had little hope of seeing the blacks freed in his own lifetime; yet he lived to work for the cause during the civil war, and to reap the honors due him as an abolitionist and a poet long after the cause was dead and done for. His fight for justice and mercy had its echoes down to recent years; it instigated, for example, the giving of a million dollars by John F. Slater of Connecticut for the improvement of the colored people in the Southern States. Since 1882, when it was placed in the hands of trustees, half a million is said to have been expended by these trustees on schools and colleges founded for the use of the blacks.

Boston, 29th, 12th mo. 1841.

My Dr Friend,

Thy letter by last packet mentions that thou didst not receive my Mss. by the regular packet. I sent it to Boston but fear it laid over till the next steamer. I also sent a postcard by the Great Western: and hope that ere this it has safely come to han[d]

A severe turn of illness has kept me pretty much confined for the last fortnight;—but by the papers sent thee with this thou will see that Congress is discussing Slavery in spite of itself;—and that they have not been able to exclude all our petitions.

The papers will also give thee information, if not previously received, of another Armistead affair—the capture of the Brig Creole by slaves on their way to New Orleans. The bold mutineers compelled the whites to carry them into Nassau, where most of them were set at liberty by the Governor, and only the active participants in the rising, 19 in number, detained in prison.

The news has kindled the whole South into flame and already the subject has been discussed in the Senate. The pseudo abolitionist Everett will have his hands full with investigations on the subject.

It is not expected here that your Government will give them up. The South will threaten and bluster, but they dare not fight. Byron Cathoun in the debate in the Senate evidently deprecated a war.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy, (a Slave-holder), an extract from which I enclose, thou will see that the Southerners dread a war and anticipate that upon them its principle fury will fall.

I thank thee for the letter of G. W. Alexander;—it is cheering to hear such good news from Holland. Thou will see that I have made use of it in the Emancipator of last date. We shall always be glad to hear from thee and the friends on this letter of love. Thou hast my hearty sympathies in my labors for the suffering. Without help I fear little can be done for your suffering population.

I shall forward by next packet, the 1st a copy of the book.

I am sorry to be obliged to tell thee that my health seems to be worse. Well, whether a longer or shorter period is allotted me, I will try to improve it for the welfare of humanity. I have been watching for several of the papers, getting in vain &c. &c. Affectionately and truly thy friend

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

P. S. Our people all, abolitionists as well as others, think your Government wrong on the N. E. Boundary question. I wish that could be settled amicably, and thus leave our Government nothing but SLAVERY to quarrel about. In such a controversy the voice of all Christendom would be against us and deservedly so.

(To) Joseph Sturge, Birmingham, Eng.

## Removal of the Library of the Y. M. C. A.

Several interesting changes are shortly to go into effect in the management of the Young Men's Christian Association library of this city, consequent upon its recent removal from the Twenty-third Street building to the larger and fireproof quarters in the new Fifty-seventh Street building. The library occupies the fifth and sixth floors of the Fifty-sixth Street side of the building. During the past month the bulk of the library has been transferred and stacked in the new rooms, but, according to the librarian, Silas H. Berry, it will be at least a month before it can be put to practical use.

Mr. Berry, while making his headquarters at the Fifty-seventh Street building, is the librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the city, the library in that building being the central library of all the branch associations. Mr. Berry received his appointment early in the Fall, as previously mentioned in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, coming from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, where he had been for twelve years in the central building. He came to Brooklyn from Des Moines, where for a time he was connected with the Iowa State Library. He now takes the place in this city formerly occupied by the late Reuben P. Poole, and his long experience in association library work makes him perhaps the best informed man in that respect in the country. He has several new and practical ideas under way for increasing the library and adding to its conveniences. With better accommodations the library now should appeal to a larger number of readers than formerly.

From the Twenty-third Street branch 30,000 volumes have been moved. About 7,000 volumes have been left there for general reading and reference purposes, making an excellent working library. This will still continue in charge of W. J. Jonghaus.

In their new quarters the 30,000 volumes will be divided, roughly speaking, into two parts, one comprising the general reference library and the other the circulating department. Here is the new feature which has only been rendered possible by the recent change. About 20,000 volumes will form the nucleus of the circulating library, which is placed on the fifth floor, the stock rooms being separated by railings from the delivery room. The circulation of books will not go into effect for at least three, and perhaps four, months. Although the books are all stacked, they have got to be carefully catalogued and catalogues printed before the work can be done properly.

This circulating of books in the New York Young Men's Christian Association is something new, and the details necessary to place it on a proper basis will require some time. This circulating department will be the great feature of the library, and Mr. Berry is devoting special attention to all of its details.

In Brooklyn this system has been in operation for three years, the books being drawn from the central building, and so excellent is the plan in vogue that members of branches in other parts of the city do not have to go to the main building for books, but can leave their orders on a card in their respective branches, and these cards are called for by messengers from the central building and the books delivered every day. Mr. Berry does not know just what system will be employed here, but undoubtedly it will be something to give equal convenience to all association members. Circulating privileges, of course, will be limited to members of the association. In Brooklyn members are allowed to have two books out at a time for two weeks each.

Mr. Berry was asked if any limitation on fiction, as allowing only one book of that class to be drawn at a time, was necessary in the Brooklyn Association Library. He said "No," that the young men who are the library are not excessive readers of novels, and the circulation of that class of literature does not reach alarming proportions.

"I found," he said, "that particular call was made for books on economy, economic and general political topics, and works on the mechanical trades, architecture, and art. In these subjects the Brooklyn Association Library was well supplied. Nevertheless, I think that the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, having had a circulating department in this city, while the number of books available is larger, some of these special branches are not so complete as in the other library, but I believe special attention will be made toward perfecting those lines."

It may be stated that when Mr. Berry took charge of the Brooklyn Library twelve years ago it consisted of 6,000 volumes. Now it has 16,000. He hopes that by next February the circulating of books may begin in the association branches of this city.

The reference and general library will occupy the sixth floor. The large reading room will be supplied with about twenty tables, most of them arranged for two persons, so that studious work may be conducted without overcrowding or annoyance. The room is well lighted, and is cheerfully fitted up. Special shelves are being put in for the art books and other large tomes. The general stock room occupies a place on one side of the main room, but is not shut off, and very likely free admission will be given to the shelves. The shelves lining the sides of the main room will contain the more ordinary works of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, histories, biographies, &c. This part of the library will be ready for use next month.

F. C. Bursch is Mr. Berry's new assistant in the Fifty-seventh Street building, being a recent graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, in Brooklyn. In the new rooms better facilities will be arranged for seeing and using some of the special collections, as the books printed prior to 1700, early Bibles, of which there are some rarities, and other smaller collections, as the thirty-five large volumes of portraits, which were gathered and inlaid in these books by John Perceval, Earl of Egmont, and were purchased for the association in London about eight years ago. There are 8,000 portraits in the collection, many being done by the old engravers and of great rarity.

## Books Received.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. By John Fiske. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Two volumes. $4.

The Critical Period of American History, 1783-9. By John Fiske. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Marriage Customs in Many Lands. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. 8vo. D. Appleton & Co. $4.

The French Revolution. By Justin H. McCarthy. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In the Choir of Westminster Abbey. By Emma Marshall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A History of Methodism in the United States. By James M. Buckley. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Two volumes. $5.

Reminiscences of an Old Westchester Homestead. By Charles Pryer. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Some Colonial Homesteads and Their Stories. By Marion Harland. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The District School as It Was. By One Who Went to It. Edited by Clifton Johnson. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Wordsworth. By Andrew Lang. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Great Poets and Their Theology. By Augustus Hopkins Strong. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $2.50.

Modern English Prose Writers. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Commodore Bainbridge. By James Barnes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Exploits of Miles Standish. By Henry Johnson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell and Its Sequel, Deborah's Diary. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

With the Royal Headquarters. By Gen. J. von Verdy du Vernois. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

### POETRY.

Songs in Many Moods. By Nina Frances Layard. The Wandering Albatross. By Annie Corder. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Among the Moons. By Miles A. Davis. 12mo. Miles A. Davis.

Singing Verses for Children. By Lydia Avery Coonley. Oblong. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Poetical Sermons. Including the Ballad of Plymouth Church. By William E. Davenport. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Stevenson Song Book. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Love's Way and Other Poems. By Martin Farquhar Tupper. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Lyrics-Full Lyrics. By Frank Dempster Sherman. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Yuletide Verses. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.


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### SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Christian Institutes. By Alexander V. G. Allen, D. D. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

Sleep: Its Physiology, Pathology, Hygiene and Psychology. By Marie de Manacéine. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1897.

## Inferior Work from Mrs. Burnett.*

In "His Grace of Osmonde" and "A Lady of Quality," Mrs. Burnett has tried the interesting experiment of making one plot do for two fables. Most novel readers and theatregoers by this time know the story of Clorinda Wildairs, her blustering, brilliant youth, her curious development, her tragic secret, and her peaceful and beautiful wedded life.

Many judgments have been passed upon Mrs. Burnett's methods, which have developed a singular crudity since the days of "Louisiana" and "That Lass o' Lowrie's," but after all she has attained what was probably her main object, in impressing upon the public an unconventional rebellious figure, noble in its physical strength and beauty, defiant of social restrictions, full of the essence of life, and torn by conflicting forces. She has kept this figure continually in evidence rather by force than art, against an almost empty background. The time when Pope was writing, a frail boy, among the London wits, when Addison was cherishing diplomatic graces and eulogizing the Duke of Marlborough's "mighty soul," when Steele was shouting out wild laughter over his cups, could hardly have been a time so barren of humor and so stuffed with sentimentality as the author of "His Grace" would have us think. But the object was not so much to be true to the spirit of the age as to use the spirit of the age for private purposes. Mrs. Burnett has insisted upon but one historical certainty, the freedom of speech that marked the period in which Clorinda bloomed.

This offered the chance to give to frank emotions extremely frank expression, to dally with physical beauty more freely than is now the fashion, and carefully to spell out oaths which Thackeray was wont whimsically to represent with his "dash—dash—dash!" But, in spite of superficial picturesqueness, of reiterated hymns of praise to vermilion lips and flashing, dark eyes, of the tendency lamented by the practical reader of Shakespeare, to too much "Anon! anon!" Clorinda Wildairs was a splendid and intelligible, if not a credible, figure.

So much cannot be said for his Grace, whose virtuous life is traced in this sequel or "companion-piece." He suggests irresistibly the little Fauntleroy grown up to Giant's estate. The physical beauty for which he is modestly grateful, his "straight limbs" and "great body" and "clean-cut countenance," and the spiritual beauty of which he is even more conscious, do not make up for the extreme stupidity of his conversation and his ponderous, conceited humility. The Duke of Marlborough "was pleased to find that he frequently said things worth hearing," but he himself is not pleased to say such things for the benefit of the common people of the nineteenth century.

There is none of the contagious illusion that drapes Clorinda's imperfections like a garment. "A young god in marble come to life," is a difficult creation for any pen to shape, and Mrs. Burnett's impetuous instrument is very far from equal to the task. One does not feel that she herself is interested in his perfectness—he has the effect of being, even to her, inhuman and alien, and this, perhaps, accounts for the fact that in "His Grace of Osmonde," Clorinda and the minor characters are more plausible than in the preceding book. Driven to them by the pressure upon her imagination of her marble god, Mrs. Burnett seeks relief in a greater reality that lends something almost like reserve to their portrayal. The picture of Sir Christopher abashed, delighted, rueful, affectionate in Lady Dunstanwolde's presence, has a charm that would surprise a reader unacquainted with Louisiana's father. And the old Earl Dunstanwolde is a tender and dignified conception, of a quiet and pleasant color among the garish hues of the fantastic design.

It is certainly Mrs. Burnett's art sympathetically to realize the human soul at a disadvantage. When nature and circumstance have both been kind, the result is too much for her, and her fancy fills at once with visions too fair for the tarnished world in which we live, and much too corporeal for the region of spirits. But let her stumble on a creature uneducated, unfortunate, or betrayed, and the finer qualities of her imagination respond at once. It is this mingling of genuine sentiment with a most unearthly sentimentality that makes her writing so good and so bad. And, really, it would be difficult to find a book in which the possibilities of great excellence and flat rejection of the means by which such excellence is achieved are more strikingly shown than in "His Grace of Osmonde." It is so spirited, so defiant, so full of pictorial arrangements and dramatic fervor, so honestly concerned, too, with handicapped humanity, that it demands appreciation. And, at the same time, it is so slovenly in workmanship, so exaggerated and silly in many of the situations, so weak in its construction, that it is a weariness to the mind.

When one reflects upon the better work of the author, and considers how noble a result might have been achieved with this material subjected to more fastidious intellectual methods and governed by a sounder taste, one rages that the people should be shown so vain a thing, and that, as will probably happen, they should so much like it as to encourage further production along the same careless lines.

*HIS GRACE OF OSMONDE. Being the Portion of That Nobleman's Life Omitted in the Relation of His Lady's Story Presented to the World of Fashion Under the Title of A Lady of Quality. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897.

## Oglethorpe's Settlement of Georgia.

Many curious details having to do with early Georgia and Savannah may be found in The American Colonial Tracts for September, a monthly published by George P. Humphrey of Rochester. There were inducements offered such as might suit a man could he be prevailed upon to lay out a county and build a new town in Georgia 162 years ago. You could give "a watch coat, a musket, a bayonet, to those who have them not of their own; a hatchet, a hammer, handsaw, shod shovel or spade, broad hoe, narrow hoe, gimlet, drawing knife." But suppose your hatchet or your drawing knife became "as dull as a frow," then Mr. Benjamin Martyn, as Mr. Oglethorpe's agent, agrees to have "a public grindstone to each ward or village." But what may be a "shod shovel." "Shoad" is an old word for rubbish, and in some parts of the United States miners call fragments of ore "shoad stones." It would be curious to learn whether "shod shovel" is used still in this country.

In addition to these tools, Benjamin Martyn agrees to give each man coming to Savannah "an iron pot, a pair of pot hooks, and a frying pan." For maintenance the rations are fairly liberal, every man to have "three hundred pounds of beef or pork, one hundred and fourteen pounds of rice, one hundred and fourteen pounds of peas, one hundred and fourteen pounds of flour, forty-four gallons of strong beer, sixty-four quarts of molasses for brewing, eighteen pounds of cheese, nine pounds of butter, nine ounces of spice, nine pounds of sugar, five gallons of vinegar, thirty pounds of salt, twelve quarts of lamp oil, one pound of spun cotton, and twelve pounds of soap."

The "sixty-four quarts of molasses for brewing" may be commented on. It might have been that this uncrystallized cane sugar was used in part for sweetening, but the probability is that it was converted, in major part, into rum, just as was done on a large scale in the New England Colonies of that day.

Some one with mercantile acquirements figured out lately what were, not unfrequently, the profits in trading ventures in the middle of the last century. Salem sent to the African coast some stanch craft, and bartered the small wares she carried for negroes. The slaves were transported to the West Indies, sold there, and the return trip to Salem was with a cargo of sugar and molasses, the latter to be converted into rum. Taking the value of the small wares as represented by the figure 100, the slaves sold in the West Indies brought back a return of 1,000, and the home cargo to the New England colonies, together with the bills of exchange, was worth 2,000. In other words, one dollar of capital, expended at the beginning of the venture, brought back a handsome net profit of $20. Of course the risks were great. There were pirates, shipwrecks, and scurvy, but a merchant in the business could afford such occasional losses. Molasses was an important item in the commerce of the eighteenth century.

Returning to the one item of "a musket" to be given by the Trustees of Georgia to those who would "lay out a county and build a new town" under the rules and regulations as promulgated by Mr. Oglethorpe, the handing over of a firearm to the original settler may account for the prowess with the regulation rifle exhibited by the Georgia National Guardsmen to-day, since they have by their wonderful skill swept the field of musketry and carried off all the honors.

## AUTHORS AT HOME.—III.

### Rudolf Virchow at Berlin.

The birthday of Rudolf Virchow falls this Autumn in a period of great unrest in the politics of Prussia and the German Empire. True to his early stand as a Liberal of Liberals, unlike many of his old comrades who have become weary of the uphill fight for reform and retired from public life or accepted orders or places of distinction in return for silence, Prof. Virchow holds his own in letters, science and politics, with that quiet endurance which belongs to the Prussians as well as other Slavic races. Born in 1821, near quaint little Schivelbein, not far from the amber-strewn shores of the Baltic, he has been a Berliner for more than half a century. Here he represents a distinctive force in the intellectual circles of a city which has increased marvelously in size and wealth, without a corresponding growth in letters, science and art. He has seen many comrades with whom he sympathized or contended disappear from the arena, such as Humboldt, Helmholtz, the Grimm brothers, Treitschka, and Dubois-Reymond; but he is still alert and self-poised, watchful of all that goes on in politics and science at home and abroad, critical of the latest novelties in natural history and archaeology, ready at all times to welcome new ideas and discoveries, yet resolved to submit them to the test of his strongly marked opinions.

Twelve years ago, when Emperor Frederick came to the throne, it was thought that a new era had opened for men in Prussia of the stamp of Rudolf Virchow. But with the snuffing out of that ideal member of the Hohenzollern house, all hope of recognition for a man of pronouncedly liberal mind came to an end. An artist like Menzel, who has glorified the Hohenzollerns by his pencil and brush, without criticising the methods by which they imposed themselves on Germany, received orders and ovations from the throne and people when he reached a ripe old age. Not so Virchow. The extravagances of his youth in 1848 might have been condoned, but the audacity of criticising the Prussian Government after Prussia had accomplished, or well-nigh accomplished, the task of swallowing up the rest of Germany was not to be forgiven.

Prof. Virchow is a man of venerable age, but it is not age one thinks of when listening to his agreeable conversation and watching his blue eyes gleam keenly through his glasses. He has a playful wit and is equally at home in a knot of scientists discussing the femoral foramen in the bone of an extinct species of ape or at table with well-dressed ladies gossipping about the latest fad in etiquette. His rigid exclusion from Court circles is a loss where agreeable, intellectual talkers are in a minority, but that exclusion does not make him any the less valued among the choice spirits in Berlin; perhaps they would think his time wasted among officers in buckram and Court officials famous for their rudeness to gentlemen and ladies who have to come in contact with them. Like most men of his kind in Germany, and indeed in Europe, he is partial to Americans, perhaps because they share in the interest which he, as an anthropologist, takes in all non-European races past and present, perhaps also because he feels that Americans are not going to be alarmed or shocked at the expression of opinions that trouble the average German; perhaps, too, because he has devoted many years to American scientific subjects, notably the measurement of American skulls—witness his "Crania Americana."

While he is not a man of letters pure and simple, his writings have more than once trenched on literary subjects, as when he examined the services that Goethe did to natural history and when he pointed out the usefulness of science to German literature. The great bulk of his labors has gone to the amassing of materials for medicine and science, in those "archives" of which he has been the editor. The amount of work of which he is capable is astonishing, and equally so is the energy with which he keeps others who are engaged in the same task up to the mark. All this is performed without hurry and excitement, and performed in the intervals of visits to foreign countries to examine excavations or attend the meetings of the various scientific bodies of which he is an honorary or corresponding member.

Prof. Virchow was for many years a valuable part of the municipal body that governs Berlin, so far as the privileges of the Prussian throne permit that body sway; he is still a member of the Prussian Legislature; and in both capacities he has done great practical benefits to his fellow-countrymen. In the city government he found plenty of Liberals to understand him, but in the Prussian Landtag he is still one of the forefighters of a minority that tries to hold its own against Agrarians and Conservatives of varied stripe. Neither by education nor physique—he is a slender man without a powerful voice—is he adapted for the arena of public life. His voice is low, he rarely gesticulates, and of late years he has fallen into the habit of speaking as if he were elucidating some knotty point in science to a select band of students seated near him. Reporters are annoyed because his words fail to reach them on their benches, so that for the most part what he says does not reach the public through the press. There is a trace in Virchow of the haughtiness of the man of science who has been doing good to mankind according to his light for more than half a century; he feels that he is worth being heard with care, and that reporters are meant to report, even if a man cannot afford to make himself heard like a mere politician.

In talk with Prof. Virchow he is apt to say that he has retired from politics. And so, compared to the days when he led the reformers in Berlin and Prussia against the worst abuses of power in city and State, he has. Eugen Richter took his place as the leader of the Freisinnige, or Liberals, two decades ago. But the habit of criticism, or, let us rather say, the inborn critical nature of the man, cannot be suppressed. He may speak in a low voice now, when formerly his notes rang out, but the Conservatives are still uneasy when in that quiet bantering way of his he pours scorn upon their affectation of patriotism and demonstrates that they are and ever have been, since the days they crawled about and adulated Napoleon, patriots as long as their pockets are kept warm with bounties and privileges. But Virchow has not been hurried by these facts over into the ranks of the Social Democrats. The same poise of mind, the same critical faculty may be seen in his scientific labors. He has held out against the extreme claims of the followers of Darwin, and if some of his arguments against theories of evolution have failed to convince friends and foes, his efforts have been useful in preventing scientists from undue haste in accepting conclusions before the grounds for them had been thoroughly tested.

Just now the Liberals have been encouraged by victory in Conservative strongholds due to the union of Social Democrats and Anti-Semites on their candidate. Prof. Virchow will necessarily retire more and more from active life and give more time than ever to his scientific publications and societies. It is a very simple burgher life that he leads with wife and grown-up son, a physician of decided ability, whose engagement to be married is of recent date. Virchow is a fine type of a mind devoted to pursuits that strengthen and clarify the intellect; but he has never gone aside with his learning to enjoy it alone, or distribute it over endless pages that no one reads, like so many German scientists. His services to humanity in the right conception of disease and in the discovery of methods to improve the sanitary condition of cities will always remain his monument, no matter how much the narrowness of the ruling caste may at present block the proper expression of gratitude for all that he has done for the world.

Berlin, Nov. 1, 1897.

## M. Henri de Regnier's New Book.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—"The Jasper Cane" ("La Canne de Jaspe") is a volume of singularly fascinating stories by M. Henri de Régnier, the symbolist poet, whose personality is not altogether unknown to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for his recent duel with Comte Robert de Montesquiou caused an endless amount of talk at the time. As a prose writer, I should be inclined to place M. de Régnier on an even higher level than as a poet, and this is saying a great deal, from the purely Parisian point of view, because here M. de Régnier is looked upon as quite the very best of the Symbolist School, and the time is long past when the Symbolists were not taken seriously.

The son-in-law of an Academician, (M. de Régnier recently married Mlle. de Hérédia,) there is no knowing but that one of these days he may be of the Academy himself, and this in spite of the great obscurity of much of his symbolic imaginings, and his persistence in manipulating the vers libre in preference to any of the accepted forms of versification, and his fondness for the false rhyme, the juxtacadence of two words which rhyme only by a vague assonance, helped out by a subtle conjunction of meaning. Subtlety is, in fact, M. de Régnier's leading quality. His tones are subtle and diaphanous, like those which Puvis de Chavannes draws from his palette. He paints in white upon the texture of a lily. His poetry suggests the pale mist of the earliest dawn—something which may be felt rather than seen, an enveloping atmosphere permeated with brightness, softness, and purity, upon which the changing light casts various hues, without ever producing anything tangible, only an ecstatic radiance. He is almost too exclusively the poet of poets ever to be widely popular, but in his prose writings he descends nearer to earth, and in "The Jasper Cane," which he has just given us, there is not a dull or unintelligible line.

No story-teller since Poe has dealt with the weirdly imaginative more successfully, with a saner or lighter touch of fantasy, with a more restrained and consummate art. And there is the glamour of unstained beauty over all, for the writer never forgets that he wields the poet's pen of crystal. The settings of these delicate little tales—the landscapes, to quote his own words, haunted by these grave and furtive shadows, the houses which they inhabit, the objects they hold in their shadowy hands—are all exqui-

1897

sitely dreamlike. There are swords in this setting, he goes on to tell us, and mirrors, jewels, robes, crystal cups and lamps, with, now and again, from without, the murmur of the sea or the breath of the forests. Listen also to the fountains singing. They are intermittent or continuous; the gardens which they brighten are symmetrical. The statue is of marble or of bronze; the yew is pruned. The bitter odor of box perfumes the silence, the rose blossoms to the cypress. Love and Death kiss one another on the mouth. The waters reflect the shadows. Walk round the ponds, and through the maze, linger in the arbor, and read the book, page by page, as if with the tip of your long jasper cane, a solitary pedestrian, you were turning over, on the dry gravel of the pathway, a scarabaeus, a pebble, or dead leaves.

Of the three series of tales which this delightful book contains the most characteristic and perhaps the most charming are the "Stories Told to One's Self," "Contes à Soi-Même," for which the author tells us that he asked a painter to design some significant emblem to serve as a frontispiece—a mirror for instance, or a conch-shell, or a curiously ornamented gourd. He would have represented them in pewter, for the poet likes this metal, which has the aspect of very old silver, humble, battered, and familiar, a silver slightly dulled, as if the approach of a breath had tarnished it, or its brightness had been tempered by the moisture of a warm hand, which had held it for a long time. Doubtless the conch would have explained the allegory best. The sea deposes these charming objects on the sand of the seashore, among sweetish sea-weeds, with a little water, and other shells. Within them, their quick and carnal sinuosities are here and there made iridescent by mother o' pearl, and their form is of so mysterious an archness that one expects to hear proceeding from them the voice of the Sirens singing in one's ear. But the indefinite echo of the sea murmurs there alone, and what mingles with it is but the flow of our blood imitating the inward cry of our destinies.

But a mirror would have been still better. The painter would have engarlanded the oval frame with ingenious flowers, and he would have managed to twist around the handle the knot of some caducean serpent.

The painter, however, was not able to follow out the poet's fancy. His own was to paint no more, but to live as the poet had lived, the long hours of his silence turned toward the visage of his dreams.

The "conte" with which M. de Régnier has perhaps been most artistically successful is entitled "The Sixth Marriage of Bluebeard." M. de Régnier describes the terrible Sire of Coronoé, the legendary Bluebeard, seated in his castle where hang the robes of the five wives whom he has loved and strangled, all of whom have perished by reason of the beauty of their robes. "The ingenious lord shut himself up during the long evenings, in each room by turn where the dresses hung and where in each a different perfume burned. The coverings of the furniture corresponded to subtle intentions. Long time passing his hand through his lengthy beard streaked with a few silver hairs, the solitary lover, regarded the robe hanging before him in the melancholy of its silk, the pride of its brocade, or the perplexity of its moire. Appropriate music murmured from without, traversing the walls. In front of the white robe, (O tender Emmene, it was thine!) lingered the slow strains of the languishing viol; by the blue (it was thine simple Poncette!) the hautbois sang; close to thine, melancholy Blismode, a lute sighed, because thine was mauve, and thy eyes were always downcast; a fife laughed shrilly to recall that thou wert enigmatic in thy encoraled robe of green, Tharsile! but all the instruments combined when the master visited the robe of Alède, a singular robe which always seemed to have clothed a phantom; then the music whispered very low, for Bluebeard had greatly loved Alède."

The description of the marriage of the sixth wife and how it was that Héliade was spared by her ferocious lord, I will leave to the reader to find out for himself, having no desire to spoil his enjoyment by anticipation.

On less purely poetical lines, M. Henri de Régnier has created a very fascinating character in the Marquis d'Amercoeur—a type that would have appealed strongly to the author of "The House of Usher"—who is the hero of the first series of tales. But every page of "The Jasper Cane" contains a sparkling gem.

ROWLAND STRONG.

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What influence Australia may have over the mother country as to the English language, is not determinable. There are, however, many words taken from Australia which are current in the United States. Prof. Morris of Melbourne University has edited a volume, the title of which is "Austral English," or a dictionary of Australian words, phrases, and usages. The Macmillan Company will publish this book.

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will be sent to any address one year for $1. (The regular news price of Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES included.)

## Comment in Letters to the Editor.

### The Teachers of Massachusetts.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the communication entitled "The Teachers of Massachusetts," published in your last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, George E. Gay takes issue with a correspondent on Mr. Frederic Burk's criticism of normal schools.

While Mr. Gay passes over all sore points in silence, both as regards substance and methods, both of which are so forcibly arraigned in Mr. Burk's book, he raises his voice in defense of the earnest interest and sincerity on the part of regular teachers in all that may elevate the professional standard. Every true man whose privilege it has been to work side by side with the American school teacher in any capacity will cheerfully place himself between the most valiant, sorely tried workers in the land and any one that may have the ill grace to impugn their integrity. Surely no fair-minded person can be other than "hand and glove" with Mr. Gay when he says: "I also submit that the time has come when sneers at the most efficient body of public servants in this country should cease."

Unfortunately, however, the regular teacher is made solely responsible for the shortcomings of school authorities—directors, instructors, and supervisors—and this is precisely the wrong which Mr. Burk and other single-minded votaries in the cause of the "common people" are striving to lay at the door of the higher school officials that have been appointed and are liberally paid by the "sovereign people" to guard the bulwark of civilization, and thus to relieve the stanch army of common-school teachers from unjust burdens and censure by securing for them from the normal school instructors and supervisors "wheat instead of chaff," that they may plant the "good seed" in the minds of the Nation's rising hope—the future carriers of general welfare and enlightenment.

The question of the hour that imperatively demands a satisfactory answer is, What is taught in our common schools as a practical preparation for the activities of life? thus also for entering upon the normal school course? This question carries also what is taught in the normal school, for which it alone is responsible. The protest against hollow educational promises and costly experiments with the common people's money bids a halt to wanton trifling with serious interests, and the serious exaltation of mere trifles is raised in every quarter of the land, and grows more formidable from day to day.

In the recent conference at Battle Creek, Mich., of which a long report occupied several columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES Oct. 17, 1897, Mr. Z. S. Holbrook, President of the Taxpayers' Defense League of Chicago, read a paper on "Civic Reform," which followed a discourse on "The Social Failure of Cities." Mr. Holbrook sums up the entire situation in the words:

"Civic righteousness is accumulated individual righteousness; the public conscience is the accumulated conscience of individuals, and, as superior atoms attract the smaller, it is often the conscience of the few. • • • The common people cannot be educated in our universities, for they enjoy so few of the natural rights of man that they are simply struggling to stay on the earth."

In one of his Presidential messages Mr. Cleveland emphasized that Anarchy is rampant in our country—not in the lower strata of the masses, but in the favored, or, rather, unscrupulous, minority of wealth-exploiters, which threatens the integrity of the wealth-producing lower and middle classes—the mainstay of our National welfare.

Of late our daily press constantly urges that the wealthy can "dodge" taxation with impunity for the maintenance of Government, eleemosynary, educational, and other public institutions, while the wage-earner bears the heaviest burden for house rent and on all the other necessaries of life.

Mr. Burk insists that "pedagogy must be submitted to the same crucial process of 'Aufklärung' in the light of facts that the correlated sciences are offering, to which all other forces of civilization are subjected. To this the normal school must open its door." He summarises our normal school fallacy by saying: "It must become to some extent the workshop of first-hand investigation, not a retail junkshop for the catechism of the Mahatmas"—by which he no doubt means metaphysico-psychologico pedagogics, qualified by him as "thinking in terms of reverberating definitions and ornamental classification." Mr. Gay affirms that he had learned definitely that 208 books were read during six weeks by the force of teachers in a New England city, of which "25 were on science, 11 on art, and 2 on drawing." Any person that has a "faöile" pen and an easy delivery can write and talk on art. This is substantiated by the inundation of current art literature which floods and gluts the market and by the thousands of art lecturers who most eloquently expatiate on stereopticon slides, but would not commit themselves with a piece of chalk on a blackboard. There are not twelve persons on this side of the Atlantic whose art apprenticeship has been serious and thorough enough to draw the warped surfaces of a piece of drapery intelligently. "Art work is long," but art talk is cheap and persuasive as long as one art fad is taken up to-day only to give way to a new commercial art craze to-morrow. Above all, art must pay. By perverse trifling with art not only is our National art genius discredited, but left to the tender mercy of art speculators. A card of questions on the most rudimentary and important form and art subjects was acknowledged by Mr. Anson K. Cross, head of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, on January 8, 1897, with the assurance that he would bring the matter of examining his normal art classes on the several subheads under art and form. On Jan. 12, 1897, Mr. Henry T. Bailey, State Superintendent of Drawing in Massachusetts, courteously offered to co-operate with Mr. Cross to this end. No return has thus far been made. The Massachusetts Normal Art School officially leads in popular art education, industrial drawing, manual training, &c.

Mr. Gay challenges the writer of a communication to THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART "to name the newspaper editors who have sent out circulars to teachers," &c., and in behalf of American popular art education I follow Mr. Gay's example by challenging the responsible heads of the only recognized State Normal Art School in the Union to answer the card of questions, one copy of which is still in the hands of Mr. Cross, another in those of Mr. Bailey. This I do also for the benefit of the type form, conventionalization, original design, historical ornament, mechanical drawing, manual training ridden American school-teacher.

An old proverb says: "A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer." But let us not be deceived by plausible nonsense, for, to use a Western idiom, a fool can only ask "fool questions," and it must be insisted upon that a question when fairly stated carries half its answer with it. The questions of the card are so correlated that there can be no doubt regarding their interdependence, nor yet as to their exact import or meaning.

CONRAD ROSSI-DIEHL.

Hoboken, Nov. 13, 1897.

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*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A Malden (Mass.) correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts that Mr. Frederick Burk's article has made no commotion in the Normal Schools of the State; and that "if it is (sic) true that the teachers in our Normal Schools believe that some general truths pertaining to the instruction of youth have been established by suitable evidence during the last 2,000 years, the people of Massachusetts will forgive them and continue to patronize the schools." Also he "submits that a writer with the instincts of a gentleman should be above making false representations concerning women."

If there be no "commotion," how is one to explain the appearance of the circular sent out from the Fitchburg Normal School as an evidence of profound and contented tranquillity? There is no doubt that the people of Massachusetts and of all the other States in the Union will continue to send their children to the Normal Schools as long as they are free, but they cannot very well "patronize" institutions of which they and their children are beneficiaries. As for false "representations concerning women," the word "teacher" is of the common gender in Massachusetts, and newspaper editors find that, as a rule, the principals, and sub-masters write with less facility and correctness than the women occupying inferior positions in the schools.

The Malden correspondent gives a list of the books read by 123 teachers in six weeks and shows that in that time they have read rather less than two and a half books apiece, and that 55 of them read no magazine regularly. Of the 268 books, eighty-three are on purely professional subjects; eighty-five are novels; thirty-two are histories, and may or may not have been read professionally; and the twenty-five "science" and thirty-eight "English literature" are also doubtful, for in Massachusetts "English literature" means a school manual of the subject. Still, making every possible deduction, one book and one magazine in three weeks would be a very fair quantity of reading for women as overworked as the good female teachers in Massachusetts invariably are, but if the Malden correspondent had stated how the 208 books were divided among the 123 teachers his case might have assumed another aspect.

During the first six or eight weeks of the school year even moderately good teachers necessarily read the books which they must teach during the later months, and at all times a few of them read novels, as they ought, if they wish to keep their minds fresh and active. That they do not read poetry the Malden correspondent's figures afford a slight indication, and according to him only one in ten reads essays; but did he not find many who read no books except those necessary in their class work? His table shows that he must have found some.

The truth is that after a day's honest work at teaching five hours in the classroom, at least three more in correcting papers and slates, preparing work for the next day, making out reports, making up records, and answering notes from parents anxious to know why "Johnny was not promoted," or why "Mary did not have ninety-nine per cent.," no woman of ordinary strength can read anything but a novel or a magazine, even if she have no sewing and no household duties to occupy her leisure.

As for the men—neither their letters to newspapers nor their reports to their superior officers indicate literary tastes, to put it mildly. It is true that a few years ago one of them was arrested in New York for collecting books in the shops, without observing the formula of making payment, but he was an exception.

The High School masters must not be reckoned among those who do not read. Many of them are students not only of the classical, but of English literature; learned in editions, and, so far as their means permit, liberal buyers of books. Many of them have written admirable textbooks perfectly adapted to the use for which they are intended, and some of them have scholarly attainments far beyond those of the average college professor, but the High School masters and their assistants compose but a small fraction of the mass of teachers. The average, according to the Malden correspondent, is less than half a book and one-fourth of a magazine every week.

The Malden correspondent says that he would like to put his conviction against your correspondent's, and it is to be hoped that there will be no objection to the act. As for his challenge to produce names, two are inclosed for your satisfaction, each the name of a person of unimpeachable veracity.

The question at issue between Mr. Burk and the Normal School teachers of Massachusetts is not whether or not they read, but whether or not their teaching shows any indication of acquaintance with the latest theories of pedagogy and the latest scientific discoveries, and the syntax and rhetoric of their newspaper letters, or of the letters of any Massachusetts teacher, have nothing to do with that issue.

THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1897.

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### Appreciation.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Saturday supplement to your paper has just been brought to my attention in its issue of Oct. 30. I have mentioned it to several of my friends who, like myself, have been for years yearning for such a publication, and who doubtless will join the ranks of your subscribers. Your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART seems to me to be a temperate and scholarly consideration of those matters which appeal to a cultivated intelligence, removed equally from the hysteria of modern journalism on the one hand and the pedagogic pedantry which excites resentment on the other. Such a publication must be of great service to every one. J. S.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1897.

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*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As one who did a little something toward the making of literature in this country, I am greatly gratified to see your splendid eight-page paper THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. This, indeed, is a venture greatly needed, and I feel convinced it will be thoroughly appreciated by many more than "bookworms" wherever the English language is spoken, and its literature produced.

Of course, all the newspapers this side of the Atlantic give a portion of their space to literary matter and the review of books, but such matter must be both brief and imperfect from the demands on their space for the twenty and one other subjects that a general newspaper must produce to satisfy the various tastes and desires of its readers.

Your paper has come to fill a void that the man of letters, the producer and consumer, so long desired. It would be only painting the lily or adding another hue to the rainbow to say a word about the literary or critical character of your articles. They are catholic in their variety and perfect in their handling. Keep this motto always before you and all will be right. Fiat justitia ruat coelum. JAMES C. COOKE.

Delvin, Westmeath, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1897.

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## More About Landor.

Following the article entitled "Landor's Rose Aylmer," (see SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Oct. 23,) there are other subjects found in the "Letters and Unpublished Writings" of Walter Savage Landor worthy of record. The story, a perfectly natural one, is told how Landor was reading something of his own to his bride during the honeymoon, when she suddenly said: "Oh, do stop, Walter. There's that dear, delightful Punch performing in the street, and I must look out of the window"—and she did. The poet remembered the incident, and in his "Pastoral" thus gracefully tells it:

> "Damon was sitting in the grove
> With Phillis, and protesting love;
> And she was listening; but no word
> Of all he loudly swore she heard.
> How! was she deaf then? no, not she,
> Phillis was quite the contrary.
> Tapping his elbow, she said, 'Hush!
> O what a darling of a thrush!
> I think he never sang so well
> As now, below us, in the dell.'"

Some have wondered at these lines in that short poem "Pisa":

> "At Pisa let me take my walk
> Alone, where stately camels stalk."

This is readily accounted for. The King of Italy had an idea of acclimatizing camels, and brought together a number of these humped creatures. The late Miss Midy Morgan, attached so many years to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and who at one time was in the King's service, used to describe these camels, and how the animals plodded along from Leghorn to Pisa. They made an impression on Landor.

Here is an amusing description of the great Schlegel to be found in a letter to that very old gentleman Crabb Robinson:

"He resembles a little pot-bellied pony tricked out with stars, buckles, and ribbons, looking askance from his ring and halter in the market for an apple from one, a morsel of bread from another, a fig of ginger from a third, and a pat from everybody."

The following, too, is funny. It resembles the gush of a London Miss Malaprop. The "Pericles and Aspasia" of 1836 had just appeared, and the lady gushed at him, saying: "Landor, your 'Pericles and Aspasia' is a beautiful book, but really I have no time to read it." Then Landor tells

of a talk he had with that fine and not imaginative old soldier, Sir Napier, about Rome:

"He told me this: 'Sure, we have been to see St. Peter's. Latter end—splendid. But Rome. Is it not?—there beyond the Pope's? The Vatican?' 'Not an item of it.' 'Pur-haps you mean the Quirinal?' 'The Quirinal? Sure I know the name as well as our own house. James, put the Campanile on the table.'"

The bitterest sentence Landor ever wrote was in reference to Wordsworth: "Pantisocracy and flatness are the qualities of a pancake, and thus far he attained his aim, but if he means it for me, let him place the accessions on the table, let that is insipid and clammy . . . grow into duller accretion and moister viscidity the more I masticate it." Carlyle called Landor the "grand old pagan." The author of "Imaginary Conversations" was a very uncomfortable person to dispute with.

## Coquelin and Some Others Again.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S FURTHER REMINISCENCES OF PICNICS WHERE HE AND OTHER CELEBRITIES WERE PRESENT.

In my little paper, published in THE TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Nov. 6, I mentioned that "we guests at Aix often went to picnics with Coquelin." I have received several letters on that subject, asking what "I meant by a picnic."

The people of Aix, being composed of the inhabitants of all nations, many Italians among them, and having all about Aix the loveliest places to go to, often formed a combination party, each one invited by Dr. Beachet for an excursion of seven or twenty miles to dine at Chambéry or at Annecy, or even a much longer excursion to the Grand Chartreuse, or to the neighboring Chatillon, where we got an excellent dinner, and saw the exquisite sunset on the Dauphinoise Alps, driving there in the still evening air, and choosing a favored guest for our carriage group. Then, if we wished, we would sup together at the Grand Hotel d'Aix, insuring an afternoon and evening of great pleasure, each one paying his or her proportion of the expense. That was our picnic.

One can imagine what a piece of good fortune it was to capture Coquelin, or old Toole, the English actor, for such an expedition—men who were both really and professionally bound to be amusing.

I remember that Lady Sefton brought old Toole, who was very funny, to one of these "al fresco entertainments," and we ate and talked on the stone terrace which runs out into the Lake of Bourget. We took a drive of several miles, we ascended and descended the famous Napoleon road, over the Mont du Chat, that curious peak which looks as if its varied outline had been cut out by the scissors. All these queer mountains, which are near Mont Blanc, have the jagged outline, as if nature had tried to get down from the perilous height by a series of gigantic stairs or steps.

This formation of hill in the Jurassic limestone is unlike anything which I have seen elsewhere, and, ascending from the tropical verdure of Aix toward the snowy giants of the Jura and the Dauphinoise Alps, it is most wonderful and picturesque. The Lake of Bourget has a peculiar peacock blue which is really unrivaled for curious beauty, so that it was pleasure enough to look at it by the dying sunlight and to breathe the soft air without also having Coquelin and Toole to keep one laughing, but we had both sometimes at these al fresco dinners; also the delicious Italian cookery to complete our pleasure.

The Italians are very fond of al fresco entertainments, their fine climate making them possible, while with us over here they would be dangerous. Many pictures have been suggested by them such as illustrate the stories of Boccaccio, up to the beautiful sketch of Tasso at the Court of the Duc d'Este, where he worshipped Leonora, and will occur to every one. A distinguished fête given by Dr. Beachet to the King of Greece, could have made a dozen pictures. We were taken down a deep, sunken river, the Gorge of Gresy, on boats, by torchlight. It was almost a subterranean progress; thence by carriage to Lady Somers, who hired Dr. Beachet's château at Gresy, where we spent the evening, until his amiable Majesty chose to leave us. I remember meeting at this fête Mrs. Wemyss, now dead, a most amusing woman, whose daughter married a son of the Duke of Westminster; also Lady Augusta Fitz Clarence, and I know not how many very agreeable scions of the aristocracy of England, France, and Italy.

Our favorite picnic was to Chambéry, the ancient capital of Savoy, which is in itself well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to see. Its mediaeval architecture, its beautiful situation, the memories which cluster around it of Jean Jacques Rousseau, (for one can go to see the pretty villa where he lived with Mme. de Warens, and to visit one of the wonders of this volcanic country, his favorite waterfall called Le bout du Monde,) and coming home after a long drive through the lovely scenery, and with memories of Emanuele Philiberto in one's mind, the dinner at the Ile in Chambéry is a treat for the gourmet.

The excellence of Italian cookery is beyond comparison. The same deftness of talent, a fine sense of proportion, which shows itself in all their art, which built St. Mark's at Venice and the Duomo at Florence, Palladio's churches, and the Cathedral at Milan, comes out in their cookery. Their cooks are Michael Angelos and Leonardo da Vincis in a humble sphere.

They, of course, can cook macaroni as no other people can cook it. They apply cheese admirably. Choux fleurs aux Parmesan is a different conception in Italy from cauliflower with cheese here. It is not that it has been translated, but that when we eat it we are translated! Oh! how good it is at Bologna, that city of learned women, professors of Greek, and fine pictures.

They have the Parmesan at hand, and the melting deliciousness with which it enters the very soul of the macaroni or the choux fleur is enchanting. They have the only perfect sweet oil in the world. No cotton-seed abominations, but the golden liquid, full of Italian sunshine, with no marked taste. It simply lends "a lambent richness to the whole."

They cook game, especially their own beccafico—well, but I would rather hear these little birds sing than eat them. Their cookery suffers no loss of flavor from the fire. Their roast lamb with pistachio nuts is right out of the Arabian Nights; nor do I dislike that flavor of a clove of garlic added to roast mutton.

For all sorts of dishes, with truffles, cockscombs, mushrooms, and olives, added on to filet de boeuf, chicken, game, and fish, they are unrivaled. They have learned, owing to their sense of proportion, that the onion and garlic are to cookery what accent is to speech. Nor do they make either trop prononcée. Their frittata is excellent, and one gets a good one in the humblest inn. Even the porter at the door of a great house sits eating a frittata, also a dish of frogs' legs, which are so well cooked and of such a delicate brown that the hungry American envies him. With his flask of Chianti and his loaf of excellent bread, the Italian porter does not look unhappy.

They give you in country houses for an Italian midday breakfast a bit of soup, very savory, probably made of chicken; then one plat, possibly liver or kidneys; then a huge dish of macaroni with meat through it; and after that a white curd species of blanc-mange, covered with powdered sugar and cinnamon, very good; some excellent pastry, a bottle of Vino Santo, a cup of coffee or chocolate, and bread of unrivaled whiteness and lightness.

Our midday breakfasts at Aix were cosmopolitan gems—steaks and chops for the Americans, cold meats and salads, always cold roast chicken with the delicate, delicious salads, pastry absolutely perfect, and the wine of the country.

When we picnicked with Countesses and with Coquelin, or the King or the old Emperor of Brazil, or the Princess Louise, or with that most attractive of Russian Princesses, of whom there are always many at Aix, (I reserve my best story of one, a real romance, for some future number,) we had at Chambéry a really grand dinner. Our parties were often fifty people. The suave host of the Lion d'Or must be a Rothschild by this time. We would order many wines, as the Falernian from the Bay of Naples, the wine of the poets, the Lacryma Christi, from the loose volcanic soil of Mount Vesuvius; the dark Grigno Vino from the vineyards of Artesan and Monferrato, the Montepulciano, Victor Emmanuel's favorite wine. Montepulciano d'ogni vino al Rè was always quaffed by the Italians at our picnics. Its brilliant purple color, like an amethyst, the aromatic odor, its sweetness, tempered by an agreeable astringency, leaves a flattering flavor on the tongue, so I am told. I have never been able to drink much wine at the rate of more than half a glassful—"half of 1 per cent."—on account of rheumatism, so I describe them from the lips of others. I am like a blind man who describes beauty, or a deaf man who thrills with the melodies of Mozart, when I attempt to describe wine, but I delight in their beauty—and Italian wines are beautiful to look at, in their exquisite bottles, with a drop of oil on top to keep the wine sweet.

We can all of us remember Hawthorne's description of the "wine of Monte Beni," when Kenyon visited Donatello, and if the wine was half as good as the description, looking at it must have been enough:

"The lustre should not be forgotten among the other admirable enchantments of the Monte Beni wine, for as it stood in Kenyon's glass, a little circle of light glowed on the table round about it, as if it were really so much golden sunshine."

So I got the golden sunshine of the Italian wines, as I picnicked with Coquelin, with Anne Richmond Ritchie—the dear Anne Thackeray; with Italian Princes, with all the gouty Dukes of Great Britain, with Lord Aberdare, with Sir Victor Houlton, with Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie, with charming gentle Lady Somers, with Lady Doneraile, with much gaiety and spare, and my good friend, Mrs. Wellesley.

I remember with great pleasure a great friend, now dead, Miss Ricardo, the niece of the great political economist, a London society woman, who knew everybody. She was small, white-haired, brilliantly dressed. She looked as if she had stepped out of the Siècle Louis Quinze. She was most amusing, most kind. Together we drove that I might see the spot where Lamartine wrote "Raphael," and to the Falls of Gresy, where Hortense, the mother of Louis Napoleon, erected a monument to the young friend who perished there. Together we drove up to the "Tour de César" and picked up Roman coins and bracelets, for it is full of Roman remains. The famous Tenth Legion camped in battle here ten centuries ago. I saw her much, for she never got tired of my mediaeval craze; her conversation was most agreeable, and an Italian lady who had lived at Courts used to come to my rescue if I was by any chance sitting alone at the picnic and tell me stories of Victor Emmanuel. (Savoy is at heart still Italy.) He was a mighty hunter, and had a mighty appetite; so he used to dine alone, and satisfy his hunger before sitting down to a State dinner.

Then with sword in hand, (he always leaned both hands on the hilt, which was jewelled,) in full uniform, tightly belted, his breast covered with orders, this most kingly King sat at the head of his royal table and talked to the man next him, (generally our own Mr. Marsh, who was doyen of the Ambassadorial College,) but never touched a morsel of the splendid dinner which the best cook in the world served up to him. These royal banquets are generally dull to every one else, for the presence of so great a man has a depressing effect. The guest must fix his mind on the glorious past of Italy, or its present excellent cookery, or on the magnificent furnishing of the table, such as cups from Benvenuto Cellini, the vases and ornamental pieces of Capo di Monte, with superb porcelain, the gift of Kings, from Louis XIV. and so on, down to the Venetian glass like imprisoned sunshine.

At parties in Rome and Florence it was not the fashion to offer much refreshment—a cup of tea, some light wine, and a macaroon were all that were offered, even in American houses in Rome. A lady in Florence wrote: "I have been within the walls of four Italian houses at evening parties; no conversation, cold rooms, floors imperfectly covered with drugget; topics, theatre, music, personal slander, and only in one house, whose mistress was a German, tea was handed."

Well, I never had such bad luck as that. I always was cold and shivered, for there was never any fire, and the Princess Barberini sat with her hands in a muff when I went to see her; but her conversation was delightful. I must say, however, that the Italians are not hospitable in our way; they do not feed you overmuch, although these dinners with the national dishes, the aqua dolce, (being wild boar cooked with sugar and pine cones,) the turkey fully truffled, the delicate entrées, the delicious artichokes, the little birds, the truffles in a thousand ways, the fruit, the confetti, the patisserie, cakes, and ices, (tutti-frutti is an Italian invention,) all seem to me delicious. The music of their composers reminds me of the work of these confectioners. They have so much genius. It is so universal that they leave some to be thrown away on the ornamental, and they can afford to allow a Rossini to crown the feast with an edifice in spun sugar occasionally.

However, I have wandered far away from our picnics. Savoy is not a poor country. It is not often that one sees a hungry beggar there. Go where we would we could order an omelet, enriched with morsels of kidney and bacon, frittata, and a bottle of the wine of the country, fish often from the lake, sure to be good and well cooked. Were it an auberge of any size, the man of the house was an artist, a cook. He might have been the chef of some Russian Duke, and his wife did all the rest. Often we trusted in luck, and drove off to dine on the sunset if we could get nothing better. Sometimes we came home hungry, glad to find Mme. Gulbert of the Grand Hotel d'Aix, who smiled when we said, "Vite, vite, Madame! Oh, Madame, que j'ai faim." "Certainement, Madame," she would say scornfully, for she thought us fools, and we were, to leave her exquisite dinners, (her husband had been chef to the Grand Duke Michael.) However, she forgave us, and in fifteen minutes a feast of Lucullus would smoke on the supper table.

Give an Italian a chestnut and he will make you a dinner. In Southern Italy poor people have not always even frogs or mushrooms to eat; they have only chestnuts. In Southern Italy one sometimes sees a massive house looming up in mediaeval grandeur with shafts of marble, columns of porphyry, lonely, unspeakably desolate, infinitely impressive, infinitely grand. Some members of a ruined family shiver within these walls. Around this time-honored house cluster the tenants, shaking with malaria, pale and half starved. They live on chestnuts. Perhaps that is the reason they have learned to make such perfect stuffing for a turkey out of this nut. At a farm-house near Florence one could get a fat capon, a chestnut sauce, a frittata, a bunch of grapes, a bottle of Poggio Becco, the sweet Italian wine, but what one could get near Naples excepting macaroni I don't know.

I was generally astonished near Aix by the quickness with which our demands for a picnic dinner would be met in the humblest of inns. A table would be brought out, covered with a coarse but clean cloth. Glasses, knives and forks, bottles of wine shining in the fading light of a Summer's sun; soup tasting delicious; a roast chicken, (the chickens are hatched roasted, I think, near Aix, and already stuffed with truffles;) the clever, neat-handed patronne, the obsequious waiter, the salad—it all came and disappeared like a scene of a pantomime.

And so we went picnicking with Coquelin and other celebrities. Of course the acquaintance grew quickly. We parted when we reached the hotel; perhaps we never were to meet again, but the day had been most happily and innocently spent in the most beautiful climate and the choicest scenery in the world. Aix is only two hours from Geneva, and we could drive from a point where we could picnic with Mont Blanc looking over our shoulders, a wonderful view, and see (bad luck to it) that horrible old prison of Milan, one of those torture holes of the age of Louis XIV., the Conciergerie of Savoy. It is a ruin now, with its oubliettes and its enfer and other diabolical types of cruelty. But to sit reading its history of a Summer evening at its gates did not improve my appetite for dinner.

Sometimes we picnicked on a side hill, carrying our baskets. I did not enjoy these so much, but I met very good company on these occasions; Hamilton Aidé once, with his cousin, Miss Tennant, now Mrs. Stanley, and her brother. The history of the company of one Summer at Aix would include all the celebrities of the world. I saw an old, tall gentleman and an old, short lady footing it through the vineyards as the leaves grew red. They were the Prince de Joinville and the Princess Clementine. The Autumn at Aix is most lovely. I drove to the Grand Chartreuse on a glorious October day. It is one of the finest drives in Europe. I was thrice there with Queen Victoria—but I did not go picnicking with her. I only saw her go by, but I dined with some members of her suite. I knew very well Lady Ely, her intimate friend, who told me that she had herself carried up in a chair to the Chambottes, a high peak, to see if she dared trust the Queen. But the Queen declined even her testimonials and footed it up resolutely.

The cyclemen flourishes at Aix. Everything flourishes at Aix—even modest merit. The flowers are of the choicest, both flowering trees and the beautiful wild flowers, from the cowslip to the wild orchid, and the purple colchicum, like a crocus. The peasantry are well mannered, and the most healthy, rosy, white-toothed people, massé everybody with impartial justice, from the American Countess up to a Countess Nesselrode, whose great-uncle is immortalized by a pudding which will long survive his flimsy schemes. They massé Kings and Queens, Judges, deacons, actors, nuns, saints, and sinners.

The fashionable doctors lead a very amiable life, in which principalities and powers are represented by the great leveler, rheumatism. To the discreet and evidently prudent brain of the doctor they confide their secrets and their sorrows. He is a judge of dancing and deportment, and often leads the german cotillion and watches with impartial interest the beginning of a brilliant career or the sad and sorrowful blight of an unsuccessful one. Men of society in the fashionable world, greeted in London, at Nice, and Rome with enthusiasm, these Aix doctors who lead off the picnics, might well keep bound volumes of their experiences and knowledge with the dates in letters of gold.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

### Can These Things Be?

London Letter to The Daily Messenger of Paris.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll says that Mr. Kipling would not take payment from The Times for his "Recessional" or for "Our Lady of the Snows." Mr. Kipling's reason was that he did not desire payment for poems that were purely patriotic. Probably this is the first case on record where a poet of eminence has refused a check for his productions. Mr. Kipling, however, is a very rich man, and could afford to do the graceful thing. The pendant to this story is rather amusing. Mr. Kipling lately sent to The Times a poem on "The Destroyers"—that is, the torpedo boats—and intimated that he would accept payment for it. The editor is said to have refused it!

### Elements of Happiness.

From Hamerton's "The Quest of Happiness."

My own belief is that all human happiness and unhappiness may be explained in this

way, that happy people are wise enough and have the opportunities to exercise their physical and mental faculties without undue strain, and to take their rest when they need it; while the unhappy, either through their own indolence and mismanagement, or by the effect of circumstances, are prevented from giving due exercise to their powers, or else compelled to overtask them. In this account of the matter the word "faculties" includes, of course, not only the physical and intellectual powers, but the sentiments and affections, and I think it will be found that all cases of happiness and unhappiness come under the two headings of sufficient exercise, with necessary rest, or privation of exercise and privation of repose.

## John La Farge's Letters From Japan.*

To be a traveler in strange countries is a delicate art. To look with fresh eyes upon things that have long endured, to observe customs different from those at home, to gather, without apparent toil or effort, the confused impressions of the first days and the last, and so to combine them without laborious analysis, that the essential, the typical, is separated from the non-essential and accidental, all this demands not merely training of the eye and mind, but a natural catholicity of intellect. And when one goes straight from our own land of progress and equality to the home of a much older civilization, one other requirement is made; one must, as in the creed of Iyéyasu, "practice self-control and learn continually how one should best honor one's elders."

Among those who have traveled in Japan, and now they are many, there is none, perhaps, so well equipped as Mr. La Farge to get from that curious country its most hidden significance. There is certainly none so equal to transferring his impressions and to bring the reader who remains at home into the very air that surrounds

"A nameless city in a distant sea,
White as the changing walls of faërie."

His letters—the letters of an artist, indeed, in the truest and broadest significance of the long-abused most honorable title—were first published in The Century Magazine, and there are some, perhaps a very few, to whom the numbers of that fortunate periodical in which these beautiful records bloomed as softly and decoratively as the lotus flower on the face of the waters, will have a higher value even than the sumptuous volume which now preserves them. In looking upon them one has again the sense of surprise and discovery, the emotion attending the first time. And to this purely personal sentiment one of his own most charming passages might be made in a sense to apply:

"To reflect fully, then, in words, the face of the work of art, one would have to melt into it in some way the gaze of those who have looked at it; to keep upon it still the gentle looks of the pitiful and the loving, the rapt contemplation of the saints, the tender or mocking smile of women, the hard or contemptuous appreciation of rulers, the toleration of the wise, all of which have been in reality a part of the very work. Their negations or sympathies have fallen on the work, and these ineffable delicacies of impression are transmitted in it to successive generations, even as the shadowing of innumerable years of incense-burning has browned the gold and blackened the azure."

Naturally one's first interest is claimed by those portions of the letters that relate to art. Upon that subject Mr. La Farge speaks not more wisely or more eloquently perhaps than upon others, but with the singular authority of one whose own hands have made what his brain has conceived to be beautiful. Space is utterly lacking to give any due account of his way of looking at the Japanese work. Intimate reflections, bits of philosophy concerning it, and expressions of infectious delight in it, come across the pages as they must drift across the mind of a wanderer with eyes accustomed to colors and forms and harmonies. What we most need to hear is the practical and definite comparison of an art unmarred with our own as yet unmade, and this, although it makes less lovely reading than the rest, we must select for our limited quotation:

"A thousand times, many thousand times, you will have seen the same subject, but never the same rendering, never the same object, twice repeated. That is to say, that whenever it is worth while we can get at the most valuable and costly part of the work of art, the humanity that made it, the love of something that went with the work. It is this that makes the mystery of the charm of innumerable little pieces of older work, like the metal-work that belongs to the old swords anyone of which is superior to anything that we do, unless in the rare cases when we bring in the expensive life of a great master to rival it—some part of the work left by a Barye, a Cellini, a Pisano. * * * We value material or the body instead of workmanship or the right use of the body; and instead of style and design, the intellect and the heart. To us a gold object seems spiritually precious, and we hesitate at working in other than costly materials. To the Japanese workman wood and gold have been nothing but the means to an end. We had rather not do anything than do anything not enduring, so that when our materials are difficult, the life has flown that was to animate them; the Japanese is willing to build a temporary architecture and make a temporary lacquer which holds more beauty and art than we to-day manage to get in granite or in metal. * * * Nor would the Japanese artist understand the point of view of many of our n[illegible] who do their best to put an end to all [illegible] so lost are they in our vanity of 'advertisement.' The Japanese would never have invented the idea of doing poorly the work one is forced to do to live, so as to reserve vast energy for more important or influential work that might draw attention to him. The greater part of our "decoration" is carried out just the contrary way to his. Our artists accept as a momentary curse the fact that to live they may have to draw patterns or work in glass, or paint, or model subsidiary ornamentation."

It is something like impertinence not to take for granted in the writing of a man who as a thinker is so delicate and as a worker is so true the humility that accompanies the largest genius. But this book is so pervaded by it, it forms so much the background of every conclusion and proposition, and of all the ripeness and freshness of observation, that we should seem to miss the essence of the whole in passing it over. There is no evidence at all of that curious rejection of the commonplace, of the second-best, remarkable in a certain class of mind. And this sensitiveness to what we may call the average phenomena lends a finer significance to the artist's discrimination in the great things, the important things. He writes:

"We stopped, with whimsical appreciation of his mental attitude, at little curio shops and bargained over miserable odds and ends, calling up, I feel sure, the unexpressed contempt of the Doctor, the great collector of precious lacquers; but it is so amusing to see things as they are, and not as they should be."

It is indeed so amusing, so interesting, could one but have the fairy eyes to "pierce the darkness through." Mr. La Farge makes it possible for us to share his own clear vision, and to behold much that is hidden in the dull half light within which most of us dwell. After all, we can neither appreciate nor criticise his book; we can only thank him again for a new satisfaction.

In an appendix to the matter previously published is given a letter written by the Shagun Iyéyasu to his daughter-in-law in which one may find much to ponder. Then there are the illustrations, but these, in comparison with what might have been, are a disappointment. With few exceptions the reproductions seem clumsy and lifeless, as the originals could not possibly have seemed. "I had hoped," the author writes, "for time to add some further notes on Japanese art and some fragments of my journal, but neither time nor health allows me more. I should have preferred also to replace some of the drawings and the photographs here engraved by some pages from note-books nearer to the feeling of the text—something more serious and less finished than suits a magazine."

This apologetic note is hardly needed, for Mr. La Farge had already fulfilled his own description of art in "giving more than his bargain"; but one wishes it had not been necessary for the hand of the engraver to interpret his method.

*AN ARTIST'S LETTERS FROM JAPAN. By John La Farge. New York: The Century Company. 1897.

## Col. Waring and His Horses.*

An Arab maxim says, "Care ye not a date stone if a thoroughbred horse carries a worn-out saddle. That is no disgrace to the horse." When Col. Waring first discovered poor Vix she had fallen to the lowest sphere of equine life. She was hauling a clam cart. "She had succumbed to dire necessity, and earned her ignoble oats with dogged fidelity." There was such inherent sweetness in Vix that even her clam-peddling owner did not abuse her. But "she was worn to a skeleton." Coarse harness, badly fitted, had galled her; her coat was sunburned; only the perfect head, "with the keen, deer-like eyes, and their active ears" remained. "Her royal blood shone out from the face and kept it beautiful."

Attached to the early work of Central Park in 1858, Col. Waring, then at the beginning of his engineering career, had to have a horse—and thin, worn, bruised, and pitiable as Vixen looked, he bought her. Good judgment, kind treatment, at once metamorphosed the mare. Her minor bruises were soon obliterated; there might have been some few scars left, but her blood told. She never became fat; that was not in her race. A perfect horse never shows age, and Vix was of that kind. She kept looking like a colt to the end of her time. Very properly, as belonged to her sex, she liked to be admired. She might show off at times, but her inherent dignity never was lessened. A man may have many horses, but he can love only one—and Vix's master never has forgotten her.

When Col. Waring went into service, Vix was his mount. Alas! doing heavy service on little food was too much for her. She broke down all but in spirit. Fording a swollen stream overtaxed her strength. She was tenderly nursed. There is no harder pull on a trooper's feelings than to see his horse in an agony of pain, beating the head from side to side on the hard ground. Vix might have recovered, for a blooded animal, through will power alone, makes a vigorous fight for life; but "an infernal brute" of a horse broke into Vix's inclosure, and with one kick laid open her hock joint, and she was done for. Still she rubbed her velvet nose against her master's arms, but she could not rise. There might have been heard a plaintive whinny. A horse cannot whinny with that tender appeal, and so that whinny was Vix's last farewell. There was a single shot, and Vixen, the incomparable, has her name cut deeply "on the bark of a great oak tree, just VIX," and some time Col. Waring is going to make a journey, a pilgrimage of some thousand miles, and only wants to scrape the moss from the inscription.

Perhaps a man must have been in service to thoroughly understand the close friendship which exists between the trooper and his horse. Just live for months closely associated with a horse, and care for him, groom him, sleep alongside of him, and steal food for him and keep on thinking about him all the time, and ties are formed which never are severed. You forget the selfish instinct in it all—that your life depends on the vitality, the endurance of your horse, and so you may set it down, in part at least, to your own good intentions.

In the many sketches in this little volume nothing is more happily conceived than the story of Wettstein, the Swiss, with his mincing German and guttural French. Wettstein was the trumpeter, and the ring of his trumpet is audible to-day in the ears "of every man of the regiment" who made the campaign in South Missouri. The clarion's mount was a small, undersized mare, and he had called her Klitschka. She was iron-gray and as tough as iron, too. Her master is to be forgiven, for he would steal forage for her while other horses might go hungry. Little Klitschka always had her rations, and it is quite possible that, with affection for Col. Waring, maybe the commanding officer's own horse sometimes had the advantage of the trumpeter's peculiar methods of foraging.

Wettstein was a brave fellow, and was ready with his sabre. When the skirmish was over, he would sing the "Ranz des Vaches" and pet his little mare. Alas! Wettstein was badly wounded in the arm, a swollen river had to be passed, and there was a rotten ferryboat. The Herr Oberst and the trumpeter got into the boat. Then a huge floating tree struck the craft and both men were in the water; "bringing the rope against Wettstein's wounded arm, it tore loose his hold and Klitschka was free." The weight of his arms prevented his rising again, and only an angry eddy glistening in the moonlight marked his grave. "After that there happened a long and trying campaign, but Wettstein was not forgotten; more than one of us was the better soldier for the lesson his soldierly life had taught us."

Of another horse, Ruby by name, the author of "Whip and Spur" tells. All good horses are surprises, and Ruby was precisely of this kind. He acted much better than he looked. That depends, however, on the man in the stirrups. Max, another horse, must have been an animal of great endurance, for Col. Waring once rode him "much of the time at a gallop or a rapid trot for fifty-four hours." Why this happened may be at once understood. Col. Waring's regiment was tackling Forrest, and when that happened men and horses had all they wanted in the way of work.

Col. Waring's volume contains some eight sketches and concludes with "Fox Hunting in England" and how he came to earth—"on ploughed ground" at that with "a cut lip, a mouthful of blood, and black and blue nose bridge." The book is happily conceived and written with that charm which perfect naturalness gives. Col. Waring relates here his younger life.

*"WHIP AND SPUR." By Col. George E. Waring, Jr. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

### Tennyson Reading "Maud."

From "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

One of the pleasantest things which has happened to us is the coming down on us of the Laureate, who, being in London for three or four days, spent two of them with us, dined with us, smoked with us, opened his heart to us, (and the second bottle of port,) and ended by reading "Maud" through from end to end, and going away at half past two in the morning. If I had had a heart to spare, he would certainly have won mine. He is captivating with his frankness, confidingness, and unexampled naïveté! Think of his stopping in "Maud" every now and then—"There's a wonderful touch! That's very tender. How beautiful that is!" Yes, and it was wonderful, tender, beautiful, and he read exquisitely, in a voice like an organ, rather music than speech.

## Some Clerical Types.†

The Rev. Haines Mann has given his readers an interesting and instructive little volume in his "Clerical Types." It is to be presumed that the Rev. Mr. Mann guards a flourishing parish of some orthodox faith, and yet his observations, taken though they be from the narrow loophole of his own particular place, are as broad and liberal as any an agnostic might pronounce, having once seen the myriads of persons kneeling upon the marble floor of Notre Dame in Paris or San Marco in Venice, and have said: "Tears spring to my eyes as I think of the thousands that have knelt here upon these cold marble tiles and poured out their souls to Almighty God."

The Rev. Mr. Mann is liberal and discriminating, in spite of himself, and the clergyman may gain instruction, if the layman finds only interest, in a perusal of his pages. The volume contains a number of sketches of ministers of the Gospel who have been associated with or who have come under the eye of the writer—a successful preacher, a popular preacher, a transcendental preacher, a plodding parson—all are there. And their faults and virtues are thrust upon the reader with a liberal, fearless spirit, and there is much to recognize, to admire, and to deprecate in the pictures. "They are," withal, as the author says in his preface, "typical representations, in which the characteristics of several individuals are often blended into one composite portrait."

"What do you think of that face?" the author asks of one of his Deacons while he held his hand over the white tie and clerical garb of the individual whose portrait he held to view. "That," replied the Deacon, who was a shrewd observer of human nature, "is the face of some smart business man, a successful dry goods merchant, in all probability." This is the introduction to the sketch "A Successful Preacher," and by the title it will be seen that the Deacon was not altogether wrong. It is the same with the other sketches: a glance, a moment's observation, an impression, and we know with whom we have to deal, and our expectation arises according to the intimation, and is rarely disappointed.

The transcendental type is thus characterized, "He walked along the road with his head in the clouds," with the absentmindedness of a German Professor. And, again, "Instead of trying to find out what interested people, he preached about that which interested himself." The seeming selfishness in domestic affairs of this transcendentalist causes the author to exclaim: "Ye gods! what wives these parsons have! Many of them make living sacrifices of themselves from day to day, never dreaming that they are doing more than their simple duty."

The chapter concerning the faith healer is discriminating and searching, and the

†CLERICAL TYPES. By the Rev. Haines Mann. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

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author's conclusion concerning this individual is made after the most careful personal observation. The Faith Healer is a strong, robust person, who, possessing an unusual amount of animal magnetism, works upon the patient through his eloquence until faith and enthusiasm produce abnormal effects. Of course, in nervous maladies the Faith Healer has due credit for his work, but in the case of an organic disease his efforts meet with lamentable failure.

There is one chapter in the book which approaches what may be called literature; it is the last, and deals with "A Ministerial Mystery." The theme is soon told. The son of an English gentleman, who had committed a crime in his native land, sought through forged credentials to enter the ministry in America, and by his brilliant literary talent and charming personal attractiveness, eking out his slender knowledge of theology, to win for himself a place of esteem and spiritual power. He succeeded for a time; just long enough to appreciate the fact that he was arriving at a place of honesty and renown through dishonest means. Then he committed suicide. And the author closes the chapter and the book with these lines, which strangely recall the fate of Fantine in Victor Hugo's masterpiece:

"In the bustling Western town where his battle for a better life was fought, and where his angel-tended dust reposes in 'God's acre' until the day when all secret things shall be made known, his name has already become a faint and fading memory. But God remembers!"

It is almost an echo from "Les Misérables": "Heureusement Dieu sait ou trouver l'âme."

## The Iconophiles of New York.

The Society of the Iconophiles was founded in 1896, and has set itself the task of picturing New York City as it is in these the closing years of the century, and also incidentally to revive an interest in and encourage the long-neglected art of pure line engraving. The plates so far issued, twelve in number, which the Iconophiles have elected to call the first series, are the work of Edwin Davis French, whose beautiful plates are so well known to us. Among the members of the society are such well-known names as Mr. William Loring Andrews, Mr. Beverly Chew, Mr. E. B. Holden, Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mr. Samuel P. Avery, and the late Mr. E. H. Bierstadt, all of whom are leading members of the Grolier Club.

Mr. Andrews has lately published a privately printed book, entitled "The Journey of the Iconophiles Around New York in Search of the Historical and Picturesque." This book bears no publisher's impress, and has been issued in a very limited edition, to accompany and explain the society's plates. The edition consists of eighty-seven copies on Japan and six on American hand-made paper. Besides describing the plates issued, it also contains a résumé of what has been done in picturing for us early New York.

Mr. Andrews thinks that the New Yorkers of sixty years ago were much more interested in the past, present, and future of their city than are their descendants of to-day. This may be indicative of a more primitive state of society; our forefathers not enjoying, to any extent, foreign travel or the many other means of culture at our disposal, but it is also quite possible that they were not so devoted to money-making in those early days, and so found time for an afternoon promenade along that stretch of Broadway which extends from Chambers Street to the Battery. It is also a well-known fact that down to the civil war New York was a city of homes, occupied by their owners the greater part of the year. In those earlier days there was no Newport, no Lenox, no Bar Harbor, and when for any reason people left town for a time, it was to go to some quiet spot not far from the city, by reason of the very limited traveling facilities.

Mr. Andrews also claims, we think very truly, that our city in the first half of the century was architecturally more attractive than after it passed into its "brownstone age." The high-peaked, tiled roofs and gable ends of the old Dutch days had not entirely disappeared, and the buildings which were gradually taking their places were of the so-called Colonial order, whose dignified plainess was not without its attraction. "These houses were built of the best red brick, in the better class of dwellings set off by marble, granite, or brownstone trimmings, showing to the passer-by Corinthian pillared doorways, graceful fanlight, and wrought-iron newel posts, still occasionally to be seen in some obscure quarter of the town.

Whoever was responsible for introducing brownstone into the city, it met with instant and general favor. Both architect and builder seemed trying to show us the variety of inartistic forms into which this stone could be distorted, and the amount of meaningless ornament it would bear. One might wander through weary miles of streets, and still find brownstone on all sides of him. When for relief from the dreariness he turned to the country, it was only to be confronted by the same bad taste—"the Hudson River School of Architecture," in which the scroll-saw played so prominent a part.

Slowly during the last few years, our architectural ideas have been becoming clearer and better, until now we recognize the fact that a simple house may still be beautiful, and that unless cost be entirely a secondary consideration, and the designing and the construction of the house be under the guidance of a first-class architect, the simpler we make it the better.

It would be absurd to claim that New York half a century ago was as well paved, well lighted, well sewered, or in a thousand ways so desirable a dwelling place as to-day, but its streets certainly afforded a more attractive field for the artist then than now, which is proved by the fact that a search for the picturesque is only satisfied by the buildings of that earlier period. Everything now is too new, but when time shall have softened the buildings now going up in our midst, New York will furnish good material for our future artists.

As it happens, we are well supplied with line engravings, showing our street architecture between the years 1815 and 1850. In 1831, G. M. Bourne published a collection of New York views, thirty-five in number, beautifully drawn by C. Burtin, and engraved by Hatch and Smillie. The India proofs of these engravings are the most charming series that exist, and the original drawings for the plates were presented to the New York Historical Society, by the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix.

In the same year, 1831, Peabody & Company issued a similar series, dedicated to Philip Hone, consisting of thirty-two views, engraved by Dick, Barnard, Archer and others, after drawings by the architect Dapin.

These two publications were followed in 1847 by a series of thirteen plates, published by C. B. and F. B. Nichols, in two parts of six plates each, in addition to the frontispiece in Part One. A continuation of the series was probably intended, but seemed to have failed for lack of financial support.

A number to the Nichols views, with the addition of a few new ones, were used by Proel, Lewis & Company, in a book, "New York, Past, Present, and Future," published by them in 1851.

In 1835 J. Disturnell began the publication of "The Picturesque Beauties of the Hudson River and Its Vicinity." Only two numbers appeared, each containing three full-page engravings, besides a frontispiece in Part I. These prints are fine examples of steel engraving.

In the thirties Disturnell published some little guide books, "The Traveler's Guide," "New York as It Is," "The Pocket Annual," &c. The plates engraved for these little books were used forty years later in "New York, As It Is and Was," a book published by D. Van Nostrand in 1876.

The New York Mirror, a journal very popular in the early part of the century, supplied its readers with a number of the best engraved and most interesting pictures of contemporary New York known. Many of them were from drawings by a well-known architect, A. J. Davis, who died a few years ago.

Thus it will be seen we are well supplied with line engravings down to 1850. No series as complete and artistic as those of Brourne and Peabody have since been issued. D. T. Valentine, who employed lithography almost exclusively for the full-page illustrations in his manual, has given us a quantity of old and new views in and around New York, which we are glad to have in default of better. In these days both the etcher and the wood engraver have been driven out of the field by photography and its allied processes, which, however excellent in their way, can never become really artistic.

Therefore, the work of the iconophiles, in issuing this series of twelve plates in emulation of and to supplement as far as possible the publications of Brourne and Peabody, is a work well worthy of being carried out in the perfection of detail in which it has been done.

Now, as to the plates themselves, the first subject is the oldest of our churches—time-honored St. Paul's, first opened for worship in 1766. The many early views of this building, including the rarest, the one published in the New York Magazine for 1795, have been taken from the Broadway side. This of the iconophiles is a view from Vesey Street, showing the front of the chapel facing the North River, and a portion of the old graveyard. It is a Winter landscape, and the leafless trees allow the architectural details of the fine old church, with its graceful spire, to be clearly seen. St. Paul's was designed by a Mr. McBean, a Scotchman, who is said to have been a pupil of James Gibbs, the architect of the London church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, one of the finest churches of its age, and which in many of its features, both interior and exterior, St. Paul's is said to be very like.

Plate No. 2 shows the interior of St. Paul's, giving a view of the chancel, with the pulpit standing on the north side of the choir, to which side it had been removed in 1879. Plate No. 3 is a view of Fraunces's Tavern, on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. So much has been written of late years about this building that everybody is familiar with the historical events that have made the tavern kept by Samuel Fraunces, ex-steward in Washington's household, famous for all time.

Plate No. 4 is the gateway to the Roger Morris house. This house in Washington Heights, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, was built about the middle of the last century by Col. Roger Morris, aide de camp to Gen. Braddock, in the Fort Duquesne expedition. In 1776 it was Washington's Headquarters, and, while the British held the island, was occupied by the Hessian General Kniphausen. In 1779 the house was sold under the act of attainder, and passed out of possession of the Morris family. Later it became the property of Stephen Jumel, by whom it was left to his widow, who afterward became the wife of Aaron Burr. The house is now the residence of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

Plate No. 5, Hamilton Grange, in the neighborhood of the Roger Morris house, was built by Alexander Hamilton about 1802. Two years later, on July 11, 1804, New York was shocked by the news that Gen. Hamilton had been shot that morning in a duel with Col. Burr. Hamilton died two days afterward. The Grange remained in the Hamilton family until 1845. It has recently been moved a short distance from its original site, and now stands at the corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue. The house is at present used as the rectory of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Plate No. 6 is old St. Mark's in the Bowery, (Second Avenue, Tenth and Eleventh Streets,) which, after St. Paul's, is the oldest church edifice in the city. It was built during the years 1795-9, on ground which formed part of Gov. Stuyvesant's "bouwery," or farm, and which land was given to the Episcopal Church in 1793 by the Governor's great-grandson, Petrus Stuyvesant.

Plate No. 7 is a view of the City Hall in the Park. Because of its importance as a building, and for the satisfactory character of its architecture, more pictures have been made of the City Hall than of any other of our public buildings.

Plate No. 8 is that gloomy pile of buildings, "The Halls of Justice," commonly called "The Tombs," a name well indicating its architectural origin—"an Egyptian tomb"—constructed upon made ground in about the centre of the old Collect Pond. Hearing that this building was about to be torn down, the iconophiles hastened to make a pictorial note of it.

Plate No. 9 is a view of the National Academy of Design—a building copied after the Doge's Palace in Venice, which has stood amidst its incongruous surroundings, on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, for more than thirty years. The decoration of the exterior has never been completed, and never will be now, because the building has been sold to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and will shortly be torn down.

Plate No. 10 presents a view of St. John's Chapel, built during the years 1803 to 1807, at a cost of about $200,000. The church stands on the east side of Varick Street, between Beach and Laight, and formerly fronted a park known as Hudson Square, later called St. John's Park, by which name it is known to-day, although in 1869 this beautiful inclosure, shaded with fine old trees, was sold to the Hudson River Railroad Company, which turned it into a freight station.

Plate No. 11 is the Fifth Avenue front of the Murray Hill Reservoir, which, playing so insignificant a part in the city's water system at the present day, was the occasion of a great public celebration when, in 1842, water from this reservoir was first distributed through the city by means of iron pipes. This celebration rivaled the great jubilee upon the completion of the Erie Canal, occurring on Oct. 26, 1825, which canal was then said to have "married this city to the mighty West," or, the grand procession which, in 1778, celebrated the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This structure will soon be removed to make way for the New York Public Library.

Plate No. 12, and last, is the Bowling Green. This small circular park was laid out in 1733. In 1770 an equestrian statue of George III. was ordered to be erected here, only to be destroyed in 1776, the lead of which it was composed being cast into bullets. The block of seven houses fronting the Bowling Green was erected upon the site of the old fort and Government House, the latter building being removed in 1815. For many years these houses were among the finest and most fashionable private residences in the city, but they have long since been given over to business. They are at present occupied by offices of the various transatlantic steamship companies and by the foreign Consulates. On the right of the picture is a glimpse of the Battery and the waters of the bay.

In conclusion, Mr. Andrews says: "Here, at the southernmost point of the island, the iconophiles break their journey. The first stage of the antiquarian and sentimental journey is completed, and we wend our way homeward over the 'Battery walk,' that 'pleasant promenade,' still 'the ornament and the pride of the Island of Mannahatta,' as it has ever been since the day when the corpulent Dutch Burgher first peacefully puffed his long-stemmed pipe in the afternoon shade of its drooping willows and wide-spreading sycamores, and through the encircling wreaths of smoke gazed dreamily upon the 'noblest prospect in the whole known world.'"

The book has as a frontispiece a copper plate engraving, also by Mr. French, showing a view of the Battery and harbor of New York and of the frigate Ambuscade. This plate was made by Mr. French after a scarce print engraved by S. Hill, from a drawing made on the spot, in 1793, by Gov. John Drayton of South Carolina for his "Tour in the Northern and Eastern States," published at Charleston in 1794.

## An Englishman in Virginia.*

The title of Mr. Bradley's volume, though, perhaps, inevitable, is to be regretted, suggesting as it does Mr. Thomas Nelson Page's "In Ole Virginia." Of all writers of Virginian stories Mr. Page has so long been first—"and the rest nowhere"—that Mr. Bradley's title handicaps his book by compelling a comparison with the inimitable stories so widely known and loved.

The two volumes, however, have little in common except their titles. Mr. Page's sketches are a sort of apotheosis of the old-time negro and his owners; Mr. Bradley's relate to the fifteen or twenty years following the war; Mr. Page's stories are all, or nearly all, supposed to be told by ancient family servants, and are the only perfect reproductions of the dialect of the Virginia negro; Mr. Bradley gives his own observations of the country and its characters, and is very sparing in his use of dialect; and, finally, Mr. Page's Virginia is Virginia as a Virginian sees it, Virginia idealized, Virginia beautiful with "the tender grace of a day that is dead"; while Mr. Bradley shows us Virginia, as seen by English eyes—and clear, though kind, eyes they are, looking through no veil of prejudice nor mist of illusion.

Of the truth, not merely the veracity, but the absolute truth, of these studies it is impossible to speak too highly. The historical introduction compresses into a few succinct pages the story of Virginia from its settlement to the great cataclysm known as "the war." The attitude of Virginia toward slavery, her reluctance to draw the sword against the National Government, and the events which forced her to take the decisive step are sketched in a masterly fashion. It is scarcely too much to say that the old-time Virginians were all abolitionists of the Jeffersonian type. Mr. Bradley puts their case into a nutshell when he says:

"Virginians who had been by no means, as we have said, enthusiastic for slavery, got tired of being vilified at home and abroad, for holding opinions which, as a class, they did not hold, and for committing atrocities that they did not commit. They were worried, one might almost say, by intemperate abolitionists into becoming ardent champions of an institution of whose drawbacks they had formerly been outspokenly conscious, and had been more than once almost ready to abolish."

Certain Virginian "descendants of the Plahntahgenets," of Robert the Bruce, and of the Welsh Kings, will surely lay their lances in rest, and charge the intrepid author, who mentions "the curious and ineradicable superstition * * * that quite a considerable portion of the population are, in some mysterious fashion, sprung from the loins of the 'British nobility.'" He remorselessly relegates Virginian ancestry to no higher source than the squirearchy of the "Stuart period." Another illusion he effectually dispels in a passage too long to quote is that of the sumptuousness of antebellum times. He regrets that "so much fluid nonsense about 'Barons' and 'lavish splendor' and the like should have obscured not only the truth, but, in a measure, also the chief excellence of this society, which lay in its simplicity. A simplicity, too, of which it was itself almost unconscious, for it knew nothing else, and had no standard of comparison."

It is not to be inferred, however, that Mr. Bradley is an unsympathetic observer of either the present or the past of Virginia. On the contrary, he has the rare gift of admiring what is admirable, even under conditions wholly unlike those to which he has been accustomed. His touches are as tender as they are humorous, and if we smile at the oddities of "the Doctor," "Mar'se Dab" and the "o' Virginia Fox-hunter," the smile is not far from a tear.

*SKETCHES FROM OLD VIRGINIA. By A. G. Bradley. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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and we find these pathetic figures scarcely less lovable than whimsical.

Mr. Bradley's negroes, although mere accessories, are excellently well drawn. Missionary magazines and educational journals are given to much glorification over the negro of to-day, as contrasted with the ex-slave. They forget how few have come under the influence of school or college, how many have become what Mr. Bradley calls "a wandering race, first in a factory, then in a mine, then back again for a brief spell at farming," and how disastrously this "wandering race" affects the statistics of crime. To discuss the apparently insoluble "negro problem" does not lie within the scope of this book, but the chapter entitled "Some Plantation Memories" is suggestive as well as amusing.

The scenes of these sketches lie far away from the much exploited "New South." They are laid in regions that belong to the past, in regions from which the tide of prosperity steadily ebbs year by year. Of these none is more hopeless and more pathetic than what is known as "the black belt of Virginia." It is easy for the prosperous to deride the unprosperous, and to demonstrate to their own satisfaction that "shiftlessness" is always the parent of poverty. But Mr. Bradley has the sympathy born of knowledge. Even the humor of his most humorous sketches is softened by their pathos, and in the chapter "On the Old Bethel Pike" the pathos alone is left. It is a picture, startlingly true in every line, of much of the Virginia of to-day. Mr. Bradley sees the country, not with the superficial eye of the tourist, but with the insight of the student. As a perfect portrayal of a deeply interesting part of our country, this chapter cannot be too highly commended. No one who cares to know historic Virginia as she was and is, and to understand the causes that have led to her decay, can afford to leave it unread.

There are a very few natural and pardonable slips in the dialect, the descriptive passages are too many and too long; there are occasional repetitions which a careful revision should have avoided, and the arrangement of the sketches might have been made more effective. "On the Old Bethel Pike" would be the fitting close of the volume, as in its pages the power and pathos of the author rise to a climax. Some historians will dispute his position in regard to the war of 1812, and some Virginians may wax warm over what they will regard his genealogical heresies. But no reader can fail to come under the spell of an author filled with genial humor and intelligent sympathy.

The book is not only a delightful one for the large class of readers who seek recreation only, but it is a valuable contribution to literature and to history. The author is all the more true to the life he depicts, because he "speaks the truth in love." Clear-sighted and plain-spoken as he is, he has, nevertheless, written with a knightly chivalry of spirit; with a fine feeling for a kindly, brave, and most unfortunate people.

## The Return of the Native.

SURFACE IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF YEARS.

III.

New York is like an estate that has been managed for a century on a fossilized system; the heir to it discovers that all the old conditions are changed; the old methods will not work; the present makes demands for which the old style of managers are not equipped with the necessary training and knowledge. But the heir is lazy and indifferent, occupied with his own pleasures and pursuits. The chances are strong that the wrong men will occupy the various stewardships, while wastefulness and irrevocable mistakes will be the rule. Yet there could be few employments imagined which would be more fascinating by reason of the importance of the city to the world and the number of people whose interests are immediately affected, than the artistic care of the Borough of Manhattan just at this time. The architect, the sculptor, the landscape engineer, the landscape gardener, who represent the very best the land can show in the matter of taste and brains, will not be dear at their highest prices if their aid be sought without regard to personal and political favoritism and without demands for jobbery.

How fortunate is New York in the presence of its surrounding waters! From some points, at least, we can realize what splendid rivers we have. One appreciates that from the high ground, about Grant's tomb, for instance, whence the view plunges through the bare branches of Riverside Park upon the Hudson, enlivened with ships, steamers, and pleasure craft, then rises to the picturesque opposite bank. Thence the Palisades are seen to the north, giving a firm, broad note of color to the river picture. Two centuries ago Jacobus de Kay owned this section of Manhattan Island, and dreamed of a settlement here as separate from New Amsterdam as Harlem was; he calls it Kaysbury in various deeds, but history has ignored the name, because the settlement would not take root. I find that people already stare if I speak of Carmansville, and yet that was a real settlement with a generally recognized name not so many years ago. How Jacobus would open his eyes if he could see the Utopia of his Kaysbury turned into Cathedral Heights, and perceive what buildings are up, or in the making, on or near the acres he once called his own!

Even to one who has been away a few years the northwestern strip of Manhattan island has become in that short time a different place. The houses and churches and public institutions on West End Avenue and the Boulevard might belong to some very thriving inland city overlooking a long lake, say, like Champlain. There are the broad avenues, with trees and strips of turf; the varied architecture of private dwellings; the little plots of grass before their doors; the ladies driving themselves about in neat turnouts. All this part is intensely American, quite unforeign, as beseems a spot consecrated by one of the few successful skirmishes in the Revolution, and clinched in its Americanism by the happy chance of Grant's Tomb. The scale is indeed grander. Riverside Drive, with its magnificent esplanades and miles of roadways for man, beast, and machine, sets the note of Greater New York, and when from the highest point one catches a glimpse of the Speedway by the Harlem, one does not need the sight of a myriad roofs to be reminded that here will one day be the centre of what a German would call a "million-world-town." It is not yet the centre. Judging by the past, it might be argued, as is often done, that it will be very long before Cathedral Heights becomes sufficiently central to warrant, for example, any expectation that the shows of the National Academy of Design will be much patronized when the academy's new building shall be put up. This is the argument from the past; but will it hold good for the future?

The natural effect of consolidating the boroughs would be their knitting together by means of lines of quick transit; the process is already going on. New bridges over the Hudson, East River, and Harlem, new package and post tubes about the borough and into neighbor boroughs; new lines of surface cars to connect with the elevateds, and, please God and our masters, a great artery for through travel underground—all these must upset the old calculations. By the time the new Academy of Design is in working order, who shall say that New York people may not be as ready to visit Cathedral Heights to look at a picture show there as they now are to seek Madison Square? Notwithstanding the obstacles in their path, the people are going to get smooth and rapid transit in every direction, and while getting it must change their views as to what constitutes a favored locality in the city. Already Central Park acts as a wedge, splitting the march of fine dwellings into east and west columns. The western column has a back country, a highlands, toward which to gravitate; the eastern has only the Harlem plaint already occupied. Were I interested in real estate, I should bet on the future of the western army, whose outposts are already in possession of the heights.

Grant's Tomb and the library of Columbia University are in essence alike, and hark back through the Paris Pantheon and Invalides to the great original in Rome. In themselves and unadorned, they are not sufficiently beautiful to meet the demand on them; both call for some crowning feature. Grant's Tomb was to have a figure or group on the apex of its conical roof, but the Columbia Library perhaps not. Yet each one seems to need a tip like the button on a Mandarin's cap, or the flag on a mast, or the cross or windvane on a steeple. Severe buildings like these call for statuary, though the original design may not have comprised sculpture in prominent positions. A proof of the need of sculpture on these two buildings is the fact that they look bare and ungainly from certain distant points of view. The near examination is much more favorable, especially in the case of the university library. Were they crowned with sculpture, properly calculated for distant effect, they would suit far better than they now do the noticeable sites they occupy, seen as they are from so many quarters of Greater New York.

Near by, too, Grant's Tomb would gain immensely if it had its proper complement of sculpture, which includes, if I recall the designs of the building as it is eventually to look, a separate figure on top of the porch over each of the six columns on its front and a big equestrian Grant in advance of the stairway on the terrace. The cold, smooth, white marble interior, with the absolutely simple sarcophagus of polished red stone, is in good taste, and will be all the more impressive when the outside of the building shall become more ornate. The sarcophagus is like that of Bernadotte in the old Riddarskirk in Stockholm, and is just as appropriate to our President-General, who, like the King of Sweden, rose to the highest civil and military ranks from the simplest origin.

Owing to its shape and the train of ideas natural when visiting tombs and pantheons, the interior of Grant's Tomb suggests religion and religious ceremonies. One looks instinctively for an altar or the place for an altar; but hero worship nowadays is not what it was in Greece, when the distinguished dead performed miracles at their own tombs and received very much the same honors as, later, the more famous saints received in Italy. It is too much to expect that the Western statesmen now panting for the gore of various nations on earth will make a pilgrimage to Grant's Tomb in order to ask of his shade some prophetic sign as to the outcome of a war. Should they do so, they will find engraved above the entrance the words "Let Us Have Peace."

All is not rose-colored in the view from this point. Though various aspects please, the vileness of man is often to the fore. I call the dome of St. Luke's Hospital a feeble architectural note which might some day be altered after the architect has repented him of his error in sackcloth and ashes for divers months. And that unspeakable "elevated" straddling out from Central Park; what agency can screen that monstrosity from the sight of offended heaven? The gray granite cores for the piers of the cathedral choir suggest the melancholy of a building that was, rather than the hope of a church to be. But the plateau between Riverside and Morningside Parks is assuredly a most favored spot for the exhibition of the work of architects; may it never be ruined by such an iron viaduct as appears to have been considered for the prolongation of Riverside Drive. Such feats of engineering, appropriate enough in bridging the Mississippi, are always ugly. They nullify by their size the good work done for such institutions as Columbia or the National Academy, and their usefulness stands in no kind of relation to their cost. What we need in Greater New York is some man with authority who comprises in himself various powers, some one like Raphael or Michael Angelo, who united the artist and the civil engineer in a single person. Great are the requirements for a Park Commissioner to-day; but what will they be after New Year's?

CHARLES DE KAY.

## What There Is to See in an Ink Stand.

OLD RECEIPTS FOR INK—THE DIP OF THE PEN—THE INK HORNS OF THE PAST.

There is such a mass of materials in ink that the bewildered writer hardly knows how to plunge (his pen) into the dark fluid.

Why should one still occasionally hear of "a pot of ink"? Why "pot"? That little submerged ink receptacle in the public school desk is perhaps what remains of the pot, though it is sometimes called "a well." In former days the incensed scribe hurled his ink pot at somebody's head. Research shows that the early ink was thick and viscid, and was kept in an earthenware pot. The purchaser of "the pot of ink" diluted the ink at his pleasure.

All praise to the monks of old. They made not only Chartreuse and Bénédictine, those noble cordials, but were leading ink manufacturers. They may have kept the secret of their ink for centuries, but gradually their process may be said to have leaked out. Their ink was splendid, black, glossy, and indestructible. There is a charter drawn up by a cleric, the date of the document being 1170, and the ink is as clearly black and distinct as if the engrossing had been the work of yesterday.

Some of the old receipts for ink-making have been preserved. One of these we owe to the good Father Rugerius, who exercised his holy calling during the time of the Norman Conquest. His formula is too long to be presented in full. What he did was to take the bark of the thorn tree. He macerated this bark in water, and evaporated it all in "an iron pot." After a time the fluid became dark. The evaporation in the iron pot was carried on until there was left a thick black mass. Then the residuum was taken and diluted vinegar was added. The chemistry of this method was plain and the result was excellent. In the thorn tree bark there was tannin, which was extracted by the water. The pot was precised as "an iron pot." Put tannin and iron together, and ink, or a black fluid, is made, and by evaporation the color is intensified. In Italy, when the villagers preserve olives, these home-made olives are coal black. This arises from the fact that there is tannin in the skin of the olives. In the barrel the iron staves give to it the black color.

Here is a receipe for ink making of 1420, in approved dog Latin: "Unicid gallarum mediats sit unicid gummy: Bis duo vitriote, octo phalerno." In 1602 some considerate person constructed a rhyming receipt for those in want of home-made ink, and the formula is an excellent one. It reads:

"Two ounces of gumme, let that be a part.
Five ounces of galls, of cop'res take three.
Long standing doth make it the better be.
If wine you do want raine water is best,
And then about as much stuffe as above is to last.
If ink be too thick put vineger,
For water doth make the colour more dimmer."

The old rhymester, with his "vineger" and "dimmer," might not be a poet, but the formula you could use to-day. Note the galls and the salt of iron, "cop'res." The vinegar would be a bad ingredient in 1897, because it would corrode our steel pens, but to use rain water is the exact, right thing to do.

One curious ancient receipt is Irish, and it is well to remember that the Irish priests and scribes were the most magnificent of the early engrossers and illuminators. The Irish ink maker had recourse to carbon, which we know is the basis of Indian, Chinese, and Japanese inks. But these carbon compounds we consider to-day rather as pigments than inks, save for printer's ink. The old Irish receipt calls for the scrapings of the "Smyth's herth" and also for "the black of tyles." Here the unconsumed carbon is found in a fine state of division. It is our lampblack. One curious fancy of the Irish scribe was to insist that the ink was to be only made "in March."

Wollaston, famous as a chemist and physicist—he was the man who made a battery, using his wife's thimble—analyzed some of the black pigments which the Egyptians used for painting and writing. He declared that an animal substance was present. The presumption is that some of the Egyptian black came from the exudations of the cuttlefish. Dean Buckland, it may be remembered, found a fossil cuttlefish imbedded in the rock. By careful manipulation he secured a few drops of the still undecomposed black which the octopod had secreted a million or more years ago. Then the clever Dean took a pen, dipped it into the most ancient of inks, and wrote his own good name. We give for what it is worth the report that the sack of the cuttlefish still finds a market in Italy, where the fluid is used for ink.

It is not worth while to enter at length into the making of modern inks, the whole matter being thoroughly treated in the textbooks. Suffice to say, that in good inks nutgalls and sulphate of iron are used, and the result is the tanno-gallate of iron, which is black. This color may not be intense when first applied to paper, but after a while, further oxidation taking place, the writing becomes black. Tastes differ as to color of ink, and it is a personal question only. Some prefer an ink which flows jet black at once, others like an ink with a greenish tint, which gets darker in an hour or so. These wiseacres will insist that on this account their pale ink "sets deeper into the paper." This is not the case. A good ink which writes at once black is just as permanent as the one which darkens later. When an ink fades, the fault does not lie with the ink maker, but is due in large measure to the paper, an overdose of bleaching material in paper destroying the color of the ink.

All inks are not made with a salt of iron and nutgalls. During Confederate times, when there was an ink famine, a solution of logwood with sulphate of copper was used, which proved to be a fair substitute.

It is worth while to comment on the conservatism of bookkeepers and accountants. Having found a good ink, nothing can induce them to change, and they are right. A manufacturer presenting a new ink, though it be a perfectly legitimate compound, made on the same old lines, only greater care being exercised, always has a difficult task in introducing it. The French Government uses for its official documents an ink which was first furnished in the time of Mazarin, about 1640, and has never made any change

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since. The same kind of ink had been then used in French Government offices for two centuries and a half, and a fine ink it still is.

There are many nice little points about ink, subtle refinements in the ways of using it. Ink differs in color when taken from the same inkstand. When in court, the astute advocate may insist, from the shade of the ink, that the document in dispute shows differing colors in the writing, and that, therefore, the paper was engrossed at two different times. Then the other side of the case might ask that crucial experiments should be carried out with one kind of ink in the same inkstand, and variations in intensity of color be determined.

If the fluid in an inkstand remains undisturbed for a certain time, there may be separation of the ink, the upper portion being much lighter than the lower one. Then, the deeper a pen is plunged the darker may be the writing. Take a brand-new pen, dip it in the ink, and the first writing is light. Use an old pen, one that has been well broken in, and the characters it traces are dark, and for this reason, you dissolve out the residuum of ink in the old pen, that which has been dried there. An old steel pen, because you have been untidy, and have not cleaned it, writes invariably blacker than a new one.

It is a nice question as to how much ink you take up with a single dip of the pen. All hard-working journalists know that at the start a new pen is an abomination. It wants breaking in. It does not hold the ink, because it has taken up in some way or other animal grease. Of course, gold pens have no such inconvenience, nor have self-feeding pens, after a first trial. Now, how much ink is taken up at a single dip? How many words will the pen write? That depends on the kind of pen you use, its shape, for some pens are made to hold more ink than others. The stub pen, so much in use, because there are no hair strokes, will write fewer words than the fine-nibbed pens. Your own chirography has, too, very much to do with it, and another factor is the kind of paper. A soft paper by capillary attraction exercises a mechanical effect on the ink, and draws the fluid from the pen.

Seeking for information, certain questions were asked of an expert whose profit lies, as a manufacturer, in producing one of the most popular self-feeding pens on the market. This authority said that "a dip of ink ought to write one hundred words. That in an hour about thirty drops of ink were used, and that in the sixty minutes the pen traveled some eighth of a mile. It all depended on the idiosyncrasy of the writer."

In order to test this, a number of "habitual and hardened" scribes were asked to take one dip only of ink, and they were to work off their copy in their usual elegant or slovenly manner. As far as averages went, the result was disheartening. One man wrote 144 words with the one dip and another 14, and the characters of the one-hundred-and-forty-four-word man were very much more legible than those of the fourteen-word man. There was a lady—a graceful contributor to journalism—and in her Italian hand she wrote eight words to the dip, and the faster she produced copy the less words she wrote to the single dip.

It is the measurement of the writing—one-eighth of a mile to the hour—which is curious, and to think it possible that there may be industrious scribes who write every day of their lives more than a mile of copy! We wheel faster, we cover a mile in a trotting sulky more speedily, or we play a finer game of billiards now than ever, because the machines, or the track, or the table and the balls are better constructed. With improved pens, ink, inkstand, and paper, do we write any more speedily than in the older time? The probability is that we are faster in our writing, the mechanical impediments having been diminished; yet the penman, even with the typewriter, never kept pace with the rapidity of his thoughts.

There is even an art in dipping your pen into an inkstand. The expert insisted that the pen should never be dipped directly into the inkstand, the rounded barrel of the pen being held upward, but that the pen should be turned, and the ink taken on the back of the pen. In this way you would not dull or blunt the nib of the pen. Then, when thus turned, an excess of ink could be more easily gotten rid of, without any shaking of the pen. This little automatic motion, it has been found, is easily acquired, and has its advantages.

The difficult thing with all men who write for a living is to gauge the size of their letters. We have been often told how Anthony Trollope never counted anything more than the pages of his copy, and then he knew exactly how many words he had written. He probably was automatic through long habit. The general tendency of the man whose profession it is to write is to be uneven in his chirography. As often as not, when carried away by his topic, his brain and his hand are not in sympathy, and he changes the size of his letters; for sometimes, in his fervor, the topic being the biggest, his writing becomes of the largest. Whereas, he had been slowly writing eight or ten words to a line, now he crowds in five or six words in the same space.

Perhaps some readers who are the possessors of autographs which, though their own, are valuable, such as they affix to numerous checks, when a bank dividend is declared, may notice that at the inscription of their signature they take a fresh dip of ink every time—that is, of course, if they use the ordinary steel or gold pen. The reason for this is evident. It is uncomfortable to make a break in signing your name for want of ink. Even a signature shows absence of continuity, and looks somehow unfamiliar when not written "currente calamo."

This is what Quintilian wrote comparing writing with a fluid and scratching with a stylus on a waxen tablet: "For persons of weak sight parchment is much better, [than waxen tablets,] but the rapid flow of thought is checked by the constant necessity of dipping the pen in the ink." The Romans were well informed in ink manufacture, and Pliny is authority for the use of carbon in ink, for he wrote that ink "was made of soot in various ways, with burned resin or pitch; for this purpose furnaces are built that do not permit of the escape of the smoke."

Occasionally the schoolboy, meddling with the sacredness of his father's writing table, finds the bottle of red ink, and indites a letter in brilliant carmine. Then his elders explain to him what a horrible crime he has perpetrated. The next unconservative urchin who does that may nonplus his parents by informing them that the Roman Emperors who were deities disdained commonplace black ink, and signed only in red. The Romans used both black and red ink, because we find Pompeian inkstands with double receptacles. Nero, that uncommon brute, when he composed verses wrote his lines in gold.

It might be supposed that to-day, with the many excellent self-feeding pens in the market, there would be little use for an inkstand. It should be borne in mind, however, that, although there are the most beautiful automatic arms for pumping lead, the flint musket still finds purchasers in Africa. Steel pen makers turn out their countless millions of substitutes for goose quills, and the inventor of inkstands never wearies. During the last twelvemonth the United States granted thirty-eight patents for inkstands.

Of all collecting fads the most singular one is the assemblage of inkstands. The old square cork inkstand is a curio to-day. That artist in ceramics, Wedgwood, devised beautiful inkstands, supported by dolphins, and a fine specimen was sold last year in London for twenty-eight guineas. In a collection, inkhorns should figure. The inkhorn was originally the small, hollowed horn of a goat—just as is the Scotch mull, and the inkhorn was suspended, properly stoppered, from the girdle. The inkhorns of well-to-do people of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and later than that were handsomely decorated. When ink was not to be had for the asking, it became a necessity to carry it about in a convenient form.

The inkhorn was the symbol of the pedant, and so a dull man, prating of his lore, was said to use "inkhorn terms," or "inkhornisms." Nevertheless, users of the quill have been generally able to fight it out with their own weapons, and have followed Shakespeare's advice, which was: "Let there be gall enough in thy ink; though thou write with a goose pen, no matter."

## Recent Auction Prices in New York and London.

A series of original water-color drawings by Paul Braddon of the "Homes and Haunts" of Thackeray, Dickens, Lamb, and Elliot was sold by Bangs & Co. last week. Each drawing was about 10⅝ by 7¼ inches, and was mounted on follo heavy cardboard. There were thirty-two drawings in all, and they brought $2.50 apiece. "Lex" was the purchaser. Some rare items of Americana figured in this week's sales, and there were also desirable editions of early and modern English authors. The prices they brought were as follows:

Cotton's "Pouring Out of the Seven Vials," London, 1642. $3.75. Bought by Mr. Hart.

Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," New York, 1860. 2 vols. $8.70. Bought by Mr. Beach.

A colored map on copper, 18½ by 21¾ inches, of the New Netherlands, part of New France, &c., with a very early view of New Amsterdam. $11.50. Bought by Mr. Graeff.

Keith's "Presbyterian and Independent Visible Churches in New England and Elsewhere Brought to the Test," London, 1691. $7.50. Bought by Mr. Hart.

A set of Usselinck's pamphlets on the truce with Spain, in 1608. The "Memorie," "Bedenckinghen," "Naeder Bedenckinghen," "Vertoogh," "Onpartijdich Discours," and "Discours by Form," Holland, 1608, &c. 6 vols. Bound by Zachusdorf. $31.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The "Vertoogh" is the noted work in which Usselinck first suggested the West India Company, and is the original of his "Excellent Discourse" printed in the 1625 English edition of Jacque Le Hermite's "Relation." The Murphy copy brought $47, and last February, in London, a copy sold for £15 10s.

Washington's "Writings," edited by W. C. Ford, New York, 1889-93. 14 vols. $28.70. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

A full length portrait of Washington, engraved by Le Mire after Le Paon's painting, 19 by 13 inches. $13. Bought by George D. Smith.

Another portrait of Washington, engraved on copper by Cheeseman after Trumbull's painting, 27¾ by 18 inches, framed. $30. Bought by Mr. Putnam.

Billingsby's "Brachy-Martyrologia," London, 1657. Bound by Ramage. $15. Bought by George D. Smith.

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," London, 1869. 3 vols. First edition. $13.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Last May a copy brought in London £5 12s. 6d.

A complete set of Bohn's extra volumes, London, 1849-63. 7 vols. $17.50. Bought by William Woodward.

Brown's "Pseudodoxia Epidemica," London, 1646. First edition. $4. Bought by T. Hall.

E. B. Browning and R. H. Horne's "Psyche Apocalypte: a Lyrical Drama," London, 1876. Printed privately. This was a presentation copy from R. H. Horne. $20.25. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Neither Foote nor Bierstadt had a copy.

Burke's "Vindication of Natural Society," 1757, and "Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," 1776. 2 vols. in 1. Burke's own copies. $2.75. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Cassano's "Poesia Italiano," London, 1802. 2 vols. Thomas Campbell's copy. $2.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

A collection of over 140 chap books, in prose and verse, published in Glasgow. In 4 vols. $4.80. Bought by Mr. Dimmock.

"Sixe Idillia," from Theocritus, Oxford, 1883. Reprinted in black letter by the Rev. H. Daniel from Barnes's edition of 1588. $5. Bought by "Lex." This was No. 81 of 100 copies. The Bierstadt copy, No. 48, brought $5.50.

Webster's "Love's Graduate," with a prefatory essay by Edmund Gosse, Oxford, 1885, Daniel Press. $3.50. Bought by "Lex." No. 135 of 150 copies.

Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," London, 1840. An extra illustrated copy, in 2 volumes, with 155 plates. $11.50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. C. J. Caswell was the former owner.

Duff's "Early English Printing," 1896. $7.75. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Estienne's "World of Wonders," London, 1607. First English edition. $3. Bought by Theodore L. De Vinne.

Fletcher's "Locustae," &c., Cambridge, 1627. Bound by Pratt. $16. Bought by George D. Smith. Bierstadt copy, $16.50.

Jesse's "Memoirs of Richard III.," London, 1862. First edition. $30. Bought by Mr. Edward.

Kipling's "Under the Deodars," Allahabad, India. $3.88. Bought by Mr. Wilson.

Lang's "Tercentenary of Izaak Walton," London, 1893. One of 30 copies printed for private circulation. $12. Bought by George D. Smith. Foote copy, $30; Bierstadt, $18.

Milton's "Character of the Long Parliament and Assembly of Divines in 1641," London, 1681. Bought by George D. Smith.

Munchern's "Mythographi Latini," Amsterdam, 1681. David Garrick's copy. $5.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Caine's "Recollections of Rossetti," London, 1882. With autograph letter of Rossetti's inserted. $5.25. Bought by William Woodward.

Ruskin's "Fors Clavigera," London and Orpington, 1871-87. The original ninety-six parts as issued and the index. Sold as 9 vols. $12.15. Bought by George D. Smith.

"Secret History of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Essex," London, 1761. $5.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Sheridan's "Critic," London, 1781. First edition. Bound by Tout. $7.25. Bought by George D. Smith.

Stirling's "Recreations with the Muses," London, 1637. First edition. $4.50. Bought by Mr. Hart.

Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," London, 1844. First translation in English. 3 vols. $6.75. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

A collection of 280 rare French and Italian wood engravings of the sixteenth century. From the library of William Bell Scott, artist. $8. Bought by "Scripps."

Engraving on copper by Wright after Lorraine's "Midday." Proof upon satin. London, 1809. $2.20. Bought by Mr. Robert.

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Some additional books and autographs were sold at Bangs & Co.'s on Friday, Nov. 12, among them a copy of the first edition in English of Montaigne's "Essays," London, 1603, printed by Val. Sims for Edward Blount. It was bought by Mrs. Fox for $78. Bierstadt's copy brought $115 last April, and a copy in 1895 in London £10 10s. The highest price the book has fetched is the £23 10s. it brought in London on March 21, 1896.

The first and second books of the "Essays" were published originally in Paris in 1582, and again in 1588, with corrections, when the third book was added. The latter is known as the first complete edition. Montaigne died in 1592, and three years later another edition of the "Essays" was issued, edited by his adopted daughter from his own corrected copy of the 1588 edition. It is not easy to understand why the edition in English should not have been published until 1603, for on Oct. 20, 1595, Edward Aggas entered at Stationers' Hall "The Essaies of Michaell Lord of Mountene" (Arber, iii., 3.) Hence, it would seem, as F. S. Ellis suggested in the Huth Catalogue, that John Florio's translation was actually ready many years before it was committed to the press. Perhaps it was circulated in manuscript among Florio's friends. Blount, the final publisher, registered the "Essays" on June 4, 1600. Other prices at this sale were as follows:

A Latin Commentary printed by Aldus in Venice in 1499. $9.50. Bought by "Self."

Increase Mather's "Brief History of the War with the Indians in New England," London (printed for Richard Chiswell), 1676. $65. Bought by William A. Woodward. This copy had the half title. Ives's, which lacked it, brought $95. There are two editions of the "Brief History," the one printed by John Foster in Boston a year earlier in 1676 than was the London edition, being the more valuable.

Byfield's "Account of the Late Revolution in New England," London, (Richard Chiswell), 1689. First London edition. $50. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Coddington's "Demonstration of True Love," London, 1674. Bound by Bedford in crimson morocco. $60. Bought by Mr. Chester. The catalogue suggested Boston as the place of publication, but the book was issued in London.

Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia, Written in the Year 1781," Paris, 1782. $49. Bought by Paul Leicester Ford. Jefferson issued a few copies for distribution among his friends. The entire edition, it is said, was limited to six copies. This copy contained two autograph letters of the author's.

Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana," London (Thomas Parkhurst,) 1702. $49. Bought by Mr. Fox. Ives's copy of the large paper edition brought $170. Copies on small paper sold in this country have usually been without the rare leaf of errata, which this copy possessed. Henry J. F. Atkinson's copy, which had it, brought, unbound, £5 7s. 6d. in London on March 13, 1896.

Whitfield's "Light Appearing More and More Towards the Perfect Day," London, (printed for John Bartlett,) 1651. $22. Bought by George D. Smith. The book was bound in calf by Bedford.

Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Oxford, 1624. The second edition. $7.50. Bought by Mr. Cooley.

Caesar's Commentaries in German. Black letter. Frankfort, 1565. $11. Bought by Mr. Cooley.

"The Federalist," New York, 1788. First edition. 2 vols. $7.50.

Eugene and R. M. Field's "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," Chicago, 1893. $10.

Godfrey's "Juvenile Poems, with the Prince of Parthia," Philadelphia, 1765. $21. Bought by George D. Smith. Bierstadt's copy brought $11.

The first Aldine edition of Laotantius, Venice, 1515. $10.

Longworth's "American Almanac and City Directory for 1810," New York, 1810. $17. Bought by William Terry.

Longworth's New York Register and City Directory for 1818," New York, 1818. $12. Bought by George D. Smith.

Robert Rogers's "Concise Account of North America," London, 1765. First edition. $10. Bought by William Terry.

Samuel Rogers's "Recollections," London, 1859. 2 vols. Extra illustrated, with 70 portraits. $21. Bought by Mr. Chester.

Wetmore's "Lexington, with other Fugitive Poems," New York, 1830. Extra illustrated, with an autograph letter and 30 portraits and views. $10. This copy brought $12.25 in the Sewall sale.

Autograph album containing autographs of Lincoln and his Cabinet. $7.50. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

Five of Nathanael Greene's letters: "Morristown, Dec. 1, 1779." To Gen. Woodford. $10.50. Bought by Mr. McClintoch.—"Camp on the Pedee, Jan. 19, 1781." To Gen. Sumner. $6.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Camp Halifax Court House, Feb. 12, 1781." To Gen. Sumner. $5.50.—"Camp High-hill, Santee, Sept. 25, 1781." To Gen. Sumner. $16.50. Bought by George D. Smith.—"Newport, 1784." To Col. Olney. $6.50.

L. S. of Layfette. "Headquarters, Tyree's Plantation, New Kent Co., 22 miles from Williamsburg, 4th July, 1781." To Gen. Sumner. $10.50.

L. S. of Lafayette, "Camp near Williamsburg, 6th Sept., 1781." $13.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

A. L. S. of Gen. Francis Marion. "St. Stephen's Parish, 13th April, 1782." To Gov. Burke. $13. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

L. S. of Washington. "Mount Vernon, Jan. 1, 1783." The letter, which related to the Society of the Cincinnati, was addressed to Brig.-Gen. Sumner. $50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

A. L. S. of William Wordsworth. "Rydal Mount, Feb. 22, 1839." To Prof. Henry Reed of Philadelphia. $4.25.

A recent London sale was that of the library of the late T. C. Baring, including some fine examples of the early printed classics. Subjoined are a few of the prices: "Boccaccio" (Aldus, 1522), £16; "English Chronicles," 28 vols., £39; "Aristotelis Opera," 5 vols., red morocco (Aldus, 1495-8), £28; "Biblia Graeca (Aldus, 1518; bound by Derome), £40 10s.; "Dante La Commedia" 1491), £16 5s.; "Demosthenes Orationes" (Aldus,1504), £10 10s.; "Homerus" (Aldus, 1524), £20; "Horatius" (Aldus, 1501), £14 5s.; "Musaeus Herone et Leandro" (first production of the Aldine Press, 1494), £25 10s.; Ritson's "Works," first edition, 20 vols., £17; Gould's "Birds," 25 vols., £184 10s.; "Herodotus" (Aldus, 1502), £13; Sowerby's "Botany," 11 vols., £15; "Rhetores Antique Graeci" (1508), £10; Stow's "London" (1754), £7 10s.; "Thucydides" (Aldus, 1502; in fine inlaid binding by Hardy), £22; "Ingoldsby Legends," 3 vols. (first edition), £11; Kipling's "Quartette" (1885), £10 12s. 6d.; Pyne's "Royal Residences," £8 10s.; Graphic (complete set), £7 7s. 6d.

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The library of Mr. W. E. Frere was disposed of in London recently. Among many interesting books may be noticed "The Voyage of the Beagle," zoology, edited by Charles Darwin, 1840-42, with numerous colored and other plates, £16; "Exemplario Contra los Enqaños y Peligros del Mundo," Burgos, 1498, an excellent copy of the first edition of the Spanish version of the "Fables of Bidpai," translated from the Latin of Juan de Capua, exceedingly rare, £60; De Bry, "Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem," the "Grand Voyages," Parts I.-IX., and the "Petites Voyages," Parts I.-X., with two exceptions all first editions, 1590-1613, £17 5s., (Soames;) Samuel Purchas, "Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes," five volumes, 1625-6, £35, and Ph. Fr. von Siebold, "Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan," Leyden, six volumes, 1852, £18.

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At a recent sale held at Glasgow, some very good books were disposed of. "Rebellions in Scotland" sold at 27s. 6d. Several old chap books, mostly dating back to the beginning of the century, were offered, but the highest price obtained was 26s. A few books relating to Prince Charles Edward attracted a deal of notice, and £3 15s. was paid for a "Collection of Proclamations," by the Prince; while poems of the '45, printed at the period, realized 52s. 6d. "Cocker's Arithmetic," London, 1680, brought 50s., and 52s. 6d. was paid for Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick's "Coinage of Scotland." A second edition of Coleridge's poems, with added poems by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd, sold for 21s. "An Harmony of Confessions of Faith of the Christian and Reformed Churches," 1586, was sold at 25s.; Confession of Faith and three other volumes, 2s. 6d.; Confession of Faith, 1688, 5s.; Confession of Faith, translated into the Irish Gaelic by the Synod of Argyll, 1725, 44s.; Confession of Fayth, black letter, 1571, 37s., and pamphlets on Confession of Faith and Scots Covenant, 1638, 11s. Defoe's "History of Magic and Witchcraft," two volumes, London, 1715, was sold for 20s. Volume I. of the second edition and Volumes II. and III. of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" were knocked down for £5 10s. The Dickens books in the collection sold at prices up to £5, which amount was paid for "Tale of Two Cities," in eight parts. "Nicholas Nickleby," in eight parts, and "Heads from Nicholas Nickleby" fetched 77s. 6d., and another copy of "Nicholas Nickleby," with autograph letter inserted, was sold at 25s. For a copy of "Pickwick Papers," with autograph of Dickens, 62s. 6d. Five pounds were paid for an "Exercise Book of Foot Soldiers and Dragoons," for "Exercise Book of Fort Soldiers and Dragoons," Edinburgh, 1693. Six pounds secured "Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae," by Hew Scott, being a presentation copy from the author to David Laing. Several copies of Ferguson's poems fetched prices up to 42s. 6d., for a first edition. "The Aberdeen Cantus, Songs, and Fanciers" realized £4.

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At another sale, in London, the following rare books were disposed of at auction: L. Mascall, "A Booke of the Art and Manor, howe to Plante and Graffe all sortes of Trees," &c., printed in black letter type, by H. Bynneman, rare, £15; R. Dodvens, "A Niewe Harball," "translated out of the French into English by Henry Lyte," first edition, 1578, £17 10s.; Wylliam Turner "A New Herball," first edition of the three parts, 1561-8, £15 5s.; "An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of China, India, and Asia," three volumes, 1798-1806, £23 19s. A fine copy of the Aldine Homer, 1524, in contemporary olive morocco, £20—this copy brought £58 in the Sunderland sale; Horace, "Opera," Venice, Aldus, 1561

£14 5s.; Musaeus, "Opusculum de Herone et Leandro," a very rare and interesting work, considered the first production of the Aldine Press, £25 10s.; Catullus, Tibullus, Propetius, (sic) very fine copy of the Aldine edition, 1502, from the Hamilton Palace sale, (when it realized £16;) a fine set of the English "Chronicles," 1804-15, in twenty-eight volumes, bound in olive morocco extra, £39; Aristotelis "Opera," Graece, the Aldine editio princeps, in six volumes, 1496-8, £28, (this copy sold in the Syston Park sale for £51;) a very fine copy of the first complete edition Greek Bible, "Sacrae Scripturae Veteris Novaque Omnia," from the Aldine Press, 1518, bound in morocco extra by Dervine le Leune, with his ticket dated 1715, £40 10s.; Dante, "La Commedia," with the "comento" of Landino, Venice, 1491, £16 5s.; Demosthenes, "Orationes Duae et Sexaginta," 1504, the second Aldine edition, of great rarity, £10 10s., (this copy realized £25 10s. in the Sunderland sale.) An extra illustrated copy of Boaden's "Life of John Philip Kemble," 1825, extended to four volumes by the addition of numerous mezzotint and other portraits, £18; a collection of about 1,500 caricature prints by "H. B.," Gilliray, "Paul Pry," "Sharpshooter," Heath, the Cruikshanks, "Argus," Seymour, and others, chiefly colored, in twelve volumes-folio, £50.

A noteworthy London sale has been that of the effects of the late Lord Revelstoke. During the first day 175 lots showed a total of about £2,000. The best prices were the following: A carved gilt Louis XVI. settee, covered in rich brocaded silk, 33 guineas; eight white and gilt Louis XVI. standard chairs, in blue striped brocaded silk, 50 guineas; five carved Louis XVI. open armchairs, in rich Genoa velvet, and ten standard chairs to match, 130 guineas; a pair of very wide and lofty Genoa velvet window curtains, and three other pairs, 105 guineas; a pair of portière curtains, Genoa velvet one side and moss green velvet on the other side, 50 guineas; a pair of Louis XV. carved gilt wall brackets, for china, 45 guineas; a carved Louis XV. threefold dwarf screen, with panels of rich Genoa velvet, 33 guineas; a pair of antique iron firedogs, with figures of Venus and Adonis on triangular pedestals, 50 guineas; a pair of crimson Genoa velvet window curtains, gold ground, £50, and a pair of portière curtains, old appliquée embroidery on crimson silk velvet ground, 140 guineas.

The second day's sale of the contents of the late Lord Revelstoke's mansion, in London a few weeks ago, resulted in a total of over £2,200. The principal lots were a very fine tapestry panel, representing Ceres and Flora seated in a chariot, with numerous animals, fruit, and flowers, 240 inches by 138 inches, £400; a malachite vase, 42 inches high, with gadroon edges, fluted base, and massive chased ormolu handles with mask heads, 58 guineas; a pair of large ormolu Louis XVI. lily-light candelabra, with branches for six lights each, on gros-bleu china vases, 56 guineas; a Louis XV. kneehole writing table, five feet, massive ormolu mounts, on ormolu satyr legs, 165 guineas; a Louis XVI. cartonnier, thirty-two inches, with gilt decorations, chased ormolu mounts and gallery, 100 guineas; a Louis XV. Reisner work commode, with sweep front, massive ormolu mounts, and green marble top, 320 guineas; an Italian side table, on richly-carved supports, 50 guineas; and a pair of Louis XVI. ormoru lily-light candelabra for three lights each, supported by bronze figures of cupids, on massive fluted pedestals, 70 guineas.

## The Week in the Art World.

The annual Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design was opened to the public on Monday morning last, and has been well attended during the week. While the sales of pictures have been comparatively few in number, the receipts from the sale of admission tickets have been unusually large, and has justified the wisdom of the decision to open the display a week earlier than had been intended, so as to give the many strangers in town for Horse Show week an opportunity of visiting the Academy.

A portrait by Julius Ruger, of Mr. Justin F. Price, which the artist has almost completed in his Brooklyn studio, will bring when exhibited deserved attention to the artist's excellent work in portraiture. The figure is well drawn and posed, the likeness is admirable, and the flesh coloring is natural. Mr. Ruger has taken up miniature painting with marked success, and some of his recent miniatures shown to a few friends are unusually refined in treatment and extremely delicate and delicious in color. Miniature painting becomes more of a vogue every year, and there is an increasing demand for good miniatures among the art public. The attention of art lovers and connoisseurs may be safely directed to Mr. Ruger's work in this department.

There is now on exhibition at the new and handsome galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, a small and well-selected collection of some forty-six etchings and dry points by J. McNeill Whistler. Some of these are first states, others early and rare impressions, and all without exception are thoroughly characteristic and representative examples of the famous artist. Most of them, of course, are familiar to students and lovers of the etcher's art, but those who have not had the opportunity of visiting London during recent years will find it worth while to examine the early states and impressions of even the familiar examples now shown. Whistler's rare faculty of translating artistic bits of scenery and architecture with the fewest possible lines and of producing effective color in black and white are especially evident in the very delicate "Westminster Bridge," the "Lime House," "The Pool," with its charming distance and outdoor feeding; the "Lime Burners," with its lovely light effect; the "Long Lagoon" and the "Long Venice," with its atmosphere and fine sky. The detail work in "The Balcony," "The Garden," and "The Rialto," comes with fresh delight to the student, and how can too much praise be awarded to the feeling and the delicious tones of the Nocturnes of the "Palaces" and the "Furnace." Instinct with individuality and character, permeated with the keenest artistic appreciation, and executed with a virile ease, Whistler's etchings are both an education and a delight.

The works of the Norwegian landscapist, Fritz Thaulow, which have now become famous in Paris and London, and are fast growing so here, are really almost the only art novelty of the last half decade. It was good judgment, therefore, that prompted Mr. L. Crist Delmonico to secure from various owners and to loan himself some twenty-three representative examples of the artist, with which he has made up an extremely interesting and important exhibition of the clever Norwegian painter at his Fifth Avenue gallery. Thaulow is pre-eminently the painter of running water, although he has also been well and poetically called by a Parisian critic "The painter of the snow, the night, and the stream." Mr. Julius Oehme imported and exhibited several of his canvasses in this city last Spring, and the second of the three first prizes has just been awarded to Thaulow at the Carnegie Institute Exhibition in Pittsburg. That he is already appreciated by American collectors is well evidenced by the fact that eleven of the canvases in the present display are owned respectively by William L. Elkins, C. C. Ruthrauff, (3,) Mrs. C. H. Colburn, Charles Donnelly, Mrs. C. A. Griscom, (2,) George A. Draper, John G. Johnson, and P. A. B. Widener, while the remaining twelve have been secured by Mr. Delmonico.

Thaulow is not only a painter of force, sentiment, and marked individuality, but he is also possessed of unusual versatility. Of the twenty-three canvases now shown, six have their subjects in Norway, ten in Northeastern France, while the remaining seven are street and river scenes in Paris, London, Dieppe and Venice. He has caught the atmosphere and feeling of the various lands and climates to perfection. His Norwegian landscapes are clear and almost metallic in atmosphere. Those of Northeastern France are soft in color and tone, while he has given to his Paris and London pictures the grayness and misty air of those cities, and has painted the one picture of Venice shown, a glimpse of a canal, with a full palette, and has well translated the rich, high color and glittering sunlight of the subtropical climate of the "Queen of the Adriatic."

But versatile as is Thaulow, he is at his best in his depiction of the scenery of his native land, and particularly when he paints the bubbling waters of a Norwegian river. "The End of Winter," a landscape painted on a late Winter afternoon and a replica of the original canvas in the Luxembourg, shows a river running between snow-covered banks, with a long red building on the left hand shore. The keen, cold sunlight of a Northern Winter accentuates the red walls of the building and lights up a snow-covered hill in the distance. The atmosphere is peculiarly clear and still. In "Melting Snow and Ice," there is marvelous movement of water and a composition unusually attractive. "By the Old Mill," a French landscape, he shows a stream dashing out from under a mill wheel, covered with foam. The reflection on the near and stiller waters of the sky, and the trees on the bank are direct and true. "On the River Argues—Below the Mill" is noticeable for its fresh color and soft and lovely tone, while the "Farmer's House," "Summer Night," and the "Blue Village" are tonal studies recalling Cazin with a sense of mystery and a feeling which Cazin does not possess. The studies of the Seine at Paris are soft in color, delicious in atmosphere, and full of sentiment, but are not as strong as the French and Norwegian landscapes. The exhibition reveals Thaulow more than ever to be a sincere, simple lover of nature, and a direct and strong interpreter of her moods, and particularly of the rippling stream and of the solitariness of Winter and the snow.

A little exhibition of a dozen or more pictures by Goan Smith at the galleries of C. G. Kraushaar has presumably been arranged out of deference to Horse Show week, as they have for their subjects scenes in the boxes or the ring at the Garden, or are colored sketches of individual horses of note. Mr. Smith should devote himself to the drawing and painting of horses, and should leave figures alone until, at least he can devote proper study to the last. "Turned Out," an old horse standing with tail and head down in a country road with his back to a storm, is really the only picture in the display, if a painting of the horse "Joe Patchen," which might be a colored photograph, is excepted.

Durand, Ruel & Co. have recently imported several old paintings which are of unusual merit and interest. These include two fine examples of F. Pourbus—portraits of Anne of Austria, the mother of Louis XIV., probably painted in 1618, and of Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry IV. and mother-in-law of Louis XIV. Both have that remarkable smoothness of finish and marvelous paintings of detail which characterizes Pourbus's work, and both are in a remarkably fine state of preservation. In the latter portrait one should study the sweet expression and the rendering of the texture of the huge Elizabethan ruff of gray and brown lace. Other old paintings are a fine example of Watteau, the two Van Dykes, a portrait of Charles I. and of Henriette Marie of France, with its splendidly managed green, which were shown in the Spring, a triptych, or altar piece, of the early Italian school, and a splendid portrait by Mignard of the little Duke of Burgundy, grandson of Louis XIV., which makes the lovely child with his sweet expression and long curling hair seem almost alive, and in which the details of the rich brocaded dress and the fresh color of the stuff are wonderfully painted. There are also shown a good and refined, but somewhat chalky portrait by Drouais, a curious little Madonna by Martin Schroen, notable for the exquisite bit of landscape seen through a window on the left, a characteristic and delicately painted portrait of a boy with a mandolin by Carlo Van Loo, and Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Lloyd, that remarkable study in browns, which age has mellowed to the warmest tone imaginable.

Mr. F. A. Chapman shows in his art rooms at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street quite a collection of paintings, some important, by the modern French masters. The most notable of these are the rarely large and superb example of Jules Dupré, "Plateau de Belle Croix," six feet by seven feet, with its deep and full color, lovely atmosphere, and fine tree on the left; a still life by Courbet, a rarely fine example; good examples of George Moreland and Constable, a study of a head by Fortuny, a good Decamps, and some not particularly interesting sketches attributed to Corot and Daubigny.

## Notes from Paris.

There will be no elections to the French Academy this year; those for the fauteuils of Mgr. le Duc d'Aumale and of Henri Meilhac, the late dramatist, will be contested for in May, 1898. There will be two receptions, however, in December for the latest elected members; one for M. André Theuriet on the 9th and that of M. Vandal on the 23d. M. Theuriet will be received by Paul Bourget; M. Vandal by Count d'Haussonville.

The first newspaper reporter in France was Louis XIII. Thirty-six of his articles in the original manuscript are preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Most of them are accounts of battles. Louis XIII. was the champion war correspondent of his time; unfortunately his matter had to pass through the hands of an inexorable censor. The censor was Richelieu. Ultimately the stories were published in the Gazette de France. After a Secretary named Lucas had copied the King's effusions, correcting the orthography, the grammatical construction, &c., the "copy" was passed on to the Cardinal, who cut, pasted, and interpolated until the story was at least made harmless. At the siege of Corbie the King wrote a few lines eulogistic of Richelieu, but afterwards crossed them out. The Cardinal wrote them in again and they thus appear in the Gazette de France.

Herr Albert Langen of Munich, who has already translated into German some of the works of Octave Merbeau, Paul Bourget, and Marcel Prévost, has just completed a German rendering of Taine's "English Literature" and "La Fontaine et ses Fables"; the latter was the work that Taine wrote on his election to the French Academy.

Francisque Sarcey has started a campaign for temperance among Paris literary men. M. Sarcey has long been known as the St. Anthony of French literature, and this new virtuous spasm of his excited no comment until he made the rash statement that the great men of genius rarely imbibed. The habitués of the cafés laughed at him then and quoted history: Napoleon I. hankered after Chambertin; Rabelais, adored Chablis; Balzac, Vouvray; Goethe, Johannisberg; Francis I. Xérès; Alfred de Musset, champagne, and so on down the list with the conclusion that all great writers loved good wine. M. Sarcey did not deign to answer; he remains the very proper antiquated écrivain that he was twoscore years ago and continues to write more articles for English and American magazines than do all the loungers of the boulevards put together.

M. Brunetière of La Revue des Deux Mondes, and the only survivor in France of the scientific school of criticism, is in Rome. He has taken from Paris many letters to high personages on the Quirinal and in the Vatican. M. Zola, in preparing his "Rome," spent most of his time in the Vatican Library; M. Brunetière will go into society. His impressions, if not too analytical, will be singularly interesting.

Maurice Barrès has written a novel of contemporary political life in Paris called "Les Déracinés." (The Uprooters.) It is shortly to be published by Fasquelle of the Bibliothèque Charpentier.

The Judiciary Council of the Société des Gens de Lettres met the other day and elected a President to succeed the late Adrian Huard. The choice fell upon Michel Pelletier, avocat in the Court of Appeals of Paris. Albert Bataille, also of the Court of Appeals, remains Secretary of the Judiciary Council of the society.

**The Queen at the Tomb of Napoleon.**
From "Queen Victoria," by Richard R. Holmes.

The Queen wrote in her journal, "We drove straight to the Hôtel des Invalides, under the dome of which Napoleon lies, late as it was, because we were most anxious not to miss this, perhaps the most important act in this very interesting and eventful time. It was nearly 7 when we arrived. All the Invalides—chiefly of the former, but some of the present, war—were drawn up on either side of the court into which we drove. * * * There were four torches which lit us along, and added to the solemnity of the scene, which was striking in every way. The church is fine and lofty. We went to look from above into the open vault * * * the coffin is not yet there, but in a small side Chapel de St. Jérôme. Into this the Emperor led me, and there I stood, at the arm of Napoleon III., his nephew, before the coffin of England's bitterest foe; I, the granddaughter of that King who hated him most and who most vigorously opposed him, and this very nephew, who bears his name, being my nearest and dearest ally!

"The organ of the church was playing 'God Save the Queen' at the time, and this solemn scene took place by torchlight, and during a thunderstorm. Strange and wonderful indeed! It seems as if in this tribute of respect to a departed and dead foe, old enmities and rivalries were wiped out and the seal of heaven placed upon that bond of unity which is now happily established between two great and powerful nations. May Heaven bless and prosper it!"

TIMES readers will note the new Dickens volume advertised at top of page 7 of this Supplement. Without it, every set is incomplete.

## Annals of a Great Highway—The Old Santa Fe Trail.

For centuries there lay covered with dust the narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca until Buckingham Smith discovered it, and then it was learned that this bold Spaniard, Cabeca, had tracked along the Santa Fé trail even before Coronado. It was Cabeça who first told of the buffalo with "small horns, like the cows of Morocco, and the hair very long and flocky, like that of merino," which ranged "over a district of more than 400 leagues, and in the whole extent of plain over which they run the people that inhabit near there descend and live on them, and scatter a vast many skins throughout the country." Though not as graceful a writer as was Coronado, still Cabeça was endowed with a certain vigor.

Think of the narratives of Juan Ponce de Leon, of Vasquez de Allyon, of Panphilo de Navarez, of De Soto, of Moscoso. The old Santa Fé route then "became a trail of fire and blood," for the savages, "of gigantic structure, fought with heavy, strong clubs with the desperation of demons." Here was indeed a New World to old Spain, and there was possibly gold to be found, and certainly the "fountain of youth" was there, and the news from these doughty heroes, all of them gallant men, some of them cruel ones, must have electrified Madrid, Toledo, Castile, and Arragon and become the talk of palace and fonda. But you could read it in a Missouri newspaper, with the date July, 1850, of the "Santa Fé line of mail stages * * * the stages got up in elegant style." The team was made up of six mules, the mail guarded by eight men, all armed with Colt's revolvers, and they could "discharge 136 shots without having to reload." Independence was the town from which the mail stage started, and the newspaper man who was unwittingly making history adds that the "accommodating contractors" had established "a sort of base of refitting at Council Grove, a distance of 150 miles from the city," and had sent a blacksmith there, and also "a number of men to cut and cure hay." The fare to Santa Fé was $250. Baggage was limited to forty pounds, and every pound over that had to be paid for with a half dollar."

The mail coach, gotten up in elegant style, an argonaut on wheels, was the beginning of the end. The old Spaniard, arquebus and pike in hand, had trudged along the bloody trail which the mule pack and the wagon had followed, and on the 9th of February, 1880, the whistle of the locomotive shrieked as the first train ran over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad and was hauled up at Santa Fé. Then the Old Trail was a thing of the past, but not to be forgotten.

As to the first settlement of Santa Fé, authorities differ. There are some who claim that Santa Fé is really the oldest settled town in the United States, but the evidence is all in favor of St. Augustine, Fla., of 1565. Some time between 1605 and 1618 the Spaniards founded the Villa of Santa Fé, or San Francisco de la Santa Fé. Bancroft is the authority for finding Santa Fé first mentioned at the very beginning of the year 1617. In 1680 the Indians arose and wrested Santa Fé from the Spaniards, and few of the whites lived to tell the tale. In 1693 Don Diego de Vargas Zapata Lujan recaptured Santa Fé.

Trade was the first stimulant which directed American enterprise toward Santa Fé, and it took some small development as early as 1804. It is to Capt. Zebulon Pike that is due the real beginning of this trade with what was then a Mexican town. It was a business handicapped by all sorts of dangers. They were enemies and savage ones along the trail, and then the Mexican Government itself, with tariff restrictions as often as not, confiscated the goods and imprisoned the traders.

Step by step Col. Henry Inman gives the history of these bold and brave men, who, despite insurmountable obstacles, pushed their way on to Santa Fé. He tells of their battles. All of us recall the names of Kit

"THE OLD SANTA FE TRAIL. The Story of a Great Highway. By Col. Henry Inman, late American Commissioner, United States Army. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Carson, Jim Badger, James P. Beckworth, Dick Wooton, Jim Baker, Lucien B. Maxwell, Bill Williams, Tom Tobin, and James Hobbs. Every day saw its adventures, and these men seemed to have had charmed lives and to have escaped the scalping knife in a miraculous way.

Santa Fé in the "30s," when under Mexican rule, must have had its charms to the American caravan. Balles or fandangoes were given nightly.

"The New Mexicans, both men and women, had a great fondness for jewelry, dress, and amusements; of the latter, the fandango was the principal, which was held in the most fashionable place of resort, where every belle and beauty in the town presented herself, attired in the most costly manner, and displaying her jeweled ornaments to the best advantage. To this place of recreation and pleasure, generally a large, capacious saloon or interior court, all classes of persons were allowed to come, without charge and without invitation. The festivities usually commenced about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the tolling of the church bells was the signal for the ladies to make their entrance, which they did almost simultaneously.

"New Mexican ladies were famous for their gaudy dresses, but it must be confessed they did not exercise good taste. Their robes were made without bodies; a skirt only, and a long, loose, flowing scarf or reboso dexterously thrown about the head and shoulders, so as to supersede both the use of dress bodies and bonnets.

"There was very little order maintained at these fandangoes, and still less attention paid to the use of etiquette. A kind of swinging, gallopade waltz was the favorite dance, the cotillion not being much in vogue."

The virtual commencement of the modern Santa Fé trader, as told by the author, began in this way:

"In 1824 a company of traders, about eighty in number, among whom were several gentlemen of intelligence from Missouri, contributed by their superior skill and undaunted energy to render the enterprise completely successful. A portion of this company employed pack mules; among the rest were owned twenty-five wheeled vehicles, of which one or two were stout road wagons, two were carts, and the rest Dearborn carriages, the whole conveying some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars' worth of merchandise. Col. Marmaduke of Missouri was one of the party. This caravan arrived at Santa Fé safely, experiencing much less difficulty than they anticipated from a first attempt with wheeled vehicles.

"A leading authority says: 'The early voyagers, having but seldom experienced any molestation from the Indians, generally crossed the plains in detached bands, each individual rarely carrying more than two or three hundred dollars' worth of stock. This peaceful season, however, did not last very long; and it is greatly to be feared that the traders were not always innocent of having instigated the savage hostilities that ensued in after years. Many seemed to forget the wholesome precept, that they should not be savages themselves because they dealt with savages. Instead of cultivating friendly feelings with those few who remained peaceful and honest, there was an occasional one always disposed to kill, even in cold blood, every Indian that fell into their power, merely because some of the tribe had committed an outrage either against themselves or friends.'"

Col. Inman believes that the hostility of the Indians in the past, as in the present, was brought about by the cruelty of some of the traders and settlers. He writes:

"The author of this book, although having but little compassion for the Indians, must admit that, during more than a third of a century passed on the plains and in the mountains, he has never known of a war with the hostile tribes that was not caused by broken faith on the part of the United States or its agents. I will refer to two prominent instances: that of the outbreak of the Nez Percés and that of the allied plains tribes. With the former a solemn treaty was made in 1855, guaranteeing to them occupancy of the Wallola Valley forever. I. I. Stevens, who was Governor of Washington Territory at the time and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian affairs in the region, met the Nez Percés, whose chief, 'Wish-la-no-she,' an octogenarian, when grasping the hand of the Governor at the council, said: 'I put out my hand to the white man when Lewis and Clark crossed the continent in 1806, and have never taken it back since.' The tribe kept its word until the white men took forcible possession of the valley promised to the Indians, when the latter broke out, and a prolonged war was the consequence. In 1867 Congress appointed a commission to treat with the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arapahoes, appropriating $400,000 for expenses of the commission. It met at Medicine Lodge in August of the year mentioned, and made a solemn treaty, which the members of the commission, on the part of the United States, and the principal chiefs of the three tribes signed. Congress failed to make any appropriation to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and the Indians, after waiting a reasonable time, broke out, devastated the settlements from the Platte to the Rio Grande, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property, and sacrificing hundreds of men, women, and children. Another war was the result, which cost more millions, and under Gen. Sheridan the hostile savages were whipped into a peace which they have been compelled to keep."

Between the time when Cabeça described the buffalo as resembling the cows of Morocco and the present, what a change! Col. Inman asks himself, "Have they all disappeared?" Yes; for now they are so few that the bison can be almost counted on the fingers. The author, describing the slaughter of these animals, says:

"An idea may be formed of how many buffalo were killed from 1868 to 1881, a period of only thirteen years, during which time they were indiscriminately slaughtered for their hides. In Kansas alone there was paid out, between the dates specified, $2,500,000 for their bones gathered on the prairies, to be utilized by the various carbon works of the country, principally in St. Louis. It required about 100 carcasses to make one ton of bones, the price paid averaging $8 a ton; so the above-quoted enormous sum represented the skeletons of over 31,000,000 of buffalo. These figures may appear preposterous to readers not familiar with the great plains a third of a century ago; but to those who have seen the prairie black from horizon to horizon with the shaggy monsters, they are not so. In the Autumn of 1868 I rode with Gens. Sheridan, Custer, Sully, and others, for three consecutive days, through one continuous herd, which must have contained millions. In the Spring of 1869 the train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad was delayed at a point between Forts Harker and Hays, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, in consequence of the passage of an immense herd of buffalo across the track. On each side of us, and to the west as far as we could see, our vision was only limited by the extended horizon of the flat prairie, and the whole vast area was black with the surging mass of affrighted buffaloes as they rushed onward to the south."

On the old Santa Fé trail for many years buffalo were abundant, but gradually they disappeared, and this is the plaint of a veteran French Canadian, who was an employe of the American Fur Company, when remembering the palmy days when big game was abundant:

"Mais, sacré! les Amarican, dey go to de Missouri frontier, de buffalo he ron to de montaigne; de trappaire wid his fusil, he follow to de Bayou Salade, he ron again. Dans les Montaignes Espanol, bang! bang! toute la journée, toute sa journée, go de sacré voleurs. De bison he leave, parceque les fusils scare im vara moche, ici là de semsacré!"

Along the Santa Fé trail and elsewhere, when it came to trading, the Indian "was generally outrageously swindled." "I never," writes Col. Inman, "was present when he was not."

"The savage's idea of values was very crude until the Government, in attempting to civilize and make a gentleman of him, has transformed him into a bewildered child. Very soon after his connection with the white trader, he learned that a gun was more valuable than a knife; but of their relative cost to manufacture he had no idea. For these reasons, obviously, he was always at the mercy of the unscrupulous trader who came to his village, or met him at the rendezvous to barter for his furs. I know that the price of every article he desired was fixed by the trader, and never by the Indian, consequently he rarely got the best of the bargain."

After a while the Indian began, in a certain limited manner, to appreciate what were values:

"It was not very long after the advent of the overland coaches on the Santa Fé Trail that our currency, even the greenbacks, had assumed a value to the savage, which he at least partially understood. Whenever the Indians successfully raided the stages the mail sacks were no longer torn to pieces or thrown aside as worthless, but every letter was carefully scrutinized for possible bills.

"I well remember when the small copper cent, with its spread eagle upon it, was first issued, about the year 1857, how the soldiers of a frontier garrison where I was stationed at the time palmed them off upon the simple savages as two dollar and a half gold pieces, which they resembled as long as they retained their brightness, and with which the Indians were familiar, as many were received by the troops from the Paymaster every two months, the savages receiving them in turn for horses and other things purchased of them by the soldiers.

"I have known of Indians who gave nuggets of gold for common calico shirts costing $2 in that region, and 75 cents in the States, while the lump of precious metal was worth, perhaps, $5 or $7. As late as twenty-eight years ago I have traded for beautifully smoke-tanned and porcupine-embroidered buffalo robes for my own use, giving in exchange a mere loaf of bread or a cupful of brown sugar."

Whisky was the curse, the ruination of the Indians. Beckworth, who was a trader, thus tells of the traffic:

"The traffic in whisky for Indian property was one of the most infernal practices ever entered into by man. Let the most casual thinker sit down and figure up the profits on a forty-gallon cask of alcohol, and he will be thunderstruck, or rather whisky-struck. When it was to be disposed of, four gallons of water were added to each gallon of alcohol. In two hundred gallons there are sixteen hundred pints, for each one of which the trader got a buffalo robe worth five dollars. The Indian women toiled many long weeks to dress these sixteen hundred robes. The white traders got them for worse than nothing; for the poor Indian mother hid herself and her children until the effect of the poison passed away from the husband and father, who loved them when he had no whisky, and abused and killed them when he had. Six thousand dollars for sixty gallons of alcohol! Is it a wonder with such profits that men got rich who were engaged in the fur trade? Or was it a miracle that the buffalo were gradually exterminated? Killed with so little remorse that the hides, among the Indians themselves, were known by the appellation of 'A pint of whisky.'"

In the "Old Santa Fé Trail" there is told many a thrilling story of attacks made on the stages by the Indians and of perilous escapes. Here is an incident some future romancer may take from the pages of this interesting volume. It describes the occupant of a wagon attacked by Indians, who, when he has made his escape, thanks to the fleetness of the mules, finds he cannot leave the vehicle. The skirts of his coat had been pinned to the side of the wagon by the barbed heads of Indian arrows.

The savages could, however, appreciate pluck, and here was just such a case. The Apaches had been prowling around Fort Union, in New Mexico, and of a sudden swooped down and stampeded the horses. Then there was a running fight.

"Among the herders was a bugler boy, who was remarkable for his bravery in the skirmish and for his untiring endeavors to turn the animals back toward the fort, but all without avail; on they went, with the savages close to their heels, giving vent to the most vociferous shouts of exultation, and directing the most obscene and insulting gesticulations to the soldiers that were after them.

"While this exciting contest for the mastery was going on, an old Apache chief dashed in the rear of the bold bugler boy, and could, without doubt, easily have killed the little fellow; but instead of doing this, from some idea of a good joke, or for some other incomprehensible reason, his natural bloodthirsty instinct was changed, and he merely knocked the bugler's hat from his head with the flat of his hand, and at the same time encouragingly stroked his hair, as much as to say: 'You are a brave boy,' then rode off without doing him any harm."

As the traveler in his palace car sweeps along the curves of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad he scarcely thinks that as it nears or follows the Old Trail he is rattling over "a fertile field of isolated graves." For here along many a mile "the savage and soldier, the teamster and scout, the solitary trapper or hunter, and many others who have gone down to their death fighting with the relentless nomad of the plains, or have been otherwise ruthlessly cut off, mark with their last resting-places that well-worn pathway across the continent."

This handsome volume, with its historical data and its many interesting facts, is embellished with numerous sketches in that characteristic manner which alone Mr. Frederic Remington imparts.

## Books and Authors.

Rumors as to Tolstoi's dangerous illness and a dangerous operation to be performed are believed to be without foundation. There are two Counts Tolstoi.

George Augustus Sala left behind him a novel, the title of which is "Margaret Foster." Fisher Urwin will publish the romance, for which Mrs. Sala has written a preface.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has ready "Old Lamps for New Ones" and other sketches of Dickens, hitherto uncollected, edited by F. G. Kitton.

Prof. Saintsbury's "Short History of French Literature" having been exhausted, the Clarendon Press is about issuing a new edition thoroughly revised, with the section on the nineteenth century rewritten and enlarged. Henry Frowde will be the publisher.

Mme. Auguste Couvreur, best known as "Tasma," died lately in Brussels. Her best known romances were "The Penance of Portia Jane," "In Her Earliest Youth," and "The Knight of the White Feather." Mme. Couvreur was the Brussels correspondent of the London Times.

There is a London journal wherein authors may write criticisms of their own books. Do writers have to pay for the insertion of their own reviews? Between your own valuation and the estimation of others, what a wide divergence there may be!

The ever-industrious Andrew Lang is again hard at work, and on his favorite topic. He has been digging into a collection of manuscript, and the result is to be "The Highlands in 1740." The Blackwoods will publish the book.

Miss Sarah Louise Arnold and Mr. Charles W. Gilbert, both Supervisors of Schools, have prepared a new series of school readers, entitled "Stepping Stones to Literature," and the first volume has just appeared. The book is well illustrated, and the matter carefully selected. The publishers are Silver, Burdett & Co., of Boston.

Miss L. Roth-Hendricksen's has made a collection of poems of De Musset, Lamartine, and Hugo, to which the title has been given of "La Tirade Francaise." This volume will be added to the "Modern Languages Series," and published by D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston.

For 1898 the wife of a former Cabinet Minister will publish, in the Ladies' Home Journal, a series of letters entitled "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife." Washington's life is treated, and these letters are descriptive of the highest officials.

Lamson, Wolffe & Co. publish Lillian Henman Shuey's "Don Louis' Wife," and Clara Sherwood Rollins's "Threads of Life." "Don Louis' Wife" tells of the pluck of an American woman in the West Indies, and "Threads of Life" is a lively work of fiction.

The Doubleday & McClure Company publish "Bird Neighbors," by Nettye Blanchau, with an introduction by "John Burrough." This handsome work contains fifty-one colored plates, and costs $2.

## A Cave Man's Life.*

The romance of our prehistoric ancestors has been narrated before, but never better, more interestingly, than by Mr. Stanley Waterloo in "The Story of Ab." Sedate and absorbed as may be your anthropologist or archaeologist, he nevertheless must at times theorize, for there are problems which cannot be solved unless imagination has its play. Mr. Stanley Waterloo, and rightly we think, does not uphold the theory of a Palaeolithic and Neolithic age, and in this he follows Mayer Powell and many other American students of the prehistoric period. The probability is that there has been an overlapping of the two.

The hero Ab and the heroine Lightfoot are of that remote time when men and women still retained their arboreal instincts. They were fairly at home among the tree tops, and swung like our trapeze performers from branch to branch, somewhat after the fashion of the gibbons. Humanity was hirsute, and Lightfoot had fairly long hair on her arms and legs. Ceremonial was slight in those days, and woolngs practical. When Ab was first entranced by the graceful Lightfoot, the bold hunter slung the girl "a well-cooked portion of a great steak of the mammoth's choicest part," and the wild maid caught it deftly, looked at Ab, and laughed, and began masticating her half-cooked steak. Such was love at first sight, or the expression of it, say many hundreds of thousands of years ago.

It was Oak who was Ab's rival, and Oak stood in Ab's way and would have carried off Lightfoot. Ab had to kill him, and the shadow of Oak haunted Ab, for then began the mystery of death. Ab and Lightfoot lived happily. There were enemies prowling in the woods, and among these the cave tiger, "sabre tooth." Sometimes an unimaginative palaeontologist wonders whether the cave tiger has not been made too much of a bug-a-boo. Was he such a destructive animal as writers on these subjects describe him to have been! We don't know.

Excellent is the author's way of describing early toolmaking, flint being the material. It is as well to state that through modern practical experiment the latest conclusion is that it took very much less time for primitive man to fashion an arrowhead, an axe, or a hammer than was formerly believed. The first idea of the bow and arrow as Ab invents them is well imagined. There seems to be an ingrained idea, which we think has no ground to rest on, that the early hunter did not use a spear, and this Mr. Stanley Waterloo dismisses.

The story of Ab is very well told and deserves a large circle of readers, because, aside from the romance introduced, Mr. Stanley Waterloo follows as closely as possible the history of early man, as we believe were some of his conditions in the most remote past. As to the get-up of the book, its print, paper, title page, and cover, these are all of unexceptionable excellence, for Chicago in the manufacture of a volume is getting to be almost on a par with New York.

*THE STORY OF AB. A Tale of the Time of the Cave Man. By Stanley Waterloo. Chicago: Way & Williams.


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TIMES readers will note the new Dickens volume advertised at top of page 7 of this Supplement. Without it, every set is incomplete.

## The English Historical Dictionary.

There has been a grand jollification in England given by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in honor of Dr. Murray, Mr. Henry Bradley, and others who had helped in the production of the Historical English Dictionary. If it has been said that "an university is an institution for the formation of useless learning," at least the Clarendon Press, in undertaking the work of printing the forthcoming dictionary, upholds the dignity of the English university. Among many speeches made, that of Dr. Murray was of the greatest interest. He gave a résumé of the work he was engaged in. He said:

"It was not until 1857, when Dr. Trench read his papers on the deficiencies of the English dictionaries and recommended the Philological Society to make an effort to redress them, that the Dean and Dr. Furnivall and others took the work in hand; but Hartley Coleridge died before the letter A was completed. From that time, through various societies, dictionary work had gone on, but the interest in it fell off; and when he joined the Philological Society the movement had almost come to an end.

"In 1875 he received an offer for an effort to make a dictionary. Negotiations followed, and ultimately the Clarendon Press undertook the present work. New quotations by the million were sent in from all parts, and in 1882 began the serious work of making the dictionary. Three years later he gave up his school work and came to Oxford; and since then, with the help of his assistants and contributors, the work had been hastened in the Scriptorium.

"One of their most serious difficulties was to know what words should be put in and what should not. With regard to the time at which the dictionary would be finished, he saw it was stated that it would be finished about the year 1918. By a simple rule of proportion which he had worked out his estimate was that it would be finished about 1910; and with the additional strength that the delegates might, perhaps, give, he saw no reason why it should not be finished by the year 1908."